

Not Applicable

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR §230.405) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (17 CFR §240.12b-2). Emerging growth company

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

Explanatory Note

On February 21, 2019, US Ecology, Inc. (the "Company") furnished a current report on Form 8-K (the "Original 8-K") which included, as Exhibit 99.1, the Company's press release reporting its results for the quarter ended December 31, 2018. The Company subsequently discovered a transposition error in the expected high end range of its Environmental Services segment revenue as presented under the heading "2019 Outlook" in the press release. The correct number is \$438 million instead of \$483 million. This Amendment No. 1 on Form 8-K/A is being provided solely to furnish an amended press release correcting this transposition error. The contents of the Original 8-K and press release, including all reported financial information for the three months and year ended December 31, 2018, otherwise remains unchanged.

Item 2.02. Results of Operations and Financial Condition.

On February 21, 2019, US Ecology, Inc. issued a press release reporting its results for the quarter ended December 31, 2018. A copy of the amended press release is attached as Exhibit 99.1 to this report.

The information in this report (including Exhibit 99.1) is being furnished pursuant to Item 2.02 and shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

The following exhibits relating to Item 2.02 shall be deemed to be furnished, and not filed:

(d) Exhibits

99.1 Amended Press Release of US Ecology, Inc. dated February 21, 2019

SIGNATURES

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

US Ecology, Inc.

Date: February 22, 2019 By: /s/ Eric L. Gerratt

Eric L. Gerratt

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No. Description

99.1 Amended Press Release of US Ecology, Inc. dated February 21, 2019

4

Total

\$2,946 \$2,554 \$7,465 \$9,761 \$1,115 \$618 \$643 \$7,891

(a) Consists of credit facilities available primarily at our foreign subsidiaries that are not individually significant.
GM

At June 30, 2010 we had committed credit facilities of \$2.0 billion, under which we had borrowed \$1.6 billion leaving \$440 million available. Of these committed credit facilities GM Daewoo held \$1.1 billion and other entities held \$0.9 billion. In addition, at June 30, 2010 we had uncommitted credit facilities of \$0.9 billion, under which we had

Table of Contents

borrowed \$228 million leaving \$675 million available. Uncommitted credit facilities include lines of credit which are available to us, but under which the lenders have no legal obligation to provide funding upon our request. We and our subsidiaries use credit facilities to fund working capital needs, product programs, facilities development and other general corporate purposes.

Our largest credit facility at June 30, 2010 was GM Daewoo's KRW 1.4 trillion (equivalent to \$1.1 billion) revolving credit facility, which was established in October 2002 with a syndicate of banks. All outstanding amounts at November 2010 will convert into a term loan and are required to be paid in four equal annual installments by October 2014. Borrowings under this facility bear interest based on the Korean Won denominated 91-day certificate of deposit rate. The average interest rate on outstanding amounts under this facility at June 30, 2010 was 5.6%. The borrowings are secured by certain GM Daewoo property, plant and equipment and are used by GM Daewoo for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs. In the six months ended June 30, 2010 GM Daewoo repaid \$225 million of the \$1.1 billion revolving credit facility. At June 30, 2010 the credit facility had an outstanding balance of \$931 million leaving \$207 million available.

The balance of our credit facilities are held by geographically dispersed subsidiaries, with available capacity on the facilities primarily concentrated at a few of our subsidiaries. At June 30, 2010 GM Hong Kong had \$170 million of capacity on a \$200 million term facility secured by a portion of our equity interest in SGM. We expect GM Hong Kong to obtain access to a \$200 million revolving facility secured by the same collateral which would become available in late 2010. In addition, we have \$355 million of capacity on a \$370 million secured term facility available to certain of our subsidiaries in Thailand over 2010 and 2011. The additional GM Hong Kong facility and the Thailand secured facility are excluded from the tables above as certain preconditions must be satisfied prior to drawing additional funds. The facilities were entered into to fund growth opportunities within GMIO and to meet potential cyclical cash needs.

At December 31, 2009 we had committed credit facilities of \$1.7 billion, under which we had borrowed \$1.5 billion leaving \$223 million available. Of these committed credit facilities GM Daewoo held \$1.2 billion and other entities held \$0.5 billion. In addition, at December 31, 2009 we had uncommitted credit facilities of \$842 million, under which we had borrowed \$447 million leaving \$395 million available.

At December 31, 2009 our largest credit facility was GM Daewoo's KRW 1.4 trillion (equivalent to \$1.2 billion) revolving credit facility. The average interest rate on outstanding amounts under this facility at December 31, 2009 was 5.69%. At December 31, 2009 the facility was fully utilized with \$1.2 billion outstanding.

The balance of our credit facilities were held by geographically dispersed subsidiaries, with available capacity on the facilities primarily concentrated at a few of our subsidiaries. At December 31, 2009 GM Hong Kong had \$200 million of capacity on a term facility secured by a portion of our equity interest in SGM, with an additional \$200 million revolving facility secured by the same collateral set to become available in late 2010.

Old GM

At December 31, 2008 Old GM had unused credit capacity of \$0.6 billion, of which \$32 million was available in the U.S., \$0.1 billion was available in other countries where Old GM did business and \$0.5 billion was available in Old GM's joint ventures.

Old GM had a secured revolving credit facility of \$4.5 billion with a syndicate of banks, which was extinguished in June 2009. At December 31, 2008 under the secured revolving credit facility \$4.5 billion was outstanding. In addition to the outstanding amount at December 31, 2008 there were letters of credit of \$10 million issued under the secured revolving credit facility. Under the \$4.5 billion secured revolving credit facility, borrowings were limited to an amount based on the value of the underlying collateral. In addition to the secured revolving credit facility of \$4.5 billion, the collateral also secured certain lines of credit, automated clearinghouse and overdraft arrangements, and letters of credit provided by the same secured lenders, of \$0.2 billion. At December 31, 2008 Old GM had \$5 million available under this facility.

Table of Contents

In August 2007 Old GM entered into a revolving credit agreement that provided for borrowings of up to \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2008, limited to an amount based on the value of the underlying collateral. This agreement provided additional available liquidity that Old GM could use for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs. The underlying collateral supported a borrowing base of \$0.3 billion and \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2008 and 2007. At December 31, 2008 under this agreement \$0.3 billion was outstanding, leaving \$13 million available. This revolving credit agreement expired in August 2009.

In November 2007 Old GM renewed a revolving secured credit facility that would provide borrowings of up to \$0.3 billion. Under the facility, borrowings were limited to an amount based on the value of underlying collateral, which was comprised of a portion of Old GM's company vehicle fleet. At December 31, 2008 the underlying collateral supported a borrowing base of \$0.1 billion. The amount borrowed under this program was \$0.1 billion, leaving \$3 million available at December 31, 2008. This revolving secured credit facility was terminated in connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings.

In September 2008 Old GM entered into a one-year revolving on-balance sheet securitization borrowing program that provided financing of up to \$0.2 billion. The program replaced an off-balance sheet trade receivable securitization facility that expired in September 2008. The borrowing program was terminated in connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings; outstanding amounts were fully paid, lenders' liens on the receivables were released and the receivable assets were transferred to Old GM. This one-year revolving facility was in addition to another existing on-balance sheet securitization borrowing program that provided financing of up to \$0.5 billion, which matured in April 2009 and was fully paid.

Restricted Cash and Marketable Securities

In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM obtained funding of \$33.3 billion from the UST and EDC under its DIP Facility. From these proceeds, \$16.4 billion was deposited in escrow, of which \$3.9 billion was distributed to us in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009. We have used our escrow account to acquire all Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi in the amount of \$1.7 billion and acquire Nexteer and four domestic facilities and other related payments in the amount of \$1.0 billion. In December 2009 and March 2010 we made quarterly payments of \$1.0 billion and \$1.0 billion on the UST Loans and quarterly payments of \$192 million and \$194 million on the Canadian Loan. In April 2010 we used funds from the UST Credit Agreement escrow account of \$4.7 billion to repay in full the outstanding amount of the UST Loans. In addition, GMCL repaid in full the outstanding amount of the Canadian Loan of \$1.1 billion. Both loans were repaid prior to maturity.

Following the repayment of the UST Loans and the Canadian Loan, the remaining UST escrow funds in an amount of \$6.6 billion became unrestricted. The availability of those funds is no longer subject to the conditions set forth in the UST Credit Agreement.

Pursuant to an agreement between GMCL, EDC and an escrow agent we had \$1.0 billion remaining in an escrow account at June 30, 2010 to fund certain of GMCL's health care obligations pending the satisfaction of certain preconditions which have not yet been met.

In July 2009 \$862 million was deposited into an escrow account pursuant to an agreement between Old GM, EDC, and an escrow agent. In July 2009 we subscribed for additional common shares in GMCL and paid the subscription price in cash. As required under certain agreements between GMCL, EDC, and an escrow agent, \$3.6 billion of the subscription price was deposited into an escrow account to fund certain of GMCL's pension plans and HCT obligations pending completion of certain preconditions. In September 2009 GMCL contributed \$3.0 billion to the Canadian hourly defined benefit pension plan and \$651 million to the Canadian salaried defined benefit pension plan, of which \$2.7 billion was funded from the escrow account. In accordance with the terms of the escrow agreement, \$903 million was released from the escrow account to us in September 2009. At December 31, 2009 \$955 million remained in the escrow account.

Table of Contents

Cash Flow

Operating Activities

GM

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 we had positive cash flows from operating activities of \$5.7 billion primarily due to: (1) net income of \$2.8 billion, which included non-cash charges of \$3.5 billion resulting from depreciation, impairment and amortization expense; (2) change in income tax related balances of \$0.6 billion; partially offset by (3) pension contributions and OPEB cash payments of \$0.9 billion; and (4) unfavorable changes in working capital of \$0.8 billion. The unfavorable changes in working capital were related to increases in accounts receivables and inventories, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable as a result of increased production.

In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 we had positive cash flows from continuing operating activities of \$1.1 billion primarily due to: (1) favorable managed working capital of \$5.7 billion primarily driven by the effect of increased sales and production on accounts payable and the timing of certain supplier payments; (2) OPEB expense in excess of cash payments of \$1.7 billion; (3) net income of \$0.6 billion excluding depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense (including amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts); partially offset by (4) pension contributions of \$4.3 billion primarily to our Canadian hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans; (5) restructuring cash payments of \$1.2 billion; (6) cash interest payments of \$0.6 billion and (7) sales allowance payments in excess of accruals for sales incentives of \$0.5 billion driven by a reduction in dealer stock.

Old GM

In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 Old GM had negative cash flows from continuing operating activities of \$18.3 billion primarily due to: (1) net loss of \$8.3 billion excluding Reorganization gains, net, and depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense (including amortization of debt issuance costs and discounts); (2) unfavorable managed working capital of \$5.6 billion; (3) change in accrued liabilities of \$6.8 billion; and (4) payments of \$0.4 billion for reorganization costs associated with the Chapter 11 Proceedings.

In the six months ended June 30, 2009 Old GM had negative cash flows from operating activities of \$15.1 billion primarily due to: (1) net loss of \$19.1 billion, which included non-cash charges of \$6.3 billion resulting from depreciation, impairment and amortization expense; and (2) unfavorable working capital of \$2.1 billion due to decreases in accounts payable partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable and inventories.

In the year ended 2008 Old GM had negative cash flows from continuing operating activities of \$12.1 billion on a Loss from continuing operations of \$31.1 billion. That result compares with positive cash flows from continuing operating activities of \$7.5 billion on a Loss from continuing operations of \$42.7 billion in the year ended 2007. Operating cash flows were unfavorably affected by lower volumes and the resulting losses in North America and Western Europe, including the effect that lower production volumes had on working capital balances, and postretirement benefit payments.

Investing Activities

GM

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 we had positive cash flows from investing activities of \$6.4 billion primarily due to: (1) a reduction in Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$12.6 billion primarily related to withdrawals from the UST Credit Agreement escrow account; (2) liquidations of operating leases of \$0.3 billion; partially offset by (3) net investments in marketable securities of \$4.6 billion due to investments in securities with maturities greater than 90 days; and (4) capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion.

Table of Contents

In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 we had positive cash flows from continuing investing activities of \$2.2 billion primarily due to: (1) a reduction in Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$5.2 billion primarily related to withdrawals from the UST escrow account; (2) \$0.6 billion related to the liquidation of automotive retail leases; (3) increase as a result of the consolidation of Saab of \$0.2 billion; (4) tax distributions of \$0.1 billion on Ally Financial common stock; partially offset by (5) net cash payments of \$2.0 billion related to the acquisition of Nexteer, four domestic facilities and Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi; and (6) capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion.

Old GM

In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 Old GM had negative cash flows from continuing investing activities of \$21.1 billion primarily due to: (1) increase in Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$18.0 billion driven primarily by the establishment of the UST and Canadian escrow accounts; (2) capital expenditures of \$3.5 billion; and (3) investment in Ally Financial of \$0.9 billion; partially offset by (4) liquidation of operating leases of \$1.3 billion.

In the six months ended June 30, 2009 Old GM had negative cash flows from investing activities of \$3.5 billion primarily due to: (1) capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion; and (2) investment in Ally Financial of \$0.9 billion; and (3) increase in Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$0.6 billion; partially offset by (4) liquidations of automotive retail leases of \$1.1 billion.

In the year ended 2008 Old GM had negative cash flows from continuing investing activities of \$1.8 billion compared to negative cash flows from continuing investing activities of \$1.7 billion in the year ended 2007. Decreases in cash flows from continuing investing activities primarily related to: (1) the absence of cash proceeds of \$5.4 billion from the sale of the commercial and military operations of its Allison business in 2007; (2) a decrease in the liquidation of marketable securities of \$2.3 billion, which primarily consisted of sales, and maturities of highly liquid corporate, U.S. government, U.S. government agency and mortgage backed debt securities used for cash management purposes; and (3) an increase in notes receivable of \$0.4 billion in 2008. These decreases were offset by: (1) a decrease in acquisitions of marketable securities of \$6.4 billion; (2) a capital contribution of \$1.0 billion to Ally Financial to restore Ally Financial's adjusted tangible equity balance to the contractually required levels in 2007; (3) an increase in liquidation of operating leases of \$0.4 billion; and (4) proceeds from the sale of investments of \$0.2 billion in 2008.

Capital expenditures of \$3.5 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and \$7.5 billion in each of the years ended 2008 and 2007 were a significant use of investing cash. Capital expenditures were primarily made for global product programs, powertrain and tooling requirements.

Financing Activities

GM

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 we had negative cash flows from financing activities of \$7.8 billion primarily due to: (1) repayments on the UST Loans of \$5.7 billion, Canadian Loan of \$1.3 billion and the program announced by the UST in March 2009 to provide financial assistance to automotive suppliers (Receivables Program) of \$0.2 billion; (2) preferred dividend payments of \$0.4 billion; and (3) a net decrease in short-term debt of \$0.2 billion.

In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 we had positive cash flows from continuing financing activities of \$0.3 billion primarily due to: (1) funding of \$4.0 billion from the EDC which was converted to our equity; partially offset by (2) payment on the UST Loans of \$1.4 billion (including payments of \$0.4 billion related to the warranty program); (3) net payments on the German Facility of \$1.1 billion; (4) net payments on other debt of \$0.4 billion; (5) a net decrease in short-term debt of \$0.4 billion; (6) payment on the Canadian Loan of \$0.2 billion; (7) net payments on the Receivables Program of \$0.1 billion; and (8) preferred dividend payments of \$0.1 billion.

Table of Contents**Old GM**

In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 Old GM had positive cash flows from continuing financing activities of \$44.2 billion primarily due to: (1) proceeds from the DIP Facility of \$33.3 billion; (2) proceeds from the UST Loan Facility and UST Ally Financial Loan of \$16.6 billion; (3) proceeds from the EDC Loan Facility of \$2.4 billion; (4) proceeds from the German Facility of \$1.0 billion; (5) proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt of \$0.3 billion; (6) proceeds from the Receivables Program of \$0.3 billion; partially offset by (7) payments on other debt of \$6.1 billion; (8) a net decrease in short-term debt of \$2.4 billion; and (9) cash of \$1.2 billion MLC retained as part of the 363 Sale.

In the six months ended June 30, 2009 Old GM had positive cash flows from financing activities of \$21.7 billion primarily due to: (1) proceeds from the UST Loan Facility and UST Ally Financial Loan of \$16.6 billion; (2) proceeds from the DIP Facility of \$10.7 billion; (3) proceeds from the EDC Loan Facility of \$1.9 billion (4) proceeds from the German Facility of \$0.4 billion; (5) proceeds from the Receivables Program of \$0.3 billion; partially offset by (6) net payments on other debt of \$7.1 billion; and (7) a net decrease in short-term debt of \$1.0 billion.

In the year ended 2008 Old GM had positive cash flows from continuing financing activities of \$3.8 billion compared to negative cash flows from continuing financing activities of \$5.6 billion in the year ended 2007. The increase in cash flows from continuing financing activities of \$9.4 billion related to: (1) borrowings on available credit facilities of \$4.5 billion and the UST Loan Facility of \$4.0 billion; (2) a decrease in cash dividends paid of \$0.3 billion; and partially offset by (3) an increase in payments on long-term debt of \$0.3 billion.

Net Liquid Assets (Debt)

Management believes the use of net liquid assets (debt) provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our liquidity. Accordingly, we believe net liquid assets (debt) is useful in allowing for greater transparency of supplemental information used by management in its financial and operational decision making to assist in identifying resources available to meet cash requirements. Our calculation of net liquid assets (debt) may not be completely comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies due to potential differences between companies in the method of calculation. As a result, the use of net liquid assets (debt) has limitations and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, other measures such as Cash and cash equivalents and Debt. Due to these limitations, net liquid assets (debt) is used as a supplement to U.S. GAAP measures.

The following table summarizes net liquid assets (debt) balances (dollars in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor
	June 30, 2010(a)	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,773	\$ 22,679	\$ 14,053
Marketable securities	4,761	134	141
UST Credit Agreement escrow and HCT escrow	956	13,430	
Total liquid assets	32,490	36,243	14,194
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	(5,524)	(10,221)	(16,920)
Long-term debt	(2,637)	(5,562)	(29,018)
Net liquid assets (debt)	24,329	\$ 20,460	\$ (31,744)
Effect of planned Series A purchase (a)	(2,140)		
Net liquid assets (debt), adjusted for effect of planned Series A purchase	\$ 22,189		

(a) As discussed above in the section of this prospectus entitled **Specific Management Initiatives** **Repayment of Debt and Purchase of Preferred Stock** **Purchase of Series A Preferred Stock from the UST**, we plan to purchase 83.9 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock

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held by the UST at a price equal to 102% of their \$2.1 billion aggregate liquidation amount, conditional upon the completion of the common stock offering. See the section of this prospectus entitled "Capitalization" for additional planned actions not referenced in the above table.

Table of Contents

Our net liquid assets increased by \$3.9 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2010. This change was due to an increase of \$4.1 billion in Cash and cash equivalents (as previously discussed); an increase of \$4.6 billion in Marketable securities; and a decrease of \$7.6 billion in Short-term and Long-term debt; partially offset by a reduction of \$12.5 billion in the UST Credit Agreement escrow balance. The decrease in Short-term and Long-term debt primarily related to: (1) repayment in full of the UST Loans of \$5.7 billion; (2) repayment in full of the Canadian Loan of \$1.3 billion; and (3) repayment in full of the loans related to the Receivables Program of \$0.2 billion.

At December 31, 2009 we had a net liquid assets balance of \$20.5 billion. Our total liquid assets balance of \$36.2 billion consisted of Cash and cash equivalents of \$22.7 billion, Marketable securities of \$0.1 billion and amounts held in the UST Credit Agreement and HCT escrows of \$13.4 billion. These total liquid assets were partially offset by short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt amounts of \$10.2 billion and long-term debt of \$5.6 billion.

At December 31, 2008 Old GM had a net debt balance of \$31.7 billion consisting of (1) short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt amounts of \$16.9 billion; and (2) long-term debt of \$29.0 billion; which were partially offset by (3) Cash and cash equivalents and Marketable securities of \$14.2 billion.

Other Liquidity Issues

Receivables Program

In March 2009 the UST announced that it would provide up to \$5.0 billion in financial assistance to automotive suppliers by guaranteeing or purchasing certain of the receivables payable by Old GM and Chrysler LLC. The Receivables Program was to be funded by a loan facility of up to \$2.5 billion provided by the UST and by capital contributions from us up to \$125 million. In connection with the 363 Sale, we assumed the obligation of the Receivables Program. In December 2009 we announced the termination of the Receivables Program, in accordance with its terms, effective in April 2010. At December 31, 2009 our equity contributions were \$55 million and the UST had outstanding loans of \$150 million to the Receivables Program. In March 2010 we repaid these loans in full. The Receivables Program was terminated in accordance with its terms in April 2010. Upon termination, we shared residual capital of \$25 million in the program equally with the UST and paid a termination fee of \$44 million.

Ally In-Transit Financing

Under wholesale financing arrangements, our U.S. dealers typically borrow money from financial institutions to fund their vehicle purchases from us. Subject to completion of the common stock offering and Series B preferred stock offering, we expect to terminate a wholesale advance agreement which provides for accelerated receipt of payments made by Ally Financial on behalf of our U.S. dealers pursuant to Ally Financial's wholesale financing arrangements with dealers. Similar modifications will be made in Canada. The wholesale advance agreements cover the period for which vehicles are in transit between assembly plants and dealerships. Upon termination, we will no longer receive payments in advance of the date vehicles purchased by dealers are scheduled to be delivered, resulting in an increase of up to \$2 billion to our accounts receivable balance, depending on sales volumes and certain other factors in the near term, and the related costs under the arrangements will be eliminated.

Loan Commitments

We have extended loan commitments to affiliated companies and critical business partners. These commitments can be triggered under certain conditions and expire in the years 2010, 2011 and 2014. At June 30, 2010 we had a total commitment of \$782 million outstanding with \$25 million loaned.

Table of Contents

Series A Preferred Stock

Beginning December 31, 2014 we will be permitted to redeem, in whole or in part, the shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding, at a redemption price per share equal to \$25.00 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to limited exceptions. As a practical matter, our ability to redeem any portion of this \$9.0 billion in Series A Preferred Stock will depend upon our having sufficient liquidity. One of the holders of our Series A Preferred Stock, the UST, owns a significant percentage of our common stock and therefore has, and may continue to have, the ability to exert control, through its power to vote for the election of our directors, over various matters, which could include compelling us to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in 2014 or later. If we were compelled to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock, we would fund that redemption through available liquidity. We believe that it is not probable that the UST or the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, as a class, will continue to have this ability to elect our directors in 2014.

As discussed above in the section of this prospectus entitled *Specific Management Initiatives* *Repayment of Debt and Purchase of Preferred Stock* *Purchase of Series A Preferred Stock from the UST*, we plan to purchase 83.9 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock held by the UST at a price equal to 102% of their \$2.1 billion aggregate liquidation amount, conditional upon the completion of the common stock offering.

Technical Defaults and Covenant Violations

Several of our loan facilities include clauses that may be breached by a change in control, a bankruptcy or failure to maintain certain financial metric limits. The Chapter 11 proceedings and the change in control as a result of the 363 Sale triggered technical defaults in certain loans for which we have assumed the obligation. A potential breach in another loan was addressed before default with a waiver we obtained from the lender subject to renegotiation of the terms of the facility. We successfully concluded the renegotiation of these terms in September 2009. In October 2009 we repaid one of the loans in the amount of \$17 million as a remedy to the default. The total amount of the two remaining loan facilities in technical default for these reasons at December 31, 2009 was \$206 million. We had classified these loans as short-term debt at December 31, 2009.

The total amount of the two loan facilities in technical default for these reasons at June 30, 2010 was \$203 million. We have classified these loans as short-term debt at June 30, 2010. In July 2010 we executed an agreement with the lenders of the \$150 million loan facility, which resulted in early repayment of the loan on July 26, 2010. On July 27, 2010 we executed an amendment with the lender of the second loan facility of \$53 million which cured the defaults.

Two of our loan facilities had financial covenant violations at December 31, 2009 related to exceeding financial ratios limiting the amount of debt held by the subsidiaries. One of these violations was cured within the 30 day cure period through the combination of an equity injection and the capitalization of intercompany loans. In May 2010 we obtained a waiver and cured the remaining financial covenant violation on a loan facility of \$70 million related to our 50% owned powertrain subsidiary in Italy.

Covenants in our UST Credit Agreement, VEBA Note Agreement, Canadian Loan Agreement and other agreements required us to provide our consolidated financial statements by March 31, 2010. We received waivers of this requirement for the agreements with the UST, New VEBA and EDC. We also provided notice to and requested waivers related to three lease facilities. The filing of our 2009 10-K and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009 within the automatic 90 day cure period on April 7, 2010 satisfied the requirements under these lease facility agreements.

Table of Contents**Non-Cash Charges (Gains)**

The following table summarizes significant non-cash charges (gains) (dollars in millions):

	Successor			Predecessor		
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Impairment charges related to investment in Ally Financial Common Membership Interests	\$	\$	\$	\$ 61	\$ 7,099	\$
Impairment charges related to investment in Ally Financial common stock		270				
Impairment charges related to investment in Ally Financial Preferred Membership Interests					1,001	
Net curtailment gain related to finalization of the 2008 UAW Settlement Agreement					(4,901)	
Salaried post-65 healthcare settlement					1,704	
Impairment charges related to equipment on operating leases		18	63		759	134
Impairment charges related to long-lived assets		2	566	566	1,010	259
Impairment charges related to investments in equity and cost method investments		4	28	28	119	
Other than temporary impairments charges related to debt and equity securities			11		62	72
Impairment charges related to goodwill					610	
Change in amortization period for pension prior service costs						1,561
UAW OPEB healthcare settlement		2,571				
CAW settlement					340	
Loss (gain) on secured debt extinguishment			(906)	(906)		
Loss on extinguishment of UST Ally Financial Loan			1,994	1,994		
Gain on conversion of UST Ally Financial Loan			(2,477)	(2,477)		
Reorganization gains, net			(128,563)			
Valuation allowances against deferred tax assets			(751)		1,450	37,770
Total significant non-cash charges (gains)	\$	\$ 2,865	\$ (130,035)	\$ (734)	\$ 9,253	\$ 39,796

Table of Contents**Defined Benefit Pension Plan Contributions**

Plans covering eligible U.S. salaried employees hired prior to January 2001 and hourly employees hired prior to October 15, 2007 generally provide benefits of stated amounts for each year of service as well as supplemental benefits for employees who retire with 30 years of service before normal retirement age. Salaried and hourly employees hired after these dates participate in defined contribution or cash balance plans. Our and Old GM's policy for qualified defined benefit pension plans is to contribute annually not less than the minimum required by applicable law and regulation, or to directly pay benefit payments where appropriate. At December 31, 2009 all legal funding requirements had been met.

The following table summarizes contributions made to the defined benefit pension plans or direct payments (dollars in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor		
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
U.S. hourly and salaried	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other U.S.	47	31	57	90	89
Non-U.S.	347	4,287	529	977	848
Total contributions	\$ 394	\$ 4,318	\$ 586	\$ 1,067	\$ 937

We are considering making a voluntary contribution to the U.S. hourly and salaried defined benefit pension plans of \$4.0 billion of cash and \$2.0 billion of our common stock after the completion of the common stock offering and Series B preferred stock offering. The common stock contribution is contingent on approval from the Department of Labor, which we expect to receive in the near-term.

The following table summarizes the funded status of pension plans (dollars in billions):

	Successor		Predecessor
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
U.S. hourly and salaried	\$ (15.8)	\$ (16.2)	\$ (12.4)
U.S. nonqualified	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.2)
Total U.S. pension plans	(16.7)	(17.1)	(13.6)
Non-U.S.	(9.6)	(10.3)	(11.9)
Total funded (underfunded)	\$ (26.3)	\$ (27.4)	\$ (25.5)

On a U.S. GAAP basis, the U.S. pension plans were underfunded by \$17.1 billion at December 31, 2009 and underfunded by \$19.5 billion at July 10, 2009. The change in funded status was primarily attributable to the actual return on plan assets of \$9.9 billion offset by actuarial losses of \$3.1 billion, service and interest costs of \$2.8 billion and \$1.4 billion principally related to the Delphi Benefit Guarantee Agreements. On a U.S. GAAP basis, the non-U.S. pension plans were underfunded by \$10.3 billion at December 31, 2009 and underfunded by \$12.7 billion at July 10, 2009. The change in funded status was primarily attributable to employer contributions of \$4.3 billion offset by actuarial losses of \$1.6 billion in PBO and net detrimental exchange rate movements of \$0.7 billion.

On a U.S. GAAP basis, the U.S. pension plans were underfunded by \$18.3 billion at July 9, 2009 and underfunded by \$13.6 billion at December 31, 2008. The change in funded status was primarily attributable to service and interest costs of \$3.3 billion, curtailments, settlements and other increases to the PBO of \$1.6 billion

Table of Contents

and an actual loss on plan assets of \$0.2 billion offset by actuarial gains of \$0.3 billion. On a U.S. GAAP basis, the non-U.S. pension plans were underfunded by \$12.7 billion at July 9, 2009 and underfunded by \$11.9 billion at December 31, 2008. The change in funded status was primarily attributable to actuarial losses of \$1.0 billion in PBO offset by the effect of negative plan amendments of \$0.6 billion.

Hourly and salaried OPEB plans provide postretirement life insurance to most U.S. retirees and eligible dependents and postretirement health coverage to some U.S. retirees and eligible dependents. Certain of the non-U.S. subsidiaries have postretirement benefit plans, although most participants are covered by government sponsored or administered programs.

The following table summarizes the funded status of OPEB plans (dollars in billions):

	Successor		Predecessor
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
U.S. OPEB plans	\$ (5.5)	\$ (5.8)	\$ (30.0)
Non-U.S. OPEB plans	(3.8)	(3.8)	(2.9)
Total funded (underfunded)	\$ (9.3)	\$ (9.6)	\$ (32.9)

In 2008 Old GM withdrew a total of \$1.4 billion from the VEBA plan assets for reimbursement of retiree healthcare and life insurance benefits provided to eligible plan participants, which liquidated this VEBA except for those assets to be transferred to the UAW as part of the 2008 UAW Settlement Agreement.

The following table summarizes net benefit payments we expect to pay, based on the last remeasurement of all of our plans as of December 31, 2009 which reflect estimated future employee services, as appropriate, but does not reflect the effect of the 2009 CAW Agreement which includes terms of an independent HCT (dollars in millions):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	Pension Benefits(a)		Other Benefits	
	U.S. Plans	Non-U.S. Plans	U.S. Plans(b)	Non-U.S. Plans
2010	\$ 9,321	\$ 1,414	\$ 489	\$ 177
2011	\$ 8,976	\$ 1,419	\$ 451	\$ 185
2012	\$ 8,533	\$ 1,440	\$ 427	\$ 193
2013	\$ 8,247	\$ 1,461	\$ 407	\$ 201
2014	\$ 8,013	\$ 1,486	\$ 390	\$ 210
2015 - 2019	\$ 37,049	\$ 7,674	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,169

(a) Benefits for most U.S. pension plans and certain non-U.S. pension plans are paid out of plan assets rather than our cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Benefit payments presented in this table reflect the effect of the implementation of the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement, which releases us from UAW retiree healthcare claims incurred after December 31, 2009.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Off-balance sheet arrangements are used where the economics and sound business principles warrant their use. The principal use of off-balance sheet arrangements occurs in connection with the securitization and sale of financial assets and leases.

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Old GM participated in a trade receivables securitization program that expired in September 2008 and was not renewed. As part of this program, Old GM sold receivables to a wholly-owned bankruptcy-remote SPE. The

Table of Contents

SPE was a separate legal entity that assumed the risks and rewards of ownership of those receivables. Receivables were sold under the program at fair value and were excluded from Old GM's consolidated balance sheet. The banks and the bank conduits had no beneficial interest in the eligible pool of receivables at December 31, 2008. Old GM did not have a retained interest in the receivables sold, but performed collection and administrative functions. The gross amount of proceeds received from the sale of receivables under this program was \$1.6 billion in the year ended 2008.

Guarantees Provided to Third Parties

We have provided guarantees related to the residual value of operating leases, certain suppliers' commitments, certain product-related claims and commercial loans made by Ally Financial and outstanding with certain third parties excluding residual support and risk sharing related to Ally Financial. The maximum potential obligation under these commitments is \$843 million at June 30, 2010. The maximum potential obligation under these commitments was \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2009.

In May 2009 Old GM and Ally Financial agreed to expand repurchase obligations for Ally Financial financed inventory at certain dealers in Europe, Asia, Brazil and Mexico. In November 2008 Old GM and Ally Financial agreed to expand repurchase obligations for Ally Financial financed inventory at certain dealers in the United States and Canada. Our current agreement with Ally Financial requires the repurchase of Ally Financial financed inventory invoiced to dealers after September 1, 2008, with limited exclusions, in the event of a qualifying voluntary or involuntary termination of the dealer's sales and service agreement. Repurchase obligations exclude vehicles which are damaged, have excessive mileage or have been altered. The repurchase obligation ended in August 2009 for vehicles invoiced through August 2008, ends in August 2010 for vehicles invoiced through August 2009 and ends in August 2011 for vehicles invoiced through August 2010.

The maximum potential amount of future payments required to be made to Ally Financial under this guarantee would be based on the repurchase value of total eligible vehicles financed by Ally Financial in dealer stock and is estimated to be \$15.9 billion at June 30, 2010. This amount was estimated to be \$14.2 billion at December 31, 2009. If vehicles are required to be repurchased under this arrangement, the total exposure would be reduced to the extent vehicles are able to be resold to another dealer or at auction. The fair value of the guarantee was \$34 million and \$46 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, which considers the likelihood of dealers terminating and estimated the loss exposure for the ultimate disposition of vehicles.

Refer to Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements and Notes 17 and 23 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on guarantees we have provided.

Contractual Obligations and Other Long-Term Liabilities

We have the following minimum commitments under contractual obligations, including purchase obligations. A purchase obligation is defined as an agreement to purchase goods or services that is enforceable and legally binding on us and that specifies all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Other long-term liabilities are defined as long-term liabilities that are recorded on our consolidated balance sheet. Based on this definition, the following table includes only those contracts which include fixed or minimum obligations. The majority of our purchases are not included in the table as they are made under purchase orders which are requirements based and accordingly do not specify minimum quantities.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes aggregated information about our outstanding contractual obligations and other long-term liabilities at June 30, 2010 (dollars in millions):

	Payments Due by Period				Total
	July 1, 2010 Through December 31, 2010	2011-2012	2013-2014	2015 and after	
Debt(a)(b)	\$ 4,623	\$ 960	\$ 229	\$ 3,094	\$ 8,906
Capital lease obligations	76	141	86	317	620
Interest payments(c)	379	391	265	812	1,847
Operating lease obligations	240	668	403	583	1,894
Contractual commitments for capital expenditures	1,267	147			1,414
Postretirement benefits(d)	251	611			862
Other contractual commitments:					
Material	585	1,317	258	74	2,234
Information technology	990	132	48		1,170
Marketing	396	256	169	60	881
Facilities	89	192	83	33	397
Rental car repurchases	2,135	2,521			4,656
Policy, product warranty and recall campaigns liability	1,610	4,065	1,200	275	7,150
Other	44	25	5		74
Total contractual commitments(e)(f)(g)	\$ 12,685	\$ 11,426	\$ 2,746	\$ 5,248	\$ 32,105
Non-contractual postretirement benefits(h)	\$ 122	\$ 645	\$ 1,209	\$ 18,507	\$ 20,483

- (a) Debt obligations in the period July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 included VEBA Notes of \$2.5 billion that were classified as short-term debt due to our expectation to prepay in the event that we were able to successfully execute a credit facility, and a \$150 million loan facility that was classified as short-term at June 30, 2010 and repaid early in July 2010. Refer to Notes 13 and 27 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on the VEBA Notes and the \$150 million loan facility. Interest payments related to the VEBA Notes and the \$150 million loan facility are included in the period July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 to correspond to the expected timing of the payments.
- (b) Projected future payments on lines of credit were based on outstanding amounts drawn at June 30, 2010.
- (c) Amounts include interest payments based on contractual terms and current interest rates on our debt and capital lease obligations. Interest payments based on variable interest rates were determined using the current interest rate in effect at June 30, 2010.
- (d) Amounts include other postretirement benefit payments under the current U.S. contractual labor agreements for the remainder of 2010 and 2011 and Canada labor agreements for the remainder of 2010 through 2012. Post-2009, the UAW hourly medical plan cash payments are capped at the contribution to the New VEBA.
- (e) Future payments in local currency amounts were translated into U.S. Dollars using the balance sheet spot rate at June 30, 2010.

- (f) Amounts do not include future cash payments for long-term purchase obligations which were recorded in Accounts payable or Accrued expenses at June 30, 2010.

- (g) Amounts exclude the cash commitment of approximately \$3.5 billion in the period July 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 to acquire AmeriCredit, the future annual contingent obligations of Euro 265 million in

Table of Contents

the years 2011 to 2014 related to our Opel/Vauxhall restructuring plan and the purchase of the Series A Preferred Stock held by the UST for a price equal to 102% of their \$2.1 billion aggregate liquidation amount.

- (h) Amount includes all expected future payments for both current and expected future service at June 30, 2010 for other postretirement benefit obligations for salaried employees and hourly postretirement benefit obligations extending beyond the current North American union contract agreements.

The table above does not reflect unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.6 billion due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding the future cash outflows associated with these amounts.

The table above also does not reflect certain contingent loan and funding commitments that we have made with suppliers, other third parties and certain joint ventures. At June 30, 2010 we had commitments of \$1.0 billion under these arrangements that were undrawn.

Required Pension Funding Obligations

We do not have any contributions due to our U.S. qualified plans in 2010. The next pension funding valuation date based on the requirements of the Pension Protection Act (PPA) of 2006 is October 1, 2010. Based on the PPA, we have the option to select a funding interest rate for the valuation based on either the Full Yield Curve method or the 3-Segment method, both of which are considered to be acceptable methods. PPA also provides the flexibility of selecting a 3-Segment rate up to the preceding five months from the valuation date of October 1, 2010, i.e., the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010. Therefore, for a hypothetical valuation at June 30, 2010, we have assumed the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010 as the potential floor for funding interest rate that we could use for the actual funding valuation. Since this hypothetical election does not limit us to only using the 3-Segment rate beyond 2010, we have assumed that we retain the flexibility of selecting a funding interest rate based on either the Full Yield Curve method or the 3-Segment method. A hypothetical funding valuation at June 30, 2010, using the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010 and assuming the June 30, 2010 Full Yield Curve funding interest rate for all future valuations projects contributions of \$4.3 billion and \$5.7 billion in 2014 and 2015 and additional contributions may be required thereafter. Contributions of \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion may be required in 2012 and 2013 in order to preserve our flexibility to use credit balances to reduce cash contributions.

Alternatively, a hypothetical funding valuation at June 30, 2010 using the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010 and assuming that same funding interest rate for all future valuations projects contributions of \$2.4 billion in 2015 and additional contributions may be required thereafter.

In both cases, we have assumed that the pension plans earn the expected return of 8.5% in the future and no further changes in funding interest rates. However, future funding projections are sensitive to changes in these assumptions as the following scenarios depict. Under the first funding scenario presented above, if the plan assets return 7.50% instead of 8.50% (holding all other factors constant), the contributions in 2014 and 2015 would be \$4.2 billion and \$6.0 billion. The contributions in 2012 and 2013 would be \$0.5 billion and \$0.7 billion. Under the first funding scenario presented above, if the funding interest rates were to decrease by 25 basis points (holding all other factors constant), the contributions in 2014 and 2015 would not be materially changed. However, the contributions in 2012 and 2013 would increase to \$1.5 billion and \$0.8 billion. A decrease of the funding interest rate by 50 basis points (holding all other factors constant) would not materially change required contributions in 2014 and 2015, but would increase contributions to \$2.7 billion in 2012, and \$1.6 billion in 2013. If the funding interest rates were to increase by 25 basis points (holding all other factors constant) the contributions in 2012 and 2013 would no longer be needed. The contributions in 2014 and 2015 would be \$2.4 billion and \$5.6 billion. If there is an increase in the funding interest rates by 50 basis points (holding all other factors constant) the contributions in 2012 and 2013 would no longer be needed and contributions of \$1.1 billion and \$4.9 billion would be needed in 2014 and 2015. In addition to the funding interest rate and rate of return on assets, the pension contributions could be affected by various other factors including the effect of any legislative changes.

Table of Contents

The hypothetical valuations do not comprehend the potential election of relief provisions that are available to us under the Pension Relief Act of 2010 (PRA) for the 2010 and 2011 plan year valuations. Electing the relief provisions for either the 2010, 2011 or both these valuations is projected to provide additional funding flexibility and allow additional deferral of significant contributions. However, the final regulations under the PRA have not yet been released, and as such we are not currently able to determine whether we would qualify or whether we would elect to avail ourselves of these relief provisions.

Required Pension Funding Obligation Assuming Voluntary Contributions of \$6.0 Billion

After the completion of the common stock offering and Series B preferred stock offering, we intend to contribute \$6.0 billion to our U.S. qualified plans consisting of cash of \$4.0 billion and \$2.0 billion of our common stock. We are currently awaiting the Department of Labor's approval, which we expect to receive in the near-term, and which is required for our common stock contribution to qualify as a plan asset for funding purposes under ERISA. We assume that the approval is received in the funding projections which follow as the stock contribution is contingent on this review.

As discussed above, we do not have any required contributions due to our U.S. qualified plans in 2010 and we have the option to select a funding interest rate based on the Full Yield Curve method or the 3-Segment method. A hypothetical funding valuation at June 30, 2010, using the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010 and assuming the June 30, 2010 Full Yield Curve funding interest rate for all future valuations projects contributions of \$2.3 billion in 2015 and additional contributions may be required thereafter.

Alternatively, a hypothetical funding valuation at June 30, 2010 using the 3-Segment rate at May 31, 2010 and assuming that same funding interest rate for all future valuations projects no contributions would be required through 2015, although additional contributions may be required thereafter.

In both cases, we have assumed that \$6.0 billion is contributed to the pension plans as of June 30, 2010 and the pension plans earn the expected return of 8.5% in the future and no further changes in funding interest rates. However, future funding projections are sensitive to changes in these assumptions as the following scenarios depict. Under the first funding scenario presented above, if the plan assets return 7.50% instead of 8.50% (holding all other factors constant), contributions of \$3.3 billion would be required in 2015. Under the first funding scenario presented above, if the funding interest rates were to decrease by 50 basis points (holding all other factors constant), contributions would be \$0.9 billion and \$5.6 billion in 2014 and 2015. If the funding interest rates were to increase by 50 basis points, no contributions would be required through 2015, although additional contributions may be required thereafter. In addition to the funding interest rate and rate of return on assets, the pension contributions could be affected by various other factors including the effect of any legislative changes.

The hypothetical valuations do not comprehend the potential election of relief provisions that are available to us under the PRA for the 2010 and 2011 plan year valuations. Electing the relief provisions for either the 2010, 2011 or both these valuations is projected to provide additional funding flexibility and allow additional deferral of significant contributions. However, the final regulations under the PRA have not yet been released, and as such we are not currently able to determine whether we would qualify or whether we would elect to avail ourselves of these relief provisions.

Fair Value Measurements

In January 2008 Old GM adopted ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, for financial assets and financial liabilities, which addresses aspects of fair value accounting. Refer to Note 23 to our audited consolidated financial statements and Note 19 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on the effects of this adoption. In January 2009 Old GM adopted ASC 820-10 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. Refer to Note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements and Note 21 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on the effects this adoption.

Table of Contents

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis

At June 30, 2010 we used Level 3 inputs to measure net liabilities of \$362 million (or 0.4%) of our total liabilities. These net liabilities included \$29 million (or 0.1%) of the total assets, and \$391 million (or 99.2%) of the total liabilities (of which \$370 million were derivative liabilities) that we measured at fair value.

At December 31, 2009 we used Level 3, or significant unobservable inputs, to measure \$33 million (or 0.1%) of the total assets that we measured at fair value, and \$705 million (or 98.7%) of the total liabilities (all of which were derivative liabilities) that we measured at fair value.

At December 31, 2008 Old GM used Level 3, or significant unobservable inputs, to measure \$70 million (or 1.2%) of the total assets that it measured at fair value, and \$2.3 billion (or 65.8%) of the total liabilities (all of which were derivative liabilities) that it measured at fair value.

Significant assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, with the related Level 3 inputs, are as follows:

Foreign currency derivatives Level 3 inputs used to determine the fair value of foreign currency derivative liabilities include the appropriate credit spread to measure our nonperformance risk. Given our nonperformance risk is not observable through the credit default swap market we based this measurement on an analysis of comparable industrial companies to determine the appropriate credit spread which would be applied to us and Old GM by market participants in each period.

Other derivative instruments Other derivative instruments include warrants Old GM issued to the UST. Level 3 inputs used to determine fair value include option pricing models which include estimated volatility, discount rates, and dividend yields.

Mortgage-backed and other securities Prior to June 30, 2009 Level 3 inputs used to determine fair value include estimated prepayment and default rates on the underlying portfolio which are embedded in a proprietary discounted cash flow projection model.

Commodity derivatives Commodity derivatives include purchase contracts from various suppliers that are gross settled in the physical commodity. Level 3 inputs used to determine fair value include estimated projected selling prices, quantities purchased and counterparty credit ratings, which are then discounted to the expected cash flow.

Transfers In and/or Out of Level 3

At June 30, 2009 Old GM's mortgage- and asset-backed securities were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 as the significant inputs used to measure fair value and quoted prices for similar instruments were determined to be observable in an active market.

For periods presented after June 1, 2009 nonperformance risk for us and Old GM was not observable through the credit default swap market as a result of the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the lack of traded instruments for us after the 363 Sale. As a result, foreign currency derivatives with a fair market value of \$1.6 billion were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3. Our nonperformance risk remains not directly observable through the credit default swap market at December 31, 2009 and accordingly the derivative contracts for certain foreign subsidiaries remain classified in Level 3.

In the three months ended March 31, 2009 Old GM determined the credit profile of certain foreign subsidiaries was equivalent to Old GM's nonperformance risk which was observable through the credit default swap market and bond market based on prices for recent trades. Accordingly, foreign currency derivatives with a fair value of \$2.1 billion were transferred from Level 3 into Level 2.

Table of Contents

In December 2008 Old GM transferred foreign currency derivatives with a fair value of \$2.1 billion from Level 2 to Level 3. These derivatives relate to certain of Old GM's foreign consolidated subsidiaries where Old GM was not able to determine observable credit ratings. At December 31, 2008 the fair value of these foreign currency derivative contracts was estimated based on the credit rating of comparable local companies with similar credit profiles and observable credit ratings together with internal bank credit ratings obtained from the subsidiary's lenders. Prior to December 31, 2008, these derivatives were valued based on Old GM's credit rating which was observable through the credit default swap market.

Refer to Notes 20 and 23 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional information on the use of fair value measurements.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

At June 30, 2010 net liabilities of \$362 million measured using Level 3 inputs were primarily comprised of foreign currency derivatives. Foreign currency derivatives were classified as Level 3 due to an unobservable input which relates to our nonperformance risk. Given our nonperformance risk is not observable through the credit default swap market we based this measurement on an analysis of comparable industrial companies to determine the appropriate credit spread which would be applied to us by market participants. At June 30, 2010 we included a non-performance risk adjustment of \$15 million in the fair value measurement of these derivatives which reflects a discount of 4.2% to the fair value before considering our credit risk. We anticipate settling these derivatives at maturity at fair value unadjusted for our nonperformance risk. Credit risk adjustments made to a derivative liability reverse as the derivative contract approaches maturity. This effect is accelerated if a contract is settled prior to maturity.

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 assets and liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs decreased by \$310 million from a net liability of \$672 million to a net liability of \$362 million primarily due to unrealized and realized gains on the settlement of derivatives.

At December 31, 2009 we used Level 3 inputs to measure net liabilities of \$672 million (or 0.6%) of our total liabilities. In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 net liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs decreased from \$2.3 billion to \$1.4 billion primarily due to unrealized and realized gains on derivatives and the settlement of UST warrants issued by Old GM. In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 net liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs decreased from \$1.4 billion to \$672 million primarily due to unrealized and realized gains on and the settlement of derivatives.

At December 31, 2009 net liabilities of \$672 million measured using Level 3 inputs were primarily comprised of foreign currency derivatives. Foreign currency derivatives were classified as Level 3 due to an unobservable input which relates to our nonperformance risk. Given our nonperformance risk is not observable through the credit default swap market we based this measurement on an analysis of comparable industrial companies to determine the appropriate credit spread which would be applied to us and Old GM by market participants in each period. At December 31, 2009 we included a \$47 million non-performance risk adjustment in the fair value measurement of these derivatives which reflects a discount of 6.5% to the fair value before considering our credit risk. We anticipate settling these derivatives at maturity at fair value unadjusted for our nonperformance risk. Credit risk adjustments made to a derivative liability reverse as the derivative contract approaches maturity. This effect is accelerated if a contract is settled prior to maturity.

At December 31, 2008 Old GM used Level 3 inputs to measure net liabilities of \$2.3 billion (or 1.3%) of Old GM's total liabilities. In the year ended 2008 assets and liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs changed from a net asset of \$828 million to a net liability of \$2.3 billion primarily due to foreign currency derivatives of \$2.1 billion transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 in December 2008.

Realized gains and losses related to assets and liabilities measured using Level 3 inputs did not have a material effect on operations, liquidity or capital resources for GM in the periods January 1, 2010 through

Table of Contents

June 30, 2010 or July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, or for Old GM in the periods July 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 or January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 or in the year ended December 31, 2008.

Dividends

The declaration of any dividend on our common stock is a matter to be acted upon by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion. Since our formation, we have not paid any dividends on our common stock. We have no current plans to pay any dividends on our common stock. Our payment of dividends on our common stock in the future will be determined by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion and will depend on business conditions, our financial condition, earnings, liquidity and capital requirements, the covenants in our debt instruments, and other factors.

So long as any share of our Series A Preferred Stock remains outstanding, no dividend or distribution may be declared or paid on our common stock unless all accrued and unpaid dividends have been paid on our Series A Preferred Stock, subject to exceptions, such as dividends on our common stock payable solely in shares of our common stock. In addition, our new secured revolving credit facility contains certain restrictions on our ability to pay dividends, other than dividends payable solely in shares of our capital stock.

The Series A Preferred Stock accrue cumulative dividends at a rate equal to 9.0% per annum (payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15) if, as and when declared by our Board of Directors. We paid dividends of \$203 million on March 15, 2010, \$202 million on June 15, 2010 and \$203 million on September 15, 2010 on our Series A Preferred Stock for the periods December 15, 2009 to March 14, 2010, March 15, 2010 to June 14, 2010 and June 15, 2010 to September 14, 2010 following approval by our Board of Directors. We paid dividends of \$146 million on September 15, 2009 and \$203 million on December 15, 2009 on our Series A Preferred Stock for the periods July 10, 2009 to September 14, 2009 and September 15, 2009 to December 14, 2009 following approval by our Board of Directors.

Our payment of dividends in the future, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors and will be paid out of funds legally available for that purpose.

Prior to December 31, 2009 the 260 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued to the New VEBA were not considered outstanding for accounting purposes due to the terms of the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement. As a result, \$105 million of the \$146 million of dividends paid on September 15, 2009 and \$147 million of the \$203 million of dividends paid on December 15, 2009 were recorded as a reduction of Postretirement benefits other than pensions.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The audited consolidated financial statements and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which require the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses in the periods presented. We believe that the accounting estimates employed are appropriate and resulting balances are reasonable; however, due to inherent uncertainties in making estimates actual results could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to these balances in future periods. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosures of our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Audit Committee has reviewed the disclosures relating to these estimates.

The critical accounting estimates that affect the audited consolidated financial statements and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and that use judgments and assumptions are listed below. In addition, the likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under varied conditions and assumptions is discussed.

Table of Contents

Fresh-Start Reporting

The Bankruptcy Court did not determine a reorganization value in connection with the 363 Sale. Reorganization value is defined as the value of our assets without liabilities. In order to apply fresh-start reporting, ASC 852 requires that total postpetition liabilities and allowed claims be in excess of reorganization value and prepetition stockholders receive less than 50.0% of our common stock. Based on our estimated reorganization value, we determined that on July 10, 2009 both the criteria of ASC 852 were met and, as a result, we applied fresh-start reporting.

Our reorganization value was determined using the sum of:

Our discounted forecast of expected future cash flows from our business subsequent to the 363 Sale, discounted at rates reflecting perceived business and financial risks;

The fair value of operating liabilities;

The fair value of our non-operating assets, primarily our investments in nonconsolidated affiliates and cost method investments; and

The amount of cash we maintained at July 10, 2009 that we determined to be in excess of the amount necessary to conduct our normal business activities.

The sum of the first, third and fourth bullet items equals our Enterprise value.

Our discounted forecast of expected future cash flows included:

Forecasted cash flows for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and the years ending 2010 through 2014, for each of Old GM's former segments (refer to Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our change in segments) and for certain subsidiaries that incorporated:

Industry seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of vehicle sales and our related market share as follows:

Worldwide 59.1 million vehicles and market share of 11.9% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 81.0 million vehicles and market share of 12.2% in 2014;

North America 14.2 million vehicles and market share of 17.8% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 19.8 million vehicles and decreasing market share of 17.6% in 2014;

Europe 16.8 million vehicles and market share of 9.5% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 22.5 million vehicles and market share of 10.3% in 2014;

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LAAM 6.1 million vehicles and market share of 18.0% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 7.8 million vehicles and market share of 18.4% in 2014;

AP 22.0 million vehicles and market share of 8.4% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 30.8 million vehicles and market share of 8.6% in 2014;

Projected product mix, which incorporates the 2010 introductions of the Chevrolet Volt, Chevrolet/Holden Cruze, Cadillac CTS Coupe, Opel/Vauxhall Meriva and Opel/Vauxhall Astra Station Wagon;

Table of Contents

Projected changes in our cost structure due to restructuring initiatives that encompass reduction of hourly and salaried employment levels by approximately 18,000;

The terms of the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement, which released us from UAW retiree healthcare claims incurred after December 31, 2009;

Projected capital spending to support existing and future products, which range from \$4.9 billion in 2010 to \$6.0 billion in 2014; and

Anticipated changes in global market conditions.

A terminal value, which was determined using a growth model that applied long-term growth rates ranging from 0.5% to 6.0% and a weighted average long-term growth rate of 2.6% to our projected cash flows beyond 2014. The long-term growth rates were based on our internal projections as well as industry growth prospects; and

Discount rates that considered various factors including bond yields, risk premiums, and tax rates to determine a weighted-average cost of capital (WACC), which measures a company's cost of debt and equity weighted by the percentage of debt and equity in a company's target capital structure. We used discount rates ranging from 16.5% to 23.5% and a weighted-average rate of 22.8%.

To estimate the value of our investment in nonconsolidated affiliates we used multiple valuation techniques, but we primarily used discounted cash flow analysis. Our excess cash of \$33.8 billion, including Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$21.2 billion, represents cash in excess of the amount necessary to conduct our ongoing day-to-day business activities and to keep them running as a going concern. Refer to Note 14 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional discussion of Restricted cash and marketable securities.

Our estimate of reorganization value assumes the achievement of the future financial results contemplated in our forecasted cash flows, and there can be no assurance that we will realize that value. The estimates and assumptions used are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and there is no assurance that anticipated financial results will be achieved.

Assumptions used in our discounted cash flow analysis that have the most significant effect on our estimated reorganization value include:

Our estimated WACC;

Our estimated long-term growth rates; and

Our estimate of industry sales and our market share in each of Old GM's former segments.

Table of Contents

The following table reconciles our enterprise value to our estimated reorganization value and the estimated fair value of our Equity (in millions except per share amounts):

	Successor July 10, 2009
Enterprise value	\$ 36,747
Plus: Fair value of operating liabilities (a)	80,832
Estimated reorganization value (fair value of assets) (b)	117,579
Adjustments to tax and employee benefit-related assets (c)	(6,074)
Goodwill (c)	30,464
Carrying amount of assets	\$ 141,969
Enterprise value	\$ 36,747
Less: Fair value of debt	(15,694)
Less: Fair value of warrants issued to MLC (additional paid-in-capital)	(2,405)
Less: Fair value of liability for Adjustment Shares	(113)
Less: Fair value of noncontrolling interests	(408)
Less: Fair value of Series A Preferred Stock (d)	(1,741)
Fair value of common equity (common stock and additional paid-in capital)	\$ 16,386
Common shares outstanding (d)	1,238
Per share value	\$ 13.24

- (a) Operating liabilities are our total liabilities excluding the liabilities listed in the reconciliation above of our enterprise value to the fair value of our common equity.
- (b) Reorganization value does not include assets with a carrying amount of \$1.8 billion and a fair value of \$2.0 billion at July 9, 2009 that MLC retained.
- (c) The application of fresh-start reporting resulted in the recognition of goodwill. When applying fresh-start reporting, certain accounts, primarily employee benefit and income tax related, were recorded at amounts determined under specific U.S. GAAP rather than at fair value and the difference between the U.S. GAAP and fair value amounts gives rise to goodwill, which is a residual. Further, we recorded valuation allowances against certain of our deferred tax assets, which under ASC 852 also resulted in goodwill. Our employee benefit related obligations were recorded in accordance with ASC 712, Compensation Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits and ASC 715, Compensation Retirement Benefits, and deferred income taxes were recorded in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes.
- (d) The 260 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock, 263 million shares of our common stock, and warrant to acquire 45.5 million shares of our common stock issued to the New VEBA on July 10, 2009 were not considered outstanding until the UAW retiree medical plan was settled on December 31, 2009. The fair value of these instruments was included in the liability recognized at July 10, 2009 for this plan. The common shares issued to the New VEBA are excluded from common shares outstanding at July 10, 2009. Refer to Note 19 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a discussion of the termination of our UAW hourly retiree medical plan and Mitigation Plan and the resulting payment terms to the New VEBA.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the approximate effects that a change in the WACC and long-term growth rate assumptions would have had on our determination of the fair value of our common equity at July 10, 2009 keeping all other assumptions constant (dollars in billions except per share amounts):

Change in Assumption	Effect on Fair Value of Common Equity at July 10, 2009	Effect on Per Share Value at July 10, 2009
Two percentage point decrease in WACC	+\$2.9	+\$7.04
Two percentage point increase in WACC	\$2.4	\$5.76
One percentage point increase in long-term growth rate	+\$0.5	+\$1.21
One percentage point decrease in long-term growth rate	\$0.5	\$1.10

In order to estimate these effects, we adjusted the WACC and long-term growth rate assumptions for each of Old GM's former segments and for certain subsidiaries. The aggregated effect of these assumption changes on each of Old GM's former segments and for certain subsidiaries does not necessarily correspond to assumption changes made at a consolidated level.

Pensions

The defined benefit pension plans are accounted for on an actuarial basis, which requires the selection of various assumptions, including an expected rate of return on plan assets and a discount rate. Due to significant events, including those discussed in Note 19 to the audited consolidated financial statements, certain of the pension plans were remeasured at various dates in the periods January 1, 2010 through June 30, 2010, July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and in the years ended 2008 and 2007.

Net pension expense is calculated based on the expected return on plan assets and not the actual return on plan assets. The expected return on U.S. plan assets that is included in pension expense is determined from periodic studies, which include a review of asset allocation strategies, anticipated future long-term performance of individual asset classes, risks using standard deviations, and correlations of returns among the asset classes that comprise the plans' asset mix. While the studies give appropriate consideration to recent plan performance and historical returns, the assumptions are primarily long-term, prospective rates of return. Differences between the expected return on plan assets and the actual return on plan assets are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as an actuarial gain or loss, and subject to possible amortization into net pension expense over future periods. A market-related value of plan assets, which averages gains and losses over a period of years, is utilized in the determination of future pension expense. For substantially all pension plans, market-related value is defined as an amount that initially recognizes 60.0% of the difference between the actual fair value of assets and the expected calculated value, and 10.0% of that difference over each of the next four years. The market-related value of assets at December 31, 2009 used to determine U.S. net periodic pension income for the year ending December 31, 2010 was \$2.8 billion lower than the actual fair value of plan assets at December 31, 2009.

Another key assumption in determining net pension expense is the assumed discount rate to be used to discount plan obligations. We estimate this rate for U.S. plans, using a cash flow matching approach, also called a spot rate yield curve approach, which uses projected cash flows matched to spot rates along a high quality corporate yield curve to determine the present value of cash flows to calculate a single equivalent discount rate. Old GM used an iterative process based on a hypothetical investment in a portfolio of high-quality bonds rated AA or higher by a recognized rating agency and a hypothetical reinvestment of the proceeds of such bonds upon maturity using forward rates derived from a yield curve until the U.S. pension obligation was defeased. This reinvestment component was incorporated into the methodology because it was not feasible, in light of the magnitude and time horizon over which U.S. pension obligations extend, to accomplish full defeasance through direct cash flows from an actual set of bonds selected at any given measurement date.

Table of Contents

The benefit obligation for pension plans in Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany comprise 92% of the non-U.S. pension benefit obligation at December 31, 2009. The discount rates for Canadian plans are determined using a cash flow matching approach, similar to the U.S. The discount rates for plans in the United Kingdom and Germany use a curve derived from high quality corporate bonds with maturities consistent with the plans' underlying duration of expected benefit payments.

In the U.S., from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010, interest rates on high quality corporate bonds have decreased. We believe that a discount rate calculated as of June 30, 2010 using the methods described previously for U.S. pension plans would be approximately 65 to 75 basis points lower than the rates used to measure the pension plans at December 31, 2009, the date of the last remeasurement for the U.S. pension plans. As a result, funded status would decrease if the plans were remeasured at June 30, 2010, holding all other factors (e.g., actuarial assumptions and asset returns) constant. Refer to the following table, which presents the 25 basis point sensitivity for U.S. pension plans. It is not possible for us to predict what the economic environment will be at our next scheduled remeasurement as of December 31, 2010 or any earlier date that may be used for an interim remeasurement of the U.S. pension plans due to a significant event such as a plan amendment, curtailment or a settlement. Accordingly, discount rates and plan assets may be considerably different than those at June 30, 2010.

	25 basis point increase	25 basis point decrease
U. S. Plans (a)		
Effect on Annual Pension Expense (in millions)	\$ 90	\$ (95)
Effect on December 31, 2009 PBO (in billions)	\$ (2.3)	\$ 2.4

(a) Based on December 31, 2009 remeasurements

There were multiple remeasurements of certain non- U.S. plans during the six months ended June 30, 2010. If all non-U.S. plans were remeasured as of June 30, 2010, we believe that the weighted average discount rate would not change significantly from the discount rates used to measure the obligations included in our balance sheet at June 30, 2010. Refer to the following table, which presents the 25 basis point sensitivity for non-U.S. plans.

	25 basis point increase	25 basis point decrease
Non - U. S. Plans (b)		
Effect on Annual Pension Expense (in millions)	\$ (6)	\$ 11
Effect on December 31, 2009 PBO (in billions)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.7

(b) Our largest plans are in Canada, Germany and the U.K. The largest plans in Germany and the U.K. were remeasured at June 30, 2010 and our plans in Canada at December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes rates used to determine net pension expense:

	Successor		January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
	January 1, 2010 Through June 30, 2010 (1)	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009		Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on U.S. plan assets	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Weighted-average expected long-term rate of return on non-U.S. plan assets	7.34%	7.97%	7.74%	7.78%	7.85%
Weighted-average discount rate for U.S. plan obligations	5.52%	5.63%	6.27%	6.56%	5.97%
Weighted-average discount rate for non-U.S. plan obligations	5.31%	5.82%	6.23%	5.77%	4.97%

(1) No remeasurement except for pension plans in the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Germany.

Significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the pension obligations. The effect of actual results differing from assumptions and the changing of assumptions are included in unamortized net actuarial gains and losses that are subject to amortization to expense over future periods.

The following table summarizes the unamortized actuarial (gain) loss (before tax) on U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans (dollars in billions):

	Successor June 30, 2010	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Unamortized actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (2.7)	\$ (3.0)	\$ 41.1

The unamortized actuarial gain of \$2.7 million as of June 30, 2010, reflects the December 31, 2009 amount updated for accounting activity during the six months ended June 30, 2010, arising primarily from the remeasurements in the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany and foreign currency translation.

The following table summarizes the actual and expected return on pension plan assets (dollars in billions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
	U.S. actual return (a)	\$ 9.9	\$ (0.2)	\$ (11.4)
U.S. expected return	\$ 3.0	\$ 3.8	\$ 8.0	\$ 8.0
Non-U.S. actual return (a)	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.2	\$ (2.9)	\$ 0.5
Non-U.S. expected return	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0

(a) Actual return not available for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as all of the plans were not remeasured.

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Based on the last full set of pension plan remeasurements that was completed as of December 31, 2009, a change in the expected return on assets (EROA) assumption has the following effects: For the U.S. plans, an increase in the EROA of 25 basis points will decrease annual pension expense by \$193 million; a decrease to the EROA will increase pension expense by \$193 million. For the non-U.S. plans, an increase in the EROA of 25 basis points will decrease annual pension expense by \$32 million; a decrease to the EROA of 25 basis points will increase pension expense by \$32 million.

Table of Contents

The U.S. pension plans generally provide covered U.S. hourly employees hired prior to October 15, 2007 with pension benefits of negotiated, flat dollar amounts for each year of credited service earned by an individual employee. Early retirement supplements are also provided to those who retire prior to age 62. Hourly employees hired after October 15, 2007 participate in a cash balance pension plan. Formulas providing for such stated amounts are contained in the applicable labor contract. Pension expense in the six months ended June 30, 2010, the periods July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, and in the years ended 2008 and 2007 and the pension obligations at June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008 do not comprehend any future benefit increases or decreases that may occur beyond current labor contracts. The usual cycle for negotiating new labor contracts is every four years. There is not a past practice of maintaining a consistent level of benefit increases or decreases from one contract to the next.

The following data illustrates the sensitivity of changes in pension expense and pension obligation based on the last remeasurement of the U.S. hourly pension plan at December 31, 2009, as a result of changes in future benefit units for U.S. hourly employees, effective after the expiration of the current contract:

	Effect on 2010 Pension Expense	Effect on December 31, 2009 PBO
Change in future benefit units		
One percentage point increase in benefit units	+\$ 82 million	+\$ 239 million
One percentage point decrease in benefit units	\$ 79 million	\$ 232 million

We utilize a variety of pricing sources to estimate the fair value of our pension assets, including: independent pricing vendors, dealer or counterparty supplied valuations, third party appraisals, appraisals prepared by investment managers, or investment sponsor or third party administrator supplied net asset value (NAV) used as a practical expedient.

A significant portion of our pension assets are classified within the fair value hierarchy as Level 3 fair value measurements. Pension assets for which fair value is determined through the use of net asset value per share (NAV) and for which we may not have the ability to redeem our entire investment with the investee at NAV as of the measurement date, are classified as Level 3 fair value measurements. In addition, we classify pension assets that include significant unobservable inputs as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant assets classified as Level 3, with the related Level 3 inputs to valuation that may be subject to volatility and change, and additional considerations for leveling, are as follows:

Government, agency and corporate debt securities Pricing services and dealers often use proprietary pricing models which incorporate unobservable inputs. These inputs primarily consist of yield and credit spread assumptions. Additionally, management may consider other security attributes such as liquidity, market activity, price level, credit ratings and geo-political risk, in assessing the observability of inputs used by pricing services or dealers, which may affect placement in the fair value hierarchy.

Agency, non-agency mortgage and other asset-backed securities Pricing services and dealers often use proprietary pricing models which incorporate unobservable inputs. These inputs typically consist of prepayment curves, discount rates, default assumptions and recovery rates. Additionally, management may consider other security attributes such as liquidity, market activity, price level, credit ratings and geo-political risk, in assessing the observability of inputs used by pricing services or dealers, which may affect placement in the fair value hierarchy.

Investment funds/Private equity and debt investments/Real estate assets Level 3 inputs for alternative investment funds and special purpose entities (e.g., limited partnerships, limited liability companies) include estimated changes in the composition or performance of the underlying investment portfolio, overall market conditions and other economic factors that may possibly have a favorable or unfavorable effect on the reported NAV per share (or its equivalent) between the NAV calculation date

Table of Contents

and the financial reporting measurement date. When NAV was not used as a practical expedient, Level 3 factors used in estimating fair value included NAV (as one factor), overall market conditions, and expected future cash flows.

Refer to Note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a more detailed discussion of the inputs used to determine fair value for each significant asset class or category.

Other Postretirement Benefits

OPEB plans are accounted for on an actuarial basis, which requires the selection of various assumptions, including a discount rate and healthcare cost trend rates. Old GM used an iterative process based on a hypothetical investment in a portfolio of high-quality bonds rated AA or higher by a recognized rating agency and a hypothetical reinvestment of the proceeds of such bonds upon maturity using forward rates derived from a yield curve until the U.S. OPEB obligation was defeased. This reinvestment component was incorporated into the methodology because it was not feasible, in light of the magnitude and time horizon over which the U.S. OPEB obligations extend, to accomplish full defeasance through direct cash flows from an actual set of bonds selected at any given measurement date.

Beginning in September 2008, the discount rate used for the benefits to be paid from the UAW retiree medical plan during the period September 2008 through December 2009 is based on a yield curve which uses projected cash flows of representative high-quality AA rated bonds matched to spot rates along a yield curve to determine the present value of cash flows to calculate a single equivalent discount rate. All other U.S. OPEB plans started using a discount rate based on a yield curve on July 10, 2009. The UAW retiree medical plan was settled on December 31, 2009 and the plan assets were contributed to the New VEBA as part of the payment terms under the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement. We are released from UAW retiree health care claims incurred after December 31, 2009.

An estimate is developed of the healthcare cost trend rates used to value benefit obligations through review of historical retiree cost data and near-term healthcare outlook which includes appropriate cost control measures that have been implemented. Changes in the assumed discount rate or healthcare cost trend rate can have significant effect on the actuarially determined obligation and related U.S. OPEB expense. As a result of modifications made as part of the 363 Sale, there are no significant uncapped U.S. healthcare plans remaining at December 31, 2009 and, therefore, the healthcare cost trend rate no longer has a significant effect in the U.S.

The significant non-U.S. OPEB plans cover Canadian employees. The discount rates for the Canadian plans are determined using a cash flow matching approach, similar to the U.S. OPEB plans.

Due to the significant events discussed in Note 19 to the audited consolidated financial statements, the U.S. and non-U.S. OPEB plans were remeasured at various dates in the periods July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and in the years ended 2008 and 2007.

Significant differences in actual experience or significant changes in assumptions may materially affect the OPEB obligations. The effects of actual results differing from assumptions and the effects of changing assumptions are included in net actuarial gains and losses in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) that are subject to amortization over future periods.

In the U.S., from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010, interest rates on high quality corporate bonds have decreased. We believe that a discount rate calculated as of June 30, 2010 using the methods described previously for U.S. OPEB plans would be approximately 65 to 75 basis points lower than the rates used to measure the plans at December 31, 2009, the date of the last remeasurement for U.S. OPEB Plans. As a result, funded status would decrease if the plans were remeasured at June 30, 2010, holding all other factors (e.g., actuarial assumptions) constant. Our significant non-U.S. OPEB plans are in Canada. We do not believe that there has been a significant

Table of Contents

change in interest rates on high quality corporate bonds in Canada from December 31, 2009 to June 30, 2010. Accordingly, we believe that the weighted average discount rate would not change significantly from December 31, 2009. It is not possible for us to predict what the economic environment will be at our next scheduled remeasurement as of December 31, 2010 or any earlier date that may be used for an interim remeasurement of the U.S. OPEB plans due to a significant event such as a plan amendment, curtailment or a settlement. Accordingly, discount rates may be considerably different than those at June 30, 2010.

The estimated effect of a 25 basis point change in discount rate is summarized in the sensitivity table which follows.

	Change in Assumption	
	25 basis point increase	25 basis point decrease
U. S. Plans		
Effect on Annual OPEB Expense (in millions)	\$ 5	\$ (3)
Effect on December 31, 2009 APBO (in billions)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.1
Non - U. S. Plans		
Effect on Annual OPEB Expense (in millions)	\$ 1	\$ (1)
Effect on December 31, 2009 APBO (in billions)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.1

The following table summarizes the weighted-average discount rate used to determine net OPEB expense for the significant plans:

	Successor		Predecessor		
	January 1, 2010 Through June 30, 2010	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Weighted-average discount rate for U.S. plans	5.57%	6.81%	8.11%	7.02%	5.90%
Weighted-average discount rate for non-U.S. plans	5.22%	5.47%	6.77%	5.90%	5.00%

The following table summarizes the health care cost trend rates used in the last remeasurement of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligations (APBO) at December 31:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Assumed Healthcare Trend Rates	U.S. Plans(a)	Non U.S. Plans(b)	U.S. Plans	Non U.S. Plans
Initial healthcare cost trend rate	%	5.4%	8.0%	5.5%
Ultimate healthcare cost trend rate	%	3.3%	5.0%	3.3%
Number of years to ultimate trend rate		8	6	8

- (a) As a result of modifications made to health care plans in connection with the 363 Sale, there are no significant uncapped U.S. healthcare plans remaining at December 31, 2009 and, therefore, the healthcare cost trend rate does not have a significant effect on the U.S. plans.
- (b) The implementation of the HCT in Canada is anticipated and will significantly reduce our exposure to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the effect of a one-percentage point change in the assumed healthcare trend rates based on the last remeasurement of the benefit plans at December 31, 2009:

Change in Assumption	U.S. Plans(a)		Non-U.S. Plans	
	Effect on 2010 Aggregate Service and Interest Cost	Effect on December 31, 2009 APBO	Effect on 2010 Aggregate Service and Interest Cost	Effect on December 31, 2009 APBO
One percentage point increase	\$	\$	+\$ 14 million	+\$ 413 million
One percentage point decrease	\$	\$	\$ 11 million	\$ 331 million

(a) As a result of modifications made to health care plans in connection with the 363 Sale, there are no significant uncapped U.S. healthcare plans remaining at December 31, 2009 and, therefore, the healthcare cost trend rate does not have a significant effect in the U.S.

Layoff Benefits

UAW employees are provided with reduced wages and continued coverage under certain employee benefit programs through the U.S. SUB and TSP job security programs. The number of weeks that an employee receives these benefits depends on the employee's classification as well as the number of years of service that the employee has accrued. A similar tiered benefit is provided to CAW employees. Considerable management judgment and assumptions are required in calculating the related liability, including productivity initiatives, capacity actions and federal and state unemployment and stimulus payments. The assumptions for the related benefit costs include the incidence of mortality, retirement, turnover and the health care trend rate, which are applied on a consistent basis with the U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan and other U.S. hourly benefit plans. While we believe our judgments and assumptions are reasonable, changes in the assumptions underlying these estimates, which we revise each quarter, could result in a material effect on the financial statements in a given period.

Deferred Taxes

We establish and Old GM established valuation allowances for deferred tax assets based on a more likely than not threshold. The ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryback or carryforward periods provided for in the tax law for each applicable tax jurisdiction. We consider and Old GM considered the following possible sources of taxable income when assessing the realization of deferred tax assets:

Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;

Future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

Taxable income in prior carryback years; and

Tax-planning strategies.

The assessment regarding whether a valuation allowance is required or should be adjusted also considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of recent losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our and Old GM's experience with tax attributes expiring unused and tax planning alternatives. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified.

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Concluding that a valuation allowance is not required is difficult when there is significant negative evidence that is objective and verifiable, such as cumulative losses in recent years. Although we are a new company, and our ability to achieve future profitability was enhanced by the cost and liability reductions that occurred as a result of the Chapter 11 Proceedings and 363 Sale, Old GM's historic operating results remain relevant as they are reflective of the industry and the effect of economic conditions. The fundamental businesses and inherent

Table of Contents

risks in which we globally operate did not change from those in which Old GM operated. We utilize and Old GM utilized a rolling three years of actual and current year anticipated results as the primary measure of cumulative losses in recent years. However, because a substantial portion of those cumulative losses relate to various non-recurring matters, those three-year cumulative results are adjusted for the effect of these items. In addition the near- and medium-term financial outlook is considered when assessing the need for a valuation allowance.

If, in the future, we generate taxable income in jurisdictions where we have recorded full valuation allowances, on a sustained basis, our conclusion regarding the need for full valuation allowances in these tax jurisdictions could change, resulting in the reversal of some or all of the valuation allowances. If our operations generate taxable income prior to reaching profitability on a sustained basis, we would reverse a portion of the valuation allowance related to the corresponding realized tax benefit for that period, without changing our conclusions on the need for a full valuation allowance against the remaining net deferred tax assets.

The valuation of deferred tax assets requires judgment and accounting for deferred tax consequences of events that have been recorded in the financial statements or in the tax returns and our future profitability represents our best estimate of those future events. Changes in our current estimates, due to unanticipated events or otherwise, could have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In 2008 because Old GM concluded there was substantial doubt related to its ability to continue as a going concern, it was determined that it was more likely than not that it would not realize its net deferred tax assets in most jurisdictions even though certain of these entities were not in three-year adjusted cumulative loss positions. In July 2009 with U.S. parent company liquidity concerns resolved in connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale, to the extent there was no other significant negative evidence, we concluded that it is more likely than not that we would realize the deferred tax assets in jurisdictions not in three-year adjusted cumulative loss positions.

Refer to Note 22 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional information on the recording of valuation allowances.

Valuation of Vehicle Operating Leases and Lease Residuals

In accounting for vehicle operating leases, a determination is made at the inception of a lease of the estimated realizable value (i.e., residual value) of the vehicle at the end of the lease. Residual value represents an estimate of the market value of the vehicle at the end of the lease term, which typically ranges from nine months to four years. A customer is obligated to make payments during the term of a lease to the contract residual. A customer is not obligated to purchase a vehicle at the end of a lease and we and Old GM was exposed to a risk of loss to the extent the value of a vehicle is below the residual value estimated at contract inception.

Residual values are initially determined by consulting independently published residual value guides. Realization of residual values is dependent on the future ability to market vehicles under prevailing market conditions. Over the life of a lease, the adequacy of the estimated residual value is evaluated and adjustments are made to the extent the expected value of a vehicle at lease termination declines. Adjustments may be in the form of revisions to depreciation rates or recognition of impairment charges. Impairment is determined to exist if the undiscounted expected future cash flows are lower than the carrying amount of the asset. Additionally, for automotive retail leases, an adjustment may also be made to the estimate of sales incentive accruals for residual support and risk sharing programs initially recorded when the vehicles are sold.

With respect to residual values of automotive leases to daily rental car companies, due to the short-term nature of the operating leases, Old GM historically had forecasted auction proceeds at lease termination. In the three months ended December 31, 2008 forecasted auction proceeds in the United States differed significantly from actual auction proceeds due to highly volatile economic conditions, in particular a decline in consumer confidence and available consumer credit, which affected the residual values of vehicles at auction. Due to these significant uncertainties, Old GM determined that it no longer had a reliable basis to forecast auction proceeds in

Table of Contents

the United States and began utilizing current auction proceeds to estimate the residual values in the impairment analysis for the automotive leases to daily rental car companies, which is consistent with Old GM's impairment analyses for automotive retail leases. As a result of this change in estimate, Old GM recorded an incremental impairment charge of \$144 million in the three months ended December 31, 2008 related to the automotive leases to daily rental car companies that is included in Cost of sales.

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 we recorded impairment charges of \$15 million related to automotive retail leases to daily rental car companies. In the six months ended June 30, 2009 and in the year ended 2008 Old GM recorded impairment charges of \$16 million and \$377 million (which includes an increase of \$220 million in intersegment residual support and risk sharing reserves) related to its automotive retail leases and \$45 million and \$382 million related to automotive leases to daily rental car companies.

We continue to use the lower of forecasted or current auction proceeds to estimate residual values. Significant differences between the estimate of residual values and actual experience may materially affect impairment charges recorded, if any, and the rate at which vehicles in the Equipment on operating leases, net are depreciated. Significant differences will also affect the residual support and risk sharing reserves established as a result of certain agreements with Ally Financial, whereby Ally Financial is reimbursed up to an agreed-upon percentage of certain residual value losses they experience on their operating lease portfolio. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, favorable adjustments of \$0.4 billion were recorded in the U.S. due to increases in estimated residual values.

The following table illustrates the effect of changes in our estimate of vehicle sales proceeds at lease termination on residual support and risk sharing reserves related to vehicles owned by Ally Financial at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, holding all other assumptions constant (dollars in millions):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	Effect on Residual	Effect on Residual
	Support and Risk	Support and Risk
	Sharing Reserves	Sharing Reserves
10% increase in vehicle sales proceeds	\$141 million	\$534 million
10% decrease in vehicle sales proceeds	+\$401 million	+\$381 million

The critical assumptions underlying the estimated carrying amount of Equipment on operating leases, net include: (1) estimated market value information obtained and used in estimating residual values; (2) proper identification and estimation of business conditions; (3) remarketing abilities; and (4) vehicle and marketing programs. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant effect on the estimate of residual values.

Due to the contractual terms of our residual support and risk sharing agreements with Ally Financial, which currently limit our maximum obligation to Ally Financial should vehicle residual values decrease, an increase in sales proceeds does not have the equivalent offsetting effect on our residual support and risk sharing reserves as a decrease in sales proceeds. At June 30, 2010 our maximum obligations to Ally Financial under our residual support and risk sharing agreements were \$0.9 billion and \$1.1 billion, our recorded receivable under our residual support agreements was \$18 million, and our recorded liability under our risk sharing agreements was \$401 million. At December 31, 2009 our maximum obligations to Ally Financial under our residual support and risk sharing agreements were \$1.2 billion and \$1.4 billion, and our recorded liabilities under our residual support and risk sharing agreements were \$369 million and \$366 million.

When a lease vehicle is returned to us, the asset is reclassified from Equipment on operating leases, net to Inventory at the lower of cost or estimated selling price, less cost to sell.

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment in the fourth quarter of each year for all reporting units, or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that would warrant such a review. Our reporting units are

Table of Contents

GMNA, GME, and various reporting units within the GMIO segment. Because of the integrated nature of our manufacturing operations and the sharing of vehicle platforms among brands, assets and other resources are shared extensively within GMNA and GME and financial information by brand or country is not discrete below the operating segment level. Therefore, GMNA and GME do not contain reporting units below the operating segment level. However, GMIO is less integrated given the lack of regional trade pacts and other unique geographical differences and thus contains separate reporting units below the operating segment level.

The fair values of the reporting units are determined based on valuation techniques using the best available information, primarily discounted cash flow projections. We make significant assumptions and estimates about the extent and timing of future cash flows, growth rates and discount rates. The cash flows are estimated over a significant future period of time, which makes those estimates and assumptions subject to a high degree of uncertainty. While we believe that the assumptions and estimates used to determine the estimated fair values of each of our reporting units are reasonable, a change in assumptions underlying these estimates could result in a material effect on the financial statements.

At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 we had goodwill of \$30.2 billion and \$30.7 billion, which predominately arose upon the application of fresh-start reporting. When applying fresh-start reporting, certain accounts, primarily employee benefit and income tax related, were recorded at amounts determined under specific U.S. GAAP rather than fair value, and the difference between the U.S. GAAP and fair value amounts gives rise to goodwill, which is a residual. Our employee benefit related accounts were recorded in accordance with ASC 712 and ASC 715 and deferred income taxes were recorded in accordance with ASC 740. Further, we recorded valuation allowances against certain of our deferred tax assets, which under ASC 852 also resulted in goodwill. If all identifiable assets and liabilities had been recorded at fair value upon application of fresh-start reporting, no goodwill would have resulted.

In the future, we have an increased likelihood of measuring goodwill for possible impairment during our annual or event-driven goodwill impairment testing. An event-driven impairment test is required if it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its net book value. Because our reporting units were recorded at their fair values upon application of fresh-start reporting, it is more likely a decrease in the fair value of our reporting units from their fresh-start reporting values could occur, and such a decrease would trigger the need to measure for possible goodwill impairments.

Future goodwill impairments could occur should the fair value-to-U.S. GAAP adjustments differences decrease. Goodwill resulted from our recorded liabilities for certain employee benefit obligations being higher than the fair value of these obligations because lower discount rates were utilized in determining the U.S. GAAP values compared to those utilized to determine fair values. The discount rates utilized to determine the fair value of these obligations were based on our incremental borrowing rates, which included our nonperformance risk. Our incremental borrowing rates are also affected by changes in market interest rates. Further, the recorded amounts of our assets were lower than their fair values because of the recording of valuation allowances on certain of our deferred tax assets. The difference between these fair value-to-U.S. GAAP amounts would decrease upon an improvement in our credit rating, thus resulting in a decrease in the spread between our employee benefit related obligations under U.S. GAAP and their fair values. A decrease will also occur upon reversal of our deferred tax asset valuation allowances. Should the fair value-to-U.S. GAAP adjustments differences decrease for these reasons, the implied goodwill balance will decline. Accordingly, at the next annual or event-driven goodwill impairment test, to the extent the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a goodwill impairment could occur. Future goodwill impairments could also occur should we reorganize our internal reporting structure in a manner that changes the composition of one or more of our reporting units. Upon such an event, goodwill would be reassigned to the affected reporting units using a relative-fair-value allocation approach and not based on the amount of goodwill that was originally attributable to fair value-to-U.S. GAAP differences that gave rise to goodwill.

In the three months ended June 30, 2010 there were event-driven changes in circumstances within our GME reporting unit that warranted the testing of goodwill for impairment. In the three months ended June 30, 2010

Table of Contents

anticipated competitive pressure on our margins in the near- and medium-term led us to believe that the goodwill associated with our GME reporting unit may be impaired. Utilizing the best available information as of June 30, 2010 we performed a step one goodwill impairment test for our GME reporting unit, and concluded that goodwill was not impaired. The fair value of our GME reporting unit was estimated to be approximately \$325 million over its carrying amount. If we had not passed step one, we believe the amount of any goodwill impairment would approximate \$140 million representing the net decrease, from July 9, 2009 through June 30, 2010, in the fair value to U.S. GAAP differences attributable to those assets and liabilities that gave rise to goodwill.

We utilized a discounted cash flow methodology to estimate the fair value of our GME reporting unit. The valuation methodologies utilized were consistent with those used in our application of fresh-start reporting on July 10, 2009, as discussed in Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements, and in our 2009 annual and event-driven GME impairment tests and resulted in Level 3 measures within the valuation hierarchy. Assumptions used in our discounted cash flow analysis that had the most significant effect on the estimated fair value of our GME reporting unit include:

Our estimated weighted-average cost of capital (WACC);

Our estimated long-term growth rates; and

Our estimate of industry sales and our market share.

We used a WACC of 22.0% that considered various factors including bond yields, risk premiums, and tax rates; a terminal value that was determined using a growth model that applied a long-term growth rate of 0.5% to our projected cash flows beyond 2015; and industry sales of 18.4 million vehicles and a market share for Opel/Vauxhall of 6.45% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to industry sales of 22.0 million vehicles and a market share of 7.4% in 2015.

Our fair value estimate assumes the achievement of the future financial results contemplated in our forecasted cash flows, and there can be no assurance that we will realize that value. The estimates and assumptions used are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and there is no assurance that anticipated financial results will be achieved.

The following table summarizes the approximate effects that a change in the WACC and long-term growth rate assumptions would have had on our determination of the fair value of our GME reporting unit at June 30, 2010 keeping all other assumptions constant (dollars in millions):

Change in Assumption	Effect on Fair Value of GME Reporting Unit at June 30, 2010
One percentage point decrease in WACC	+\$272
One percentage point increase in WACC	-\$247
One-half percentage point increase in long-term growth rate	+\$38
One-half percentage point decrease in long-term growth rate	-\$36

Refer to Note 8 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on goodwill impairments.

During the three months ended December 31, 2009 we performed our annual goodwill impairment testing for all reporting units and additional event-driven impairment testing for our GME and certain other reporting units in GMIO. Based on this testing, we determined that goodwill was not impaired. Refer to Notes 12 and 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional information on goodwill impairments.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The carrying amount of long-lived assets held and used in the business is periodically evaluated, including finite-lived intangible assets, when events and circumstances warrant. If the carrying amount of a long-lived asset group is considered impaired, a loss is recorded based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the

Table of Contents

fair value for the asset group. Product-specific long-lived assets are tested at the platform level. Non-product line specific long-lived assets are tested on a regional basis in GMNA and GME and tested at our various reporting units within our GMIO segment. For assets classified as held for sale, such assets are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Fair value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. We develop anticipated cash flows from historical experience and internal business plans. A considerable amount of management judgment and assumptions are required in performing the long-lived asset impairment tests, principally in determining the fair value of the asset groups and the assets' average estimated useful life. While we believe our judgments and assumptions are reasonable; a change in assumptions underlying these estimates could result in a material effect on the audited consolidated financial statements and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Long-lived assets could become impaired in the future as a result of declines in profitability due to significant changes in volume, pricing or costs. Refer to Note 25 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional information on impairments of long-lived assets and intangibles.

Valuation of Cost and Equity Method Investments

When events and circumstances warrant, equity investments accounted for under the cost or equity method of accounting are evaluated for impairment. An impairment charge would be recorded whenever a decline in value of an equity investment below its carrying amount is determined to be other than temporary. In determining if a decline is other than temporary we consider and Old GM considered such factors as the length of time and extent to which the fair value of the investment has been less than the carrying amount of the equity affiliate, the near-term and longer-term operating and financial prospects of the affiliate and the intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery.

When available, quoted market prices are used to determine fair value. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon valuation techniques that use, where possible, market-based inputs. Generally, fair value is estimated using a combination of the income approach and the market approach. Under the income approach, estimated future cash flows are discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved using marketplace assumptions. Under the market approach, valuations are based on actual comparable market transactions and market earnings and book value multiples for the same or comparable entities. The assumptions used in the income and market approaches have a significant effect on the determination of fair value. Significant assumptions include estimated future cash flows, appropriate discount rates, and adjustments to market transactions and market multiples for differences between the market data and the investment being valued. Changes to these assumptions could have a significant effect on the valuation of cost and equity method investments.

In the three months ended December 31, 2009 we recorded impairment charges related to our investment in Ally Financial common stock of \$270 million. We determined the fair value of our investment in Ally Financial common stock using a market multiple, sum-of-the-parts methodology. This methodology considered the average price/tangible book value multiples of companies deemed comparable to each of Ally Financial's operations, which were then aggregated to determine Ally Financial's overall fair value. Based on our analysis, the estimated fair value of our investment in Ally Financial common stock was determined to be \$970 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$270 million. The following table illustrates the effect of a 0.1 change in the average price/tangible book value multiple on our impairment charge:

Change in Assumption	Effect on December 31, 2009 Impairment Charge
0.1 increase in average price/tangible book value multiple	+\$100 million
0.1 decrease in average price/tangible book value multiple	\$100 million

At December 31, 2009 the balance of our investment in Ally Financial common stock was \$970 million and the balance of our investment in Ally Financial preferred stock was \$665 million.

Table of Contents

Derivatives

Derivatives are used in the normal course of business to manage exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and interest and foreign currency exchange rates. Derivatives are accounted for in the consolidated balance sheet as assets or liabilities at fair value.

Significant judgments and estimates are used in estimating the fair values of derivative instruments, particularly in the absence of quoted market prices. Internal models are used to value a majority of derivatives. The models use, as their basis, readily observable market inputs, such as time value, forward interest rates, volatility factors, and current and forward market prices for commodities and foreign currency exchange rates.

The valuation of derivative liabilities also takes into account nonperformance risk. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 our nonperformance risk was not observable through the credit default swap market. Our nonperformance risk was estimated based on an analysis of comparable industrial companies to determine the appropriate credit spread which would be applied to us by market participants. Refer to Note 16 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements for additional information on derivative financial instruments.

Sales Incentives

The estimated effect of sales incentives to dealers and customers is recorded as a reduction of revenue, and in certain instances, as an increase to cost of sales, at the later of the time of sale or announcement of an incentive program to dealers. There may be numerous types of incentives available at any particular time, including a choice of incentives for a specific model. Incentive programs are generally brand specific, model specific or region specific, and are for specified time periods, which may be extended. Significant factors used in estimating the cost of incentives include the volume of vehicles that will be affected by the incentive programs offered by product, product mix and the rate of customer acceptance of any incentive program, and the likelihood that an incentive program will be extended, all of which are estimated based on historical experience and assumptions concerning customer behavior and future market conditions. Additionally, when an incentive program is announced, the number of vehicles in dealer inventory eligible for the incentive program is determined, and a reduction of revenue or increase to cost of sales is recorded in the period in which the program is announced. If the actual number of affected vehicles differs from this estimate, or if a different mix of incentives is actually paid, the reduction in revenue or increase to cost of sales for sales incentives could be affected. As discussed previously, there are a multitude of inputs affecting the calculation of the estimate for sales incentives, and an increase or decrease of any of these variables could have a significant effect on recorded sales incentives.

Policy, Warranty and Recalls

The estimated costs related to policy and product warranties are accrued at the time products are sold, and the estimated costs related to product recalls based on a formal campaign soliciting return of that product are accrued when they are deemed to be probable and can be reasonably estimated. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency, and average cost of claims of each vehicle line or each model year of the vehicle line. However, where little or no claims experience exists for a model year or a vehicle line, the estimate is based on long-term historical averages. Revisions are made when necessary, based on changes in these factors. These estimates are re-evaluated on an ongoing basis. We actively study trends of claims and take action to improve vehicle quality and minimize claims. Actual experience could differ from the amounts estimated requiring adjustments to these liabilities in future periods. Due to the uncertainty and potential volatility of the factors contributing to developing estimates, changes in our assumptions could materially affect our results of operations.

Table of Contents

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Accounting standards not yet adopted are discussed in Note 3 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We and Old GM entered into a variety of foreign currency exchange, interest rate and commodity forward contracts and options to manage exposures arising from market risks resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and certain commodity prices. We do not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

The overall financial risk management program is under the responsibility of the Risk Management Committee, which reviews and, where appropriate, approves strategies to be pursued to mitigate these risks. A risk management control framework is utilized to monitor the strategies, risks and related hedge positions, in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Risk Management Committee.

In August 2010 we changed our risk management policy. Our prior policy was intended to reduce volatility of forecasted cash flows primarily through the use of forward contracts and swaps. The intent of the new policy is primarily to protect against risk arising from extreme adverse market movements on our key exposures and involves a shift to greater use of purchased options.

A discussion of our and Old GM's accounting policies for derivative financial instruments is included in Note 4 to our audited consolidated financial statements. Further information on our exposure to market risk is included in Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

In 2008 credit market volatility increased significantly, creating broad credit concerns. In addition, Old GM's credit standing and liquidity position in the first half of 2009 and the Chapter 11 Proceedings severely limited its ability to manage risks using derivative financial instruments as most derivative counterparties were unwilling to enter into transactions with Old GM. Subsequent to the 363 Sale and through December 31, 2009, we were largely unable to enter forward contracts pending the completion of negotiations with potential derivative counterparties. In August 2010 we executed new agreements with counterparties that enable us to enter into options, forward contracts and swaps.

In accordance with the provisions of ASC 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which requires companies to consider nonperformance risk as part of the measurement of fair value of derivative liabilities, we record changes in the fair value of our derivative liabilities based on our current credit standing. At June 30, 2010 the fair value of derivatives in a net liability position was \$340 million.

The following analyses provide quantitative information regarding exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and equity price risk. Sensitivity analysis is used to measure the potential loss in the fair value of financial instruments with exposure to market risk. The models used assume instantaneous, parallel shifts in exchange rates, interest rate yield curves and commodity prices. For options and other instruments with nonlinear returns, models appropriate to these types of instruments are utilized to determine the effect of market shifts. There are certain shortcomings inherent in the sensitivity analyses presented, primarily due to the assumption that interest rates and commodity prices change in a parallel fashion and that spot exchange rates change instantaneously. In addition, the analyses are unable to reflect the complex market reactions that normally would arise from the market shifts modeled and do not contemplate the effects of correlations between foreign currency pairs, or offsetting long-short positions in currency pairs which may significantly reduce the potential loss in value.

Table of Contents

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We and Old GM had foreign currency exposures related to buying, selling, and financing in currencies other than the functional currencies of our and Old GM's operations. Derivative instruments, such as foreign currency forwards, swaps and options are used primarily to hedge exposures with respect to forecasted revenues, costs and commitments denominated in foreign currencies. At June 30, 2010 such contracts have remaining maturities of up to 14 months. At June 30, 2010 our three most significant foreign currency exposures are the U.S. Dollar/Korean Won, Euro/British Pound and Euro/Korean Won.

At June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008 the net fair value liability of financial instruments with exposure to foreign currency risk was \$3.6 billion, \$5.9 billion and \$6.3 billion. This presentation utilizes a population of foreign currency exchange derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt and excludes the offsetting effect of foreign currency cash, cash equivalents and other assets. The potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% parallel shift in all quoted foreign currency exchange rates would be \$589 million, \$941 million and \$2.3 billion at June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008.

We and Old GM was also exposed to foreign currency risk due to the translation of the results of certain international operations into U.S. Dollars as part of the consolidation process. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates can therefore create volatility in the results of operations and may adversely affect our and Old GM's financial position. The effect of foreign currency exchange rate translation on our consolidated financial position was a net translation loss of \$189 million in the six months ended June 30, 2010 and a gain of \$157 million in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009. The effect of foreign currency exchange rate translation on Old GM's consolidated financial position was a net translation gain of \$232 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and a net translation loss of \$1.2 billion in the year ended December 31, 2008. These gains and losses were recorded as an adjustment to Total stockholders' deficit through Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The effects of foreign currency exchange rate transactions were a loss of \$33 million in the six months ended June 30, 2010 a loss of \$755 million in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, a loss of \$1.1 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and a gain of \$1.7 billion in the year ended December 31, 2008.

Interest Rate Risk

We and Old GM was subject to market risk from exposure to changes in interest rates due to financing activities. Interest rate risk in Old GM was managed primarily with interest rate swaps. The interest rate swaps Old GM entered into usually involved the exchange of fixed for variable rate interest payments to effectively convert fixed rate debt into variable rate debt in order to achieve a target range of variable rate debt. At June 30, 2010 we did not have any interest rate swap derivative positions to manage interest rate exposures.

At June 30, 2010 we had fixed rate short-term debt of \$4.4 billion and variable rate short-term debt of \$1.1 billion. Of this fixed rate short-term debt, \$3.2 billion was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$1.2 billion was denominated in foreign currencies. Of the variable rate short-term debt, \$339 million was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$796 million was denominated in foreign currencies.

At December 31, 2009 we had fixed rate short-term debt of \$592 million and variable rate short-term debt of \$9.6 billion. Of this fixed rate short-term debt, \$232 million was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$360 million was denominated in foreign currencies. Of the variable rate short-term debt, \$6.2 billion was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$3.4 billion was denominated in foreign currencies.

At June 30, 2010 we had fixed rate long-term debt of \$2.1 billion and variable rate long-term debt of \$588 million. Of this fixed rate long-term debt, \$576 million was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$1.5 billion was denominated in foreign currencies. Of the variable rate long-term debt, \$358 million was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$230 million was denominated in foreign currencies.

Table of Contents

At December 31, 2009 we had fixed rate long-term debt of \$4.7 billion and variable rate long-term debt of \$873 million. Of this fixed rate long-term debt, \$3.4 billion was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$1.3 billion was denominated in foreign currencies. Of the variable rate long-term debt, \$551 million was denominated in U.S. Dollars and \$322 million was denominated in foreign currencies.

At June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008 the net fair value liability of financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk was \$7.8 billion, \$16.0 billion and \$17.0 billion. The potential increase in fair value at June 30, 2010 resulting from a 10% decrease in quoted interest rates would be \$226 million. The potential increase in fair value at December 31, 2009 resulting from a 10% decrease in quoted interest rates would be \$402 million. The potential increase in fair value at December 31, 2008 resulting from a 10 percentage point increase in quoted interest rates would be \$3.6 billion.

Commodity Price Risk

We and Old GM was exposed to changes in prices of commodities used in the automotive business, primarily associated with various non-ferrous and precious metals for automotive components and energy used in the overall manufacturing process. Certain commodity purchase contracts meet the definition of a derivative. Old GM entered into various derivatives, such as commodity swaps and options, to offset its commodity price exposures. We resumed a derivative commodity hedging program using options in December 2009.

At June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008 the net fair value asset (liability) of commodity derivatives was \$24 million, \$11 million and (\$553) million. The potential loss in fair value resulting from a 10% adverse change in the underlying commodity prices would be \$13 million, \$6 million and \$109 million at June 30, 2010, December 31, 2009 and 2008. This amount excludes the offsetting effect of the commodity price risk inherent in the physical purchase of the underlying commodities.

Equity Price Risk

We and Old GM was exposed to changes in prices of equity securities held. We typically do not attempt to reduce our market exposure to these equity instruments. Our exposure includes certain investments we hold in warrants of other companies. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 the fair value of these warrants was \$25 million. At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 our exposure also includes investments of \$30 million and \$32 million in equity securities classified as trading. At December 31, 2008 Old GM had investments of \$24 million in equity securities classified as available-for-sale. These amounts represent the maximum exposure to loss from these investments.

At June 30, 2010, the carrying amount of cost method investments was \$1.7 billion, of which the carrying amounts of our investments in Ally Financial common stock and Ally Financial preferred stock were \$966 million and \$665 million. At December 31, 2009 the carrying amount of cost method investments was \$1.7 billion, of which the carrying amounts of our investments in Ally Financial common stock and preferred stock were \$970 million and \$665 million. At December 31, 2008 the carrying amount of cost method investments was \$98 million, of which the carrying amount of the investment in Ally Financial Preferred Membership Interests was \$43 million. These amounts represent the maximum exposure to loss from these investments. On June 30, 2009 Ally Financial converted from a tax partnership to a C corporation and, as a result, our equity ownership in Ally Financial was converted from membership interests to shares of capital stock. Also, on June 30, 2009 Old GM began to account for its investment in Ally Financial common stock as a cost method investment. On July 10, 2009 as a result of our application of fresh-start reporting, we recorded an increase of \$1.3 billion and \$629 million to the carrying amounts of our investments in Ally Financial common stock and preferred stock to reflect their estimated fair value of \$1.3 billion and \$665 million. In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 we recorded impairment charges of \$270 million related to our investment in Ally Financial common stock and \$4 million related to other cost method investments. In the year ended 2008 Old GM recorded impairment charges of \$1.0 billion related to its investment in Ally Financial Preferred Membership Interests.

Table of Contents

Counterparty Risk

We are exposed to counterparty risk on derivative contracts, which is the loss we could incur if a counterparty to a derivative contract defaulted. We enter into agreements with counterparties that allow the set-off of certain exposures in order to manage this risk.

Our counterparty risk is managed by our Risk Management Committee, which establishes exposure limits by counterparty. We monitor and report our exposures to the Risk Management Committee and our Treasurer on a periodic basis. At June 30, 2010 a majority of all of our counterparty exposures are with counterparties that are rated A or higher.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We are exposed to concentration of credit risk primarily through holding cash and cash equivalents (which include money market funds), short- and long-term investments and derivatives. As part of our risk management process, we monitor and evaluate the credit standing of the financial institutions with which we do business. The financial institutions with which we do business are generally highly rated and geographically dispersed.

We are exposed to credit risk related to the potential inability to access liquidity in money market funds we invested in if the funds were to deny redemption requests. As part of our risk management process, we invest in large funds that are managed by reputable financial institutions. We also follow investment guidelines to limit our exposure to individual funds and financial institutions.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

Launch of the New General Motors

General Motors Company was formed by the UST in 2009, and prior to July 10, 2009, our business was operated by Old GM. On June 1, 2009, Old GM and three of its domestic direct and indirect subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. On July 10, 2009, we, through certain of our subsidiaries, acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Old GM in connection with the 363 Sale closing.

Through our purchase of substantially all of the assets and assumption of certain liabilities of Old GM in connection with the 363 Sale, we have launched a new company with a strong balance sheet, a competitive cost structure, and a strong cash position, which we believe will enable us to compete more effectively with our U.S. and foreign-based competitors in the U.S. and to continue our strong presence in growing global markets. In particular, we acquired assets that included Old GM's strongest operations, and we believe we will have a competitive operating cost structure, partly as a result of recent agreements with the UAW and CAW.

We have a vision to design, build and sell the world's best vehicles. Our executive leadership and our employees are committed to:

Building our market share, revenue, earnings and cash flow;

Improving the quality of our cars and trucks, while increasing customer satisfaction and overall perception of our products; and

Continuing to take a leadership role in the development of advanced energy saving technologies, including advanced combustion engines, biofuels, fuel cells, hybrid vehicles, extended-range-electric vehicles, and advanced battery development.

General

We develop, produce and market cars, trucks and parts worldwide. We also provide automotive financing services through GM Financial, which we acquired on October 1, 2010.

Automotive

Our automotive operations meet the demands of our customers through our three segments: GMNA, GME and GMIO.

In the year ended December 31, 2009, we combine our vehicle sales data, market share data and production volume data in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 with Old GM's data in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 for comparative purposes.

Total combined GM and Old GM worldwide vehicle sales in the year ended December 31, 2009 were 7.5 million. Old GM's total worldwide vehicle sales were 8.4 million and 9.4 million in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. GM's total worldwide vehicle sales in the six months ended June 30, 2010 were 4.2 million. Substantially all of the cars, trucks and parts are marketed through retail dealers in North America, and through distributors and dealers outside of North America, the substantial majority of which are independently owned.

GMNA primarily meets the demands of customers in North America with vehicles developed, manufactured and/or marketed under the following four brands:

Buick

Cadillac

Chevrolet

GMC

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The demands of customers outside North America are primarily met with vehicles developed, manufactured and/or marketed under the following brands:

Buick
Cadillac
Chevrolet

Daewoo
GMC

Holden
Isuzu

Opel
Vauxhall

161

Table of Contents

At June 30, 2010, we had equity ownership stakes directly or indirectly through various regional subsidiaries, including GM Daewoo Auto & Technology Co. (GM Daewoo), Shanghai General Motors Co., Ltd., SAIC-GM-Wuling Automobile Co., Ltd. (SGMW), FAW-GM Light Duty Commercial Vehicle Co., Ltd. (FAW-GM) and SAIC GM Investment Limited (HKJV). These companies design, manufacture and market vehicles under the following brands:

Buick	Daewoo	GMC	Jiefang
Cadillac	FAW	Holden	Wuling
Chevrolet			

In addition to the products we sell to our dealers for consumer retail sales, we also sell cars and trucks to fleet customers, including daily rental car companies, commercial fleet customers, leasing companies and governments. Sales to fleet customers are completed through our network of dealers and in some cases directly by us. Our retail and fleet customers can obtain a wide range of aftersale vehicle services and products through our dealer network, such as maintenance, light repairs, collision repairs, vehicle accessories and extended service warranties.

Automotive Financing

On July 21, 2010 we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the outstanding equity interests of AmeriCredit, an independent automobile finance company, for cash of approximately \$3.5 billion. On September 29, 2010 the stockholders of AmeriCredit approved the acquisition, and on October 1, 2010 we completed the acquisition and changed the name from AmeriCredit to GM Financial.

GM Financial is an automotive finance company specializing in purchasing retail automobile installment sales contracts originated by franchised and select independent dealers in connection with the sale of used and new automobiles. The majority of GM Financial's loan purchasing and servicing activities involve sub-prime automobile receivables. Sub-prime borrowers are associated with higher-than-average delinquency and default rates. GM Financial generates revenue and cash flows primarily through the purchase, retention, subsequent securitization and servicing of finance receivables. To fund the acquisition of receivables prior to securitization, GM Financial uses available cash and borrowings under its credit facilities. GM Financial earns finance charge income on the finance receivables and pays interest expense on borrowings under its credit facilities.

Through wholly-owned subsidiaries, GM Financial periodically transfers receivables to securitization trusts that issue asset-backed securities to investors. GM Financial retains an interest in these securitization transactions in the form of restricted cash accounts and overcollateralization, whereby more receivables are transferred to the securitization trusts than the amount of asset-backed securities issued by the securitization trusts, as well as the estimated future excess cash flows expected to be received by GM Financial over the life of the securitization. Excess cash flows result from the difference between the finance charges received from the obligors on the receivables and the interest paid to investors in the asset-backed securities, net of credit losses and expenses.

Excess cash flows from the securitization trusts are initially utilized to fund credit enhancement requirements in order to attain specific credit ratings for the asset-backed securities issued by the securitization trusts. Once targeted credit enhancement requirements are reached and maintained, excess cash flows are distributed to GM Financial or, in a securitization utilizing a senior subordinated structure, may be used to accelerate the repayment of certain subordinated securities. In addition to excess cash flows, GM Financial receives monthly base servicing fees and collects other fees, such as late charges, as servicer for securitization trusts. For securitization transactions that involve the purchase of a financial guaranty insurance policy, credit enhancement requirements will increase if specified portfolio performance ratios are exceeded. Excess cash flows otherwise distributable to GM Financial from securitization trusts in which the portfolio performance ratios were exceeded and from other securitization trusts which may be subject to limited cross-collateralization provisions are accumulated in the securitization trusts until such higher levels of credit enhancement are reached and maintained. Senior subordinated securitizations typically do not utilize portfolio performance ratios.

Table of Contents

GM Financial accounts for its securitization transactions as secured financings. Accordingly, following a securitization, the finance receivables and the related securitization notes payable remain on the consolidated balance sheets. GM Financial recognizes finance charge and fee income on the receivables and interest expense on the securities issued in the securitization transaction and records a provision for loan losses to cover probable loan losses on the receivables.

Brand Rationalization

We have focused our resources in the U.S. on four brands: Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick and GMC. As a result, we have sold our Saab brand and have ceased production of our Pontiac, Saturn and HUMMER brands. Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Specific Management Initiatives Brand Rationalization.

Opel/Vauxhall Restructuring Activities

In February 2010 we presented our plan for the long-term viability of our Opel/Vauxhall operations to the German federal government. Our plan included funding requirement estimates of Euro 3.7 billion (equivalent to \$5.1 billion) of which we planned to fund Euro 1.9 billion (equivalent to \$2.6 billion) with the remaining funding from European governments.

In June 2010 the German federal government notified us of its decision not to provide loan guarantees to Opel/Vauxhall. As a result we have decided to fund the requirements of Opel/Vauxhall internally. Opel/Vauxhall has subsequently withdrawn all applications for government loan guarantees from European governments. Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Specific Management Initiatives Opel/Vauxhall Restructuring Activities for a further discussion of the Opel/Vauxhall operations long-term viability plan.

Vehicle Sales

The following tables summarize total industry sales of new motor vehicles of domestic and foreign makes and the related competitive position (vehicles in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,			Vehicle Sales (a)(b)(c)								
	2010			2009			2008			2007		
	Industry	GM	GM as a % of Industry	Industry	Combined GM and Old GM	as a % of Industry	Industry	Old GM	Old GM as a % of Industry	Industry	Old GM	Old GM as a % of Industry
United States												
Cars												
Midsize	1,257	243	19.3%	2,288	518	22.7%	2,920	760	26.0%	3,410	884	25.9%
Small	1,029	98	9.5%	2,051	202	9.8%	2,547	328	12.9%	2,605	381	14.6%
Luxury	401	31	7.7%	778	69	8.8%	1,017	122	12.0%	1,184	157	13.3%
Sport	138	53	38.6%	253	85	33.7%	272	48	17.7%	372	68	18.2%
Total cars	2,825	425	15.0%	5,370	874	16.3%	6,756	1,257	18.6%	7,571	1,489	19.7%
Trucks												
Utilities	1,714	371	21.6%	3,071	642	20.9%	3,654	809	22.1%	4,752	1,136	23.9%
Pick-ups	743	247	33.2%	1,404	487	34.7%	1,993	738	37.0%	2,710	979	36.1%
Vans	331	35	10.6%	583	68	11.7%	841	151	17.9%	1,119	219	19.6%
Medium Duty	94	3	3.1%	177	13	7.2%	259	26	10.0%	321	44	13.7%

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Total trucks	2,882	656	22.8%	5,236	1,210	23.1%	6,746	1,723	25.5%	8,902	2,377	26.7%
Total United States	5,708	1,081	18.9%	10,607	2,084	19.7%	13,503	2,981	22.1%	16,473	3,867	23.5%
Canada, Mexico, and Other	1,289	198	15.4%	2,470	399	16.2%	3,065	585	19.1%	3,161	650	20.6%
Total GMNA	6,998	1,280	18.3%	13,076	2,485	19.0%	16,567	3,565	21.5%	19,634	4,516	23.0%
GMIO	19,742	2,026	10.3%	32,529	3,326	10.2%	29,291	2,751	9.4%	28,173	2,672	9.5%
GME	9,782	846	8.6%	18,850	1,669	8.9%	21,968	2,043	9.3%	23,123	2,182	9.4%
Total Worldwide	36,522	4,152	11.4%	64,455	7,479	11.6%	67,826	8,359	12.3%	70,929	9,370	13.2%

Table of Contents

	Six Months Ended June 30,			Vehicle Sales (a)(b)(c)(d)								
	2010			2009			2008			2007		
	Industry	GM	GM as a % of Industry	Industry	Combined GM and Old GM	Combined GM and Old GM as a % of Industry	Industry	Old GM	Old GM as a % of Industry	Industry	Old GM	Old GM as a % of Industry
GMNA (e)												
United States	5,708	1,081	18.9%	10,607	2,084	19.7%	13,503	2,981	22.1%	16,473	3,867	23.5%
Canada	798	123	15.5%	1,483	254	17.1%	1,674	359	21.4%	1,691	404	23.9%
Mexico	382	72	19.0%	774	138	17.9%	1,071	212	19.8%	1,146	230	20.1%
Other	109	3	3.1%	213	7	3.4%	320	13	4.2%	325	16	4.8%
Total GMNA	6,998	1,280	18.3%	13,076	2,485	19.0%	16,567	3,565	21.5%	19,634	4,516	23.0%
GMIO (f)(g)(h)												
China	9,143	1,209	13.2%	13,745	1,826	13.3%	9,074	1,095	12.1%	8,457	1,032	12.2%
Brazil	1,580	302	19.1%	3,141	596	19.0%	2,820	549	19.5%	2,463	499	20.3%
Australia	531	69	12.9%	937	121	12.9%	1,012	133	13.1%	1,050	149	14.2%
Middle East Operations	565	55	9.8%	1,053	117	11.1%	1,545	144	9.3%	1,276	136	10.7%
South Korea	752	58	7.7%	1,455	115	7.9%	1,215	117	9.7%	1,271	131	10.3%
Argentina	338	56	16.5%	517	79	15.2%	616	95	15.5%	573	92	16.1%
India	1,461	60	4.1%	2,257	69	3.1%	1,971	66	3.3%	1,989	60	3.0%
Colombia	107	36	33.6%	185	67	36.1%	219	80	36.3%	252	93	36.8%
Egypt	122	32	26.3%	206	52	25.5%	262	60	23.1%	227	40	17.5%
Venezuela	59	24	41.4%	137	49	36.1%	272	90	33.2%	492	151	30.7%
Other	5,084	125	2.5%	8,896	235	2.6%	10,285	322	3.1%	10,123	289	2.9%
Total GMIO	19,742	2,026	10.3%	32,529	3,326	10.2%	29,291	2,751	9.4%	28,173	2,672	9.5%
GME (f)												
Germany	1,598	129	8.1%	4,049	382	9.4%	3,425	300	8.8%	3,482	331	9.5%
United Kingdom	1,235	158	12.8%	2,223	287	12.9%	2,485	384	15.4%	2,800	427	15.2%
Italy	1,265	96	7.6%	2,358	189	8.0%	2,423	202	8.3%	2,778	237	8.5%
Russia	810	67	8.3%	1,511	142	9.4%	3,024	338	11.2%	2,707	260	9.6%
France	1,441	63	4.4%	2,685	119	4.4%	2,574	114	4.4%	2,584	125	4.8%
Spain	677	63	9.3%	1,075	94	8.7%	1,363	107	7.8%	1,939	171	8.8%
Other	2,756	270	9.8%	4,949	455	9.2%	6,674	599	9.0%	6,832	632	9.2%
Total GME	9,782	846	8.6%	18,850	1,669	8.9%	21,968	2,043	9.3%	23,123	2,182	9.4%
Total Worldwide (f)	36,522	4,152	11.4%	64,455	7,479	11.6%	67,826	8,359	12.3%	70,929	9,370	13.2%

- (a) Includes HUMMER, Saturn and Pontiac vehicle sales data.
- (b) Includes Saab vehicle sales data through February 2010.
- (c) Vehicle sales data may include rounding differences.
- (d) Certain fleet sales that are accounted for as operating leases are included in vehicle sales at the time of delivery to the daily rental car companies.
- (e) Vehicle sales primarily represent sales to the ultimate customer.
- (f) Vehicle sales primarily represent estimated sales to the ultimate customer.
- (g) Includes SGM joint venture vehicle sales in China of 451,000 vehicles and SGMW, FAW-GM joint venture vehicle sales in China and HKJV joint venture vehicle sales in India of 737,000 vehicles in the six months ended June 30, 2010, combined GM and Old GM SGM joint venture vehicle sales in China of 710,000 vehicles and combined GM and Old GM SGMW and FAW-GM joint venture vehicle sales in China of 1.0 million vehicles in the year ended December 31, 2009 and Old GM SGM joint venture vehicle sales in China of 446,000

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vehicles and 476,000 vehicles and Old GM SGMW joint venture vehicle sales in China of 606,000 vehicles and 516,000 vehicles in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. We do not record revenue from our joint ventures' vehicle sales.

- (h) The joint venture agreements with SGMW (34%) and FAW-GM (50%) allow for significant rights as a member as well as the contractual right to report SGMW and FAW-GM vehicle sales in China as part of global market share.

Table of Contents***Fleet Sales and Deliveries***

The sales and market share data provided previously includes both retail and fleet vehicle sales. Fleet sales are comprised of vehicle sales to daily rental car companies, as well as leasing companies and commercial fleet and government customers. Certain fleet transactions, particularly daily rental, are generally less profitable than retail sales. As part of our pricing strategy, particularly in the U.S., we have improved our mix of sales to specific customers. In the accompanying tables fleet sales are presented as vehicle sales. A significant portion of the sales to daily rental car companies are recorded as operating leases under U.S. GAAP with no recognition of revenue at the date of initial delivery.

The following table summarizes estimated fleet sales and the amount of those sales as a percentage of total vehicle sales (vehicles in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	Years Ended December 31,		
		2009 Combined GM and Old GM	2008 Old GM	2007 Old GM
GMNA	395	590	953	1,152
GMIO	223	510	587	594
GME	257	540	769	833
Total fleet sales (a)(b)	875	1,640	2,309	2,579
Fleet sales as a percentage of total vehicle sales	21.1%	21.9%	27.6%	27.5%

(a) Fleet sale transactions vary by segment and some amounts are estimated.

(b) Certain fleet sales that are accounted for as operating leases are included in vehicle sales.

The following table summarizes U.S. fleet sales and the amount of those sales as a percentage of total U.S. vehicle sales (vehicles in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010	Years Ended December 31,		
		2009 Combined GM and Old GM	2008 Old GM	2007 Old GM
Daily rental sales	245	307	480	596
Other fleet sales	105	207	343	412
Total fleet sales	350	514	823	1,008
Fleet sales as a percentage of total vehicle sales				
Cars	41.5%	29.0%	34.8%	34.9%

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Trucks	26.4%	21.6%	22.4%	20.5%
Total cars and trucks	32.3%	24.7%	27.6%	26.1%

Competitive Position

The global automotive industry is highly competitive. The principal factors that determine consumer vehicle preferences in the markets in which we operate include price, quality, available options, style, safety, reliability, fuel economy and functionality. Market leadership in individual countries in which we compete varies widely.

In the six months ended June 30, 2010 our estimated worldwide market share was 11.4% based on vehicle sales volume. Our vehicle sales volumes in the first half of 2010 are consistent with a gradual U.S. vehicle sales recovery from the negative economic effects of the U.S. recession first experienced in the second half of 2008.

Table of Contents

In the year ended December 31, 2009, combined GM and Old GM estimated worldwide market share was 11.6% based on vehicle sales volume. In 2009, the U.S. continued to be negatively affected by the economic factors experienced in 2008 as U.S. automotive industry sales declined 21.4% when compared to 2008. Despite this U.S. industry sales decline and the fact that the market share decreased from Old GM 2008 levels of 22.1%, based on vehicle sales volume, combined GM and Old GM estimated U.S. market share of 19.7% was the highest among GM and Old GM's principal competitors.

Old GM's estimated worldwide market share was 12.3% and 13.2% based on vehicle sales volume in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. In 2008 worldwide market share was severely affected by the recession in Old GM's largest market, the U.S., and the recession in Western Europe. Tightening of the credit markets, increases in the unemployment rate, declining consumer confidence as a result of declining household incomes and escalating public speculation related to Old GM's potential bankruptcy contributed to significantly lower vehicle sales in the U.S. These economic factors had a negative effect on the U.S. automotive industry and the principal factors that determine consumers' vehicle buying decisions. As a result, consumers delayed purchasing or leasing new vehicles which caused a decline in U.S. vehicle sales.

The following table summarizes the respective U.S. market shares based on vehicle sales volume in passenger cars and trucks:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008	2007
GM (a)	18.9%	19.7%	22.1%	23.5%
Toyota	14.9%	16.7%	16.5%	15.9%
Ford	17.2%	15.9%	14.7%	15.6%
Honda	10.4%	10.8%	10.6%	9.4%
Chrysler	9.2%	8.8%	10.8%	12.6%
Nissan	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.5%
Hyundai/Kia	7.5%	6.9%	5.0%	4.7%

(a) Market share data in the year ended December 31, 2009 combines our market share data in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 with Old GM's market share data in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 for comparative purposes. Market share data in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 relate to Old GM.

Product Pricing

A number of methods are used to promote our products, including the use of dealer, retail and fleet incentives such as customer rebates and finance rate support. The level of incentives is dependent in large part upon the level of competition in the markets in which we operate and the level of demand for our products. In 2011, we will continue to price vehicles competitively, including offering strategic and tactical incentives as required. We believe this strategy, coupled with improved inventory management, will continue to strengthen the reputation of our brands and continue to improve our average transaction price.

Cyclical Nature of Business

In the automotive industry, retail sales are cyclical and production varies from month to month. Vehicle model changeovers occur throughout the year as a result of new market entries. The market for vehicles is cyclical and depends on general economic conditions, credit availability and consumer spending. In 2010, the global automotive industry, particularly in the U.S., had not yet recovered from the negative economic factors experienced in 2008 and has continued to experience decreases in the total number of new cars and trucks sold and decreased production volume.

Table of Contents**Relationship with Dealers**

We market vehicles worldwide through a network of independent retail dealers and distributors. At June 30, 2010, there were 5,172 vehicle dealers in the U.S., 489 in Canada and 253 in Mexico. Additionally, there were a total of 15,823 distribution outlets throughout the rest of the world. These outlets include distributors, dealers and authorized sales, service and parts outlets.

The following table summarizes the number of authorized dealerships:

	June 30,	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008	2007
GMNA	5,914	6,450	7,360	7,835
GMIO	7,472	6,950	5,510	5,150
GME	8,351	8,422	8,732	8,902
Total Worldwide	21,737	21,822	21,602	21,887

As part of achieving and sustaining long-term viability and the viability of our dealer network, we determined that a reduction in the number of GMNA dealerships was necessary. In determining which dealerships would remain in our network we performed analyses of volumes and consumer satisfaction indexes, among other criteria. Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Specific Management Initiatives - Streamline U.S. Operations - U.S. Dealer Reduction" for a further discussion on our plan to reduce U.S. dealerships.

We enter into a contract with each authorized dealer agreeing to sell to the dealer one or more specified product lines at wholesale prices and granting the dealer the right to sell those vehicles to retail customers from a GM approved location. Our dealers often offer more than one GM brand of vehicle at a single dealership. In fact, we actively promote this for several of our brands in a number of our markets in order to enhance dealer profitability. Authorized GM dealers offer parts, accessories, service and repairs for GM vehicles in the product lines that they sell, using genuine GM parts and accessories. Our dealers are authorized to service GM vehicles under our limited warranty program, and those repairs are to be made only with genuine GM parts. In addition, our dealers generally provide their customers access to credit or lease financing, vehicle insurance and extended service contracts provided by Ally Financial or its subsidiaries and other financial institutions.

Because dealers maintain the primary sales and service interface with the ultimate consumer of our products, the quality of GM dealerships and our relationship with our dealers and distributors are critical to our success. In addition to the terms of our contracts with our dealers, we are regulated by various country and state franchise laws that may supersede those contractual terms and impose specific regulatory requirements and standards for initiating dealer network changes, pursuing terminations for cause and other contractual matters.

Research, Development and Intellectual Property

Costs for research, manufacturing engineering, product engineering, and design and development activities relate primarily to developing new products or services or improving existing products or services, including activities related to vehicle emissions control, improved fuel economy and the safety of drivers and passengers.

The following table summarizes research and development expense (dollars in millions):

Successor		January 1,	Predecessor	
Six Months Ended	July 10, 2009	2009	Year Ended	Year Ended
June	Through	Through	December 31,	December 31,
30, 2010	December 31, 2009	July 9,	2008	2007
		2009		

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Research and development expense	\$ 3,284	\$	3,034	\$ 3,017	\$	8,012	\$	8,081
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Table of Contents

Research

Overview

Our top priority for research is to continue to develop and advance our alternative propulsion strategy, as energy diversity and environmental leadership are critical elements of our overall business strategy. Our objective is to be the recognized industry leader in fuel efficiency through the development of a wide variety of technologies to reduce petroleum consumption. To meet this objective we focus on five specific areas:

Continue to increase the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks;

Develop alternative fuel vehicles;

Invest significantly in our hybrid and electric technologies;

Invest significantly in plug-in electric vehicle technology; and

Continue development of hydrogen fuel cell technology.

Fuel Efficiency

We and Old GM have complied with federal fuel economy requirements since their inception in 1978, and we are fully committed to meeting the requirements of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and compliance with other regulatory schemes, including the California vehicle greenhouse gas emissions program. We anticipate steadily improving fuel economy for both our car and truck fleets. We are committed to meeting or exceeding all federal fuel economy standards in the 2010 through 2016 model years. We plan to achieve compliance through a combination of strategies, including: (1) extensive technology improvements to conventional powertrains; (2) increased use of smaller displacement engines and six speed automatic transmissions; (3) vehicle improvements, including increased use of lighter, front-wheel drive architectures; (4) increased hybrid offerings and the launch of the Chevrolet Volt electric vehicle with extended range capabilities in 2010; and (5) portfolio changes, including increasing car/crossover mix and dropping select larger vehicles in favor of smaller, more fuel efficient offerings.

We are among the industry leaders in fuel efficiency and we are committed to lead in the development of technologies to increase the fuel efficiency of internal combustion engines such as cylinder deactivation, direct injection, turbo-charging with engine downsizing, six speed transmissions and variable valve timing. As a full-line manufacturer that produces a wide variety of cars, trucks and sport utility vehicles, we currently offer 13 models (2011 Model Year) obtaining 30 mpg or more in highway driving.

Alternative Fuel Vehicles

We have also been in the forefront in the development of alternative fuel vehicles, leveraging experience and capability developed around these technologies in our operations in Brazil. Alternative fuels offer the greatest near-term potential to reduce petroleum consumption in the transportation sector, especially as cellulosic sources of ethanol become more affordable and readily available in the U.S. An increasing percentage of our sales will be alternative fuel capable vehicles, estimated to increase from 40% in 2011 to over 70% in 2015.

As part of an overall energy diversity strategy, we remain committed to making at least 50% of the vehicles we produce for the U.S. capable of operating on biofuels, specifically E85 ethanol, by 2012. We currently offer 19 FlexFuel models (2011 Model Year) capable of operating on gasoline, E85 ethanol or any combination of the two.

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We are focused on promoting sustainable biofuels derived from non-food sources, such as agricultural, forestry and municipal waste. We are continuing to work with our two strategic alliances with cellulosic ethanol makers: Coskata, Inc., of Warrenville, Illinois, and New Hampshire based Mascoma Corp. In October 2009, Coskata, Inc. opened its semi-commercial facility for manufacturing cellulosic ethanol and Mascoma Corp. has been making cellulosic ethanol at its Rome, New York, demonstration plant since late 2008.

Table of Contents

We are also supporting the development of biodiesel, a clean-burning alternative diesel fuel that is produced from renewable sources. In 2011 model year full-size pickups and vans, B20 capability is standard on our Duramax 6.6L turbo diesel engine. The Duramax diesel engine is available in the Chevrolet Silverado and GMC Sierra heavy-duty pickups and Chevrolet Express and GMC Savana full-size vans.

We have also announced that Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) powered versions of the Chevrolet Express and GMC Savana full-size vans will be offered to fleet and commercial customers beginning in late 2010. Production of the CNG cargo vans will begin in the fall of 2010 and the LPG van cutaway models will begin production in early 2011. The vans have specially designed engines for the gaseous fuels and come direct to the customer with the fully integrated and warranted dedicated gaseous fuel system in place.

Hybrid and Plug-In Electric Vehicles

We are investing significantly in vehicle electrification including hybrid, plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles with extended-range technology. We currently offer seven hybrid models. We are developing plug-in hybrid electric vehicle technology (PHEV) and the Chevrolet Volt and Opel Ampera electric vehicles with extended range capability. We plan to invest heavily between 2011 and 2012 to support the expansion of our electrified vehicle offerings and in-house development and manufacturing capabilities of the enabling technologies-advanced batteries, electric motors and power control systems.

We have multiple technologies offering increasing levels of vehicle electrification hybrid, plug-in hybrid and electric vehicle with extended range.

The highly capable GM Two-mode Hybrid system is offered with the automotive industry's only hybrid fullsize trucks and sport utility vehicles: Chevrolet Tahoe, Chevrolet Silverado, GMC Yukon and Yukon Denali, GMC Sierra, Cadillac Escalade and Escalade Platinum.

A PHEV, using a modified version of GM's Two-Mode Hybrid system and advanced lithium-ion battery technology, is scheduled to launch in 2012. The PHEV will provide low-speed electric-only propulsion, and blend engine and battery power to significantly improve fuel efficiency.

We have also announced that we plan to launch the Chevrolet Volt, a full-performance battery electric vehicle with extended range capability, in selected U.S. geographic markets in late 2010 and throughout the United States approximately 12 to 18 months after that initial launch. The Chevrolet Volt always makes use of electric power within the drive unit at all times and at all speeds. The Chevrolet Volt is powered only from electricity stored in its 16-kWh lithium-ion battery for a typical range of 25-50 miles depending on terrain, driving technique, temperature and battery age. After that distance, the onboard engine's power is seamlessly utilized to provide an additional 300 miles of electric driving range on a full tank of gas prior to refueling. The onboard gasoline engine enables this additional range by providing power to the Volt's electric motors and under some conditions can be combined with power from the gasoline engine itself. Advanced lithium-ion battery technology is the key enabling technology for the Chevrolet Volt, although this technology is new and has not been proven to be commercially viable. In January 2009, Old GM announced that it would assemble the battery packs for the Chevrolet Volt in the U.S. using cells supplied by LG Chem. Battery production began at our Brownstown, Michigan battery facility in January 2010. A second electric vehicle with extended range, the Opel Ampera, is scheduled to launch in Europe in late 2011.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technology

As part of our long-term strategy to reduce petroleum consumption and greenhouse gas emissions we are committed to continuing development of our hydrogen fuel cell technology. We and Old GM have conducted research in hydrogen fuel cell development spanning more than 40 years, and we are the only U.S. automobile manufacturer actively engaged in all elements of the fuel cell propulsion system development in-house. Our Chevrolet Equinox fuel cell electric vehicle demonstration programs, such as Project Driveway, are the largest in

Table of Contents

the world and have accumulated more than 1.7 million miles of real-world driving by consumers, celebrities, business partners and government agencies. More than 6,500 individuals have driven the fuel cell powered Chevrolet Equinox, either in short drives, such as media or special events, or as part of Project Driveway. To date, their feedback has led to technology improvements such as extending fuel cell stack life and improvements in the regenerative braking system, which has also benefited our Two-Mode Hybrid vehicles, and improvements in the infrastructure of fueling stations for hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles. In addition, the knowledge gained during Project Driveway on the fuel cell itself has affected the development of the Chevrolet Volt battery as we are applying fuel cell thermal design knowledge to the Chevrolet Volt battery design. Project Driveway operates in Washington D.C. and California (including Los Angeles, Orange County and Sacramento) for the California Fuel Cell Partnership and the CARB. Project Driveway also operates in the New York Metropolitan area in Westchester County with expansion to the greater New York City area due to recent openings of hydrogen fueling stations at JFK International Airport and in the Bronx. Most Project Driveway participants drive Chevrolet Equinoxes for two months with the cost of fuel and insurance provided free in exchange for participant feedback. The Chevrolet Equinox fuel cell electric vehicles do not use any gasoline or oil and emit only water vapor. We have made significant progress on the fuel cell stack for a second-generation fuel cell vehicle, though we currently have not approved such a program.

OnStar

Advancements in telematics technology are demonstrated through our OnStar service. OnStar's in-vehicle safety, security and communications service is available on more than 40 of our 2011 model year vehicles and currently serves approximately 5.7 million subscribers. OnStar's key services include: Automatic Crash Response, Stolen Vehicle Assistance, Turn-by-Turn Navigation, OnStar Vehicle Diagnostics and Hands-Free Calling. Beginning in June 2010, we offer OnStar eNav, a feature of Turn-by-Turn Navigation, available through Google Maps. OnStar subscribers are able to search for and identify destinations using Google Maps and send those destinations to their vehicles. They can then access the destinations whenever they choose and receive OnStar Turn-by-Turn directions to the destination from wherever they are. Also in 2010, Chevrolet and OnStar unveiled the automobile industry's first working smartphone application, which will allow Chevrolet Volt owners 24/7 connection and remote control of vehicle functions and OnStar features. OnStar's Mobile Application allows drivers to communicate with their Volt from Motorola Droid, Apple iPhone and Blackberry Storm smartphones. It uses a real-time data connection to perform tasks from setting the charge time to unlocking the doors.

In May 2009, OnStar announced the development of an Injury Severity Prediction based on the findings of a Center for Disease Control and Prevention expert panel. This will allow OnStar advisors to alert first responders when a vehicle crash is likely to have caused serious injury to the occupants. Data from OnStar's Automatic Crash Response system will be used to automatically calculate the Injury Severity Prediction which can assist responders in determining the level of care required and the transport destination for patients. OnStar has also expanded its Stolen Vehicle Assistance services with the announcement of Remote Ignition Block. This will allow an OnStar Advisor to send a remote signal to a subscriber's stolen vehicle to prevent the vehicle from restarting once the ignition is turned off. We believe that this capability will not only help authorities recover stolen vehicles, but can also prevent or shorten dangerous high speed pursuits.

Other Technologies

Other safety systems include the third generation of our StabiliTrak electronic stability control system. The system maximizes handling and braking by using a combination of systems and sensors including ABS, traction control, suspension and steering. Our Lane Departure Warning System and Side Blind Zone Alert Systems extend and enhance driver awareness and vision.

Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "Environmental and Regulatory Matters" for a discussion of vehicle emissions requirements, vehicle noise requirements, fuel economy requirements and safety requirements, which also affect our research and development activities.

Table of Contents

Product Development

Our vehicle development activities are integrated into a single global organization. This strategy builds on earlier efforts to consolidate and standardize our approach to vehicle development.

For example, in the 1990s Old GM merged 11 different engineering centers in the U.S. into a single organization. In 2005, GM Europe Engineering was created, following a similar consolidation from three separate engineering organizations. At the same time, we and Old GM have grown our engineering operations in emerging markets in the Asia Pacific and LAAM regions.

As a result of this process, product development activities are fully integrated on a global basis under one budget and one decision-making group. Similar approaches have been in place for a number of years in other key functions, such as powertrain, purchasing and manufacturing, to take full advantage of our global footprint and resources.

Under our global vehicle architecture strategy and for each of our nine global architectures, we define a specific range of performance characteristics and dimensions supporting a common set of major underbody components and subsystems with common interfaces.

A centralized organization is responsible for many of the non-visible parts of the vehicle, referred to as the architecture, such as steering, suspension, the brake system, the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system and the electrical system. This team works very closely with the global architecture development teams around the world, who are responsible for components that are unique to each brand, such as exterior and interior design, tuning of the vehicle to meet the brand character requirements and final validation to meet applicable government requirements.

We currently have nine different global architectures that are assigned to regional centers around the world. The allocation of the architectures to specific regions is based on where the expertise for the vehicle segment resides, e.g., mini and small vehicles in Asia Pacific, compact vehicles in Europe and fullsize pick-up trucks, sport utility vehicles, midsize vehicles and crossover vehicles in North America.

The nine global architectures are:

Mini	Rear-Wheel Drive and Performance
Small	Crossover
Compact	Midsize Truck
Full and Midsize	Electric
Fullsize Truck	

We plan to increase the volume of vehicles produced from common global architectures to more than 50% of our total volumes in 2014 from less than 17% today.

Intellectual Property

We generate and hold a significant number of patents in a number of countries in connection with the operation of our business. While none of these patents by itself is material to our business as a whole, these patents are very important to our operations and continued technological development. In addition, we hold a number of trademarks and service marks that are very important to our identity and recognition in the marketplace.

Raw Materials, Services and Supplies

We purchase a wide variety of raw materials, parts, supplies, energy, freight, transportation and other services from numerous suppliers for use in the manufacture of our products. The raw materials are primarily comprised of

Table of Contents

steel, aluminum, resins, copper, lead and platinum group metals. We have not experienced any significant shortages of raw materials and normally do not carry substantial inventories of such raw materials in excess of levels reasonably required to meet our production requirements. In 2009 the weakening of commodity prices experienced in the latter part of 2008 was generally reversed with prices returning to more historical levels by year end. In early 2010, our costs increased further as commodity prices increased faster than expected due to economic growth in China and speculative activity in the commodity markets. In early May 2010, however, we saw a steep decline in commodity prices in response to European sovereign debt issues and concerns over a slowdown in China.

In some instances, we purchase systems, components, parts and supplies from a single source and may be at an increased risk for supply disruptions. Based on our standard payment terms with our systems, components and parts suppliers, we are generally required to pay most of these suppliers on average 47 days following receipt with weekly disbursements.

Environmental and Regulatory Matters

Automotive Emissions Control

We are subject to laws and regulations that require us to control automotive emissions, including vehicle exhaust emission standards, vehicle evaporative emission standards and onboard diagnostic system (OBD) requirements, in the regions throughout the world in which we sell cars, trucks and heavy-duty engines.

North America

The U.S. federal government imposes stringent emission control requirements on vehicles sold in the U.S., and additional requirements are imposed by various state governments, most notably California. These requirements include pre-production testing of vehicles, testing of vehicles after assembly, the imposition of emission defect and performance warranties and the obligation to recall and repair customer owned vehicles that do not comply with emissions requirements. We must obtain certification that the vehicles will meet emission requirements from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before we can sell vehicles in the U.S. and Canada and from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) before we can sell vehicles in California and other states that have adopted the California emissions requirements.

The EPA and the CARB continue to emphasize testing on vehicles sold in the U.S. for compliance with these emissions requirements. We believe that our vehicles meet currently applicable EPA and CARB requirements. If our vehicles do not comply with the emission standards or if defective emission control systems or components are discovered in such testing, or as part of government required defect reporting, we could incur substantial costs related to emissions recalls and possible fines. We expect that new CARB and federal requirements will increase the time and mileage periods over which manufacturers are responsible for a vehicle's emission performance.

The EPA and the CARB emission requirements currently in place are referred to as Tier 2 and Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) II, respectively. The Tier 2 requirements began in 2004 and were fully phased in by the 2009 model year, while the LEV II requirements began in 2004 and increase in stringency each year through the 2010 model year. Fleet-wide compliance with the Tier 2 and LEV II standards must be achieved based on a sales-weighted fleet average. President Obama has directed the EPA to review its vehicle emission standards, and if the EPA finds that more stringent emission regulations are necessary, to promulgate such regulations. The CARB is developing its next generation emission standards, LEV III, which will further increase the stringency of its emission standards. We expect the LEV III requirements to be adopted as early as the first quarter of 2011 and to apply beginning in the 2014 model year. Both the EPA and the CARB have also enacted regulations to control the emissions of greenhouse gases. Since we believe these regulations are effectively a form of fuel economy requirement, they are discussed under Automotive Fuel Economy.

Table of Contents

California law requires that a specified percentage of cars and certain light-duty trucks sold in the state must be zero emission vehicles (ZEV), such as electric vehicles or hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. This requirement started at 10% for the 2005 model year and increased in subsequent years. The requirement is based on a complex system of credits that vary in magnitude by vehicle type and model year. Manufacturers have the option of meeting a portion of this requirement with partial ZEV credit for vehicles that meet very stringent exhaust and evaporative emission standards and have extended emission system warranties. An additional portion of the ZEV requirement can be met with vehicles that meet these partial ZEV requirements and incorporate advanced technology, such as a hybrid electric propulsion system meeting specified criteria. Beginning in 2012, an additional portion of the ZEV requirement can be met with PHEVs that meet the partial ZEV requirements and certain other criteria. We are complying with the ZEV requirements using a variety of means, including producing vehicles certified to the partial ZEV requirements. CARB has also announced plans to adopt, as early as the first quarter of 2011, 2015 model year and later requirements for ZEVs and PHEVs to achieve greenhouse gas as well as criteria pollutant emission reductions to help achieve the state's long-term greenhouse gas reduction goals.

The Clean Air Act permits states that have areas with air quality compliance issues to adopt the California car and light-duty truck emission standards in lieu of the federal requirements. Twelve states, including New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, Maryland and New Mexico, as well as the Province of Quebec, currently have these standards in effect. Arizona has adopted the California standards effective beginning in the 2012 model year. Additional states could also adopt the California standards in the future.

In addition to the exhaust emission programs previously discussed, advanced OBD systems, used to identify and diagnose problems with emission control systems, have been required under U.S. federal, Canadian federal and California law since the 1996 model year. Problems detected by the OBD system have the potential of increasing warranty costs and the chance for recall. OBD requirements become more challenging each year as vehicles must meet lower emission standards and new diagnostics are required. Beginning with the 2004 model year, California adopted more stringent OBD requirements, including new design requirements and corresponding enforcement procedures, and we have implemented hardware and software changes to comply with these more stringent requirements. In addition, California adopted technically challenging new OBD requirements that take effect from the 2008 through 2013 model years.

The federal Tier 2 and California LEV II requirements for evaporative emissions began phasing-in with the 2004 model year. The federal evaporative emission requirements are being harmonized with the California evaporative emission requirements beginning with a 2009 model year phase-in. California plans to further increase the stringency of its evaporative emission requirements as part of its LEV III rulemaking.

Vehicles equipped with heavy-duty engines are also subject to stringent emission requirements, and could be recalled, or fines could be imposed against us, should testing or defect reporting identify a noncompliance with these emission requirements. For the current (2011) model year, certain gasoline and diesel-powered Chevrolet Silverado and GMC Sierra Pickups, and Chevrolet Express and GMC Savana Vans, are classified as heavy-duty and subject to these requirements. We also certify heavy-duty engines for installation in other manufacturers' products. The heavy-duty exhaust standards became more stringent in the 2010 model year. As permitted by EPA and CARB regulations, we are using a system of credits, referred to as Averaging Banking and Trading (ABT), to help meet these stringent standards. OBD requirements first apply to heavy-duty vehicles beginning with the 2010 model year, which we are meeting with certain hardware and software changes.

Europe

In Europe emissions are regulated by two different entities: the European Commission (EC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE). Under the Commission law, the EC imposes harmonized emission control requirements on vehicles sold in all 27 European Union (EU) Member States, and other

Table of Contents

countries apply regulations under the framework of the UN ECE. EU Member States can give tax incentives to automobile manufacturers for vehicles which meet emission standards earlier than the compliance date. This can result in specific market requirements for automobile manufacturers to introduce technology earlier than is required for compliance with the EC emission standards. The current EC requirements include type approval of preproduction testing of vehicles, testing of vehicles after assembly and the obligation to recall and repair customer owned vehicles that do not comply with emissions requirements. EC and UN ECE requirements are equivalent in terms of stringency and implementation. We must demonstrate that vehicles will meet emission requirements in witness tests and obtain type approval from an approval authority before we can sell vehicles in the EU Member States.

Emission requirements in Europe will become even more stringent in the future. A new level of exhaust emission standards for cars and light-duty trucks, Euro 5 standards, was applied in September 2009, while stricter Euro 6 standards will apply beginning in 2014. The OBD requirements associated with these new standards will become more challenging as well. The new European emission standards focus particularly on reducing emissions from diesel vehicles. Diesel vehicles have become important in the European marketplace, where they encompass 50% of the market share based on vehicle sales volume. The new requirements will require additional technologies and further increase the cost of diesel engines, which currently cost more than gasoline engines. To comply with Euro 6, we expect that technologies need to be implemented which are identical to those being developed to meet U.S. emission standards. The technologies available today are not cost effective and would therefore not be suitable for the European market for small- and mid-size diesel vehicles, which typically are under high cost pressure. Further, certain measures to reduce exhaust pollutant emissions have detrimental effects on vehicle fuel economy, which drives additional technology cost to maintain fuel economy.

In the long-term, notwithstanding the already low vehicle emissions in Europe, regulatory discussions in Europe are expected to continue. Regulators will continue to refine the testing requirements addressing issues such as test cycle, durability, OBD, in-service conformity and off-cycle emissions.

International Operations

Within the Asia Pacific region, our vehicles are subject to a broad range of vehicle emission laws and regulations. China has implemented European standards, with Euro 4 standards first applied in Beijing in 2008. Shanghai implemented Euro 4 standards with European OBD requirements for newly registered vehicles in November 2009 and Euro 4 standards came into effect nationwide in July 2010 for new vehicle type approvals and will come into effect beginning in July 2011 for newly registered vehicles. Beijing is expected to require Euro 5 in 2012. Since January 2009, South Korea has implemented the CARB emission Fleet Average System with different application timings and levels of nonmethane organic gas targets for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas powered vehicles. In September 2009, South Korea implemented Euro 5 standards for diesel-powered vehicles. South Korea has adopted CARB standards for gasoline-powered vehicles and EU regulations for diesel-powered vehicles for OBD and evaporative emissions. The ASEAN Committee had agreed that the major ASEAN countries Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Singapore would implement Euro 4 standards for gasoline and diesel powertrains in 2012 with the exception of Singapore which already requires Euro 4 for diesel powertrains. However, as of April 2010, most of the ASEAN countries decided to postpone Euro 4 beyond 2012 with the exception of Thailand. Since April 2010, India's Bharat Stage IV emission standards have been required for new vehicle registrations in 13 major cities and Bharat Stage III emission standards are required throughout the rest of India. Japan sets specific exhaust emission and durability standards, test methods and driving cycles. In Japan, OBD is required with both EU and U.S. OBD systems accepted. All other countries in which we conduct operations within the Asia Pacific region either require or allow some form of EPA, EU or UN ECE style emission regulations with or without OBD requirements. In Russia, current emission regulations are equivalent to Euro 3 for cars and Euro 2 for commercial vehicles. The implementation of Euro 4 equivalent emission requirements for cars has been delayed to 2012. Euro 5 equivalent emission requirements for cars do not have an implementation date, but are expected to be implemented in 2015.

Table of Contents

Within the LAAM region, some countries follow the U.S. test procedures, standards and OBD requirements and some follow the EU test procedures, standards and OBD requirements with different levels of stringency. In terms of standards, Brazil implemented national LEV standards, L5, which preceded Tier 2 standards in the U.S., for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles in January 2009. Brazil has published new emission standards, L6, for light diesel and gasoline vehicles. L6 standards for light diesel vehicles are to be implemented in January 2012, which mandate OBD requirements for light diesel vehicles in 2015. L6 standards for light gasoline vehicles are to be implemented in January 2014 for new types and January 2015 for all models. Argentina implemented Euro 4 standards starting with new vehicle registrations in January 2009 and is moving to Euro 5 standards in January 2012 for new vehicle types and January 2014 for all models. Chile currently requires US Tier 1, and alternatively Euro 3, standards for gasoline vehicles and Euro 4 or U.S. Tier 2 Bin 8 standards for diesel vehicles and has approved Euro 4 or U.S. Tier 2 Bin 8 standards for gasoline vehicles beginning in April 2011 and Euro 5 or U.S. Tier 2 Bin 5 standards for diesel vehicles beginning in September 2011. Other countries in the LAAM region either have adopted some level of U.S. or EU standards or no standards at all.

Industrial Environmental Control

Our operations are subject to a wide range of environmental protection laws including those laws regulating air emissions, water discharges, waste management and environmental cleanup. In connection with the 363 Sale we have assumed various stages of investigation for sites where contamination has been alleged and a number of remediation actions to clean up hazardous wastes as required by federal and state laws. Certain environmental statutes require that responsible parties fund remediation actions regardless of fault, legality of original disposal or ownership of a disposal site. Under certain circumstances these laws impose joint and several liability, as well as liability for related damages to natural resources.

The future effect of environmental matters, including potential liabilities, is often difficult to estimate. Environmental reserves are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability is reasonably estimable. This practice is followed whether the claims are asserted or unasserted. As of June 30, 2010, our reserves for environmental liabilities were \$196 million. The amount of current reserves is expected to be paid out over the periods of remediation for the applicable sites, which typically range from five to thirty years.

The following table summarizes the expenditures for site-remediation actions, including ongoing operations and maintenance (dollars in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor		
	Six Months Ended	July 10, 2009	January 1, 2009	Year Ended	Year Ended
	June 30, 2010	Through December 31, 2009	Through July 9, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Site remediation expenditures	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 34	\$ 94	\$ 104

It is possible that such remediation actions could require average annual expenditures of \$30 million over the next five years.

Certain remediation costs and other damages for which we ultimately may be responsible are not reasonably estimable because of uncertainties with respect to factors such as our connection to the site or to materials located at the site, the involvement of other potentially responsible parties, the application of laws and other standards or regulations, site conditions and the nature and scope of investigations, studies and remediation to be undertaken (including the technologies to be required and the extent, duration and success of remediation). As a result, we are unable to determine or reasonably estimate the total amount of costs or other damages for which we are potentially responsible in connection with all sites, although that total could be substantial.

To mitigate the effects our worldwide facilities have on the environment, we are committed to convert as many of our worldwide facilities as possible to landfill-free facilities. Landfill-free facilities send no

Table of Contents

manufacturing waste to landfills, by either recycling or creating energy from the waste. As part of Old GM's commitment to reduce the effect its worldwide facilities had on the environment, Old GM had committed to convert half of its major global manufacturing operations to landfill-free facilities by 2010. This landfill-free strategy translated, on an individual facility basis, to more than 69 (or 48%) of Old GM's manufacturing operations worldwide. At our landfill-free facilities, 96% of waste materials are recycled or reused and 3% is converted to energy at waste-to-energy facilities. We estimate that over 1 million tons of waste materials were recycled or reused by us in the six months ended June 30, 2010 and estimate that 22,500 tons of waste materials from us were converted to energy at waste-to-energy facilities. These numbers will increase as additional manufacturing sites reach landfill-free status.

We currently have not announced publicly any future targets to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission levels from our worldwide facilities; however, we are continuing to make significant progress in further reducing CO₂ emission levels. Seven of our facilities in Europe are included in and comply with the European Community Emissions Trading Scheme, which is being implemented to meet the European Community's greenhouse gas reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. We and Old GM reported in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative, the Carbon Disclosure Project, the EPA Climate Leaders Program and the DOE 1605(b) program since their inception. We are implementing and publicly reporting on various voluntary initiatives to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from our worldwide operations. In 2005 Old GM had a 2010 target of an 8% reduction in CO₂ emissions from its worldwide facilities compared to Old GM's worldwide facilities 2005 emission levels. By 2008 Old GM had exceeded this target by reducing CO₂ emissions from its worldwide facilities by 20% compared to 2005 levels. Based on reduced production volume in 2009, we estimate 2009 CO₂ emissions were reduced from its worldwide facilities by 40% compared to 2005 levels.

Automotive Fuel Economy

North America

The 1975 Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) provided for average fuel economy requirements for fleets of passenger cars built for the 1978 model year and thereafter. For the 2009 model year, our and Old GM's domestic passenger car fleet achieved a CAFE of 31.3 mpg, which exceeded the standard of 27.5 mpg. The estimated CAFE for our 2010 model year domestic passenger cars is 30.6 mpg, which would also exceed the 27.5 mpg standard applicable for that model year.

Cars that are imported for sale in the U.S. are counted separately. For our and Old GM's imported passenger cars, the 2009 model year CAFE was 30.3 mpg, which exceeded the requirement of 27.5 mpg. The estimated CAFE for our 2010 model year imported passenger cars is 34.0 mpg, which would also exceed the applicable requirement of 27.5 mpg.

Fuel economy standards for light-duty trucks became effective in 1979. Starting with the 2008 model year, the NHTSA implemented substantial changes to the structure of the truck CAFE program, including reformed standards based upon truck size. Under the existing truck rules, reformed standards are optional for the 2008 through 2010 model years. Old GM chose to comply with these optional reform-based standards beginning with the 2008 model year. Our and Old GM's light-duty truck CAFE performance for the 2009 model year was 23.6 mpg, which exceeds our and Old GM's reformed requirement of 22.5 mpg. Our projected reform standard for light-duty trucks for the 2010 model year is 22.9 mpg and our projected performance under this standard is 25.4 mpg.

In 2007 Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act, which directed NHTSA to modify the CAFE program. Among the provisions in the new law was a requirement that fuel economy standards continue to be set separately for cars and trucks that combined would increase to at least 35.0 mpg as the industry average by 2020.

Table of Contents

In addition, California has passed legislation (AB 1493) requiring the CARB to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles (which is the same as regulating fuel economy). This California program is currently established for the 2009 through 2016 model years. California needed a federal waiver to implement this program and was granted this waiver on June 30, 2009.

Further, in response to a U.S. Supreme Court decision, the EPA was directed to establish a new program to regulate greenhouse gas emissions for vehicles under the Clean Air Act. As a result, in September 2009 the EPA and the NHTSA, on behalf of the DOT, issued a joint proposal to establish a coordinated national program consisting of new requirements for model year 2012 through 2016 light-duty vehicles that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Air Act and improve fuel economy pursuant to the CAFE standards under the EPCA. These reform-based standards will apply to passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles (collectively, light-duty vehicles) built in model years 2012 through 2016 and will require an industry wide standard of 35.5 mpg by 2016. The EPA and the NHTSA issued their final rule to implement this new federal program on April 1, 2010. Our current product plan projects compliance with the federal and California programs through 2016. In Canada, Environment Canada, an agency established to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural environment and coordinate environmental policies and programs for the federal government, is implementing vehicle greenhouse gas standards that are harmonized with the mandatory standards of the U.S. beginning with the 2011 model year. The Province of Quebec has indicated that it will align its vehicle greenhouse gas regulation to the Canadian federal requirements once they are finalized.

CARB has agreed that compliance with the EPA's greenhouse gas emission standards will be deemed compliance with the AB 1493 standards for 2012 through 2016 model years. In the meantime, California's program to regulate vehicle greenhouse gases is in effect for the 2009-2011 model years. The following table illustrates California's program compliance standards and our projected compliance (in grams per mile CO₂-equivalent):

	2009 Model Year		2010 Model Year		2011 Model Year	
	Standard	Combined GM and Old GM	Standard	GM	Standard	GM(a)
Passenger car and light-duty truck 1 fleet	323	297	301	296	267	285
Light-duty truck 2 + medium-duty passenger vehicle fleet	439	414	420	384	390	386

- (a) Our performance projections for the 2011 model year for the passenger car is projected to be more than the standard. We are still projecting compliance due to the allowed use of credits earned in previous years.

Europe

In Europe, legislation was passed on April 23, 2009 to regulate vehicle CO₂ emissions beginning in 2012. Based on a target function of CO₂ to vehicle weight, each manufacturer must meet a specific sales weighted fleet average target. This fleet average requirement will be phased in with 65% of vehicles sold in 2012 required to meet this target, 75% in 2013, 80% in 2014 and 100% in 2015 and beyond. Automobile manufacturers can earn super-credits under this legislation for the sales volume of vehicles having a specific CO₂ value of less than 50 grams CO₂. This is intended to encourage the early introduction of ultra-low CO₂ vehicles such as the Chevrolet Volt and Opel/Vauxhall Ampera by providing an additional incentive to reduce the CO₂ fleet average. Automobile manufacturers may gain credit of up to 7 grams for eco-innovations for those technologies which improve real-world fuel economy but may not show in the test cycle, such as solar panels on vehicles. There is also a 5% credit for E85 flexible-fuel vehicles if more than 30% of refueling stations in an EU Member State sell E85. Further regulatory detail is being developed in the comitology process, which develops the detail of the regulatory requirements through a process involving the EC and EU Member States. The legislation sets a target of 95 grams per kilometer CO₂ for 2020 with an impact assessment required to further assess and develop this requirement. We have developed a compliance plan by adopting operational CO₂ targets for each market entry in Europe.

Table of Contents

In October 2009, the European Commission adopted a proposal to regulate CO₂ emissions from light commercial vehicles. The proposal is modeled after the CO₂ regulation for passenger cars. It proposes that new light commercial vehicles meet a fleet average CO₂ target of 175 grams per kilometer CO₂ with a phase-in of compliance beginning with 75% of new light commercial vehicles by 2014, 80% by 2015 and 100% compliance by 2016. The manufacturer-specific CO₂ compliance target will be determined as a function of vehicle curb mass. Flexibilities, such as eco-innovations and super credits, are part of the regulatory proposal as well. A long-term target for 2020 of 135g/km has been also proposed, to be confirmed in January 2013 after an impact assessment. We are currently making an assessment of the effect of the proposal on our fleet of light commercial vehicles. The proposal will now go through the legislative process with the European Parliament and European Council, during which we expect some modifications to be adopted.

An EC Regulation has been adopted that will require low-rolling resistance tires, tire pressure monitoring systems and gear shift indicators by 2012. An additional EC Regulation has been adopted that will require labeling of tires for noise, fuel efficiency and rolling resistance, affecting vehicles at sale as well as the sale of tires in the aftermarket. Further, there are plans to introduce regulatory proposals regarding energy efficiency of air conditioning systems and fuel economy meters.

Seventeen EU Member States have introduced fuel consumption or CO₂ based vehicle taxation schemes. Tax measures are within the jurisdiction of the EU Member States. We are faced with significant challenges relative to the predictability of future tax laws and differences in the tax schemes and thresholds.

International Operations

In the Asia Pacific region, we face new or increasingly more stringent fuel economy standards. In China, Phase 3 fuel economy standards are under development and will move from a vehicle pass-fail system to an engine-displacement, corporate fleet average scheme. Phase 3 fuel economy standards are expected to increase by 15% to 20% from the current Phase 2 targets and implementation is expected to be phased in from 2012 with full compliance required by 2015. Some relief for certain vehicle types and vehicles with automatic transmissions will be applied through 2015. In 2016, it is expected that there will be one common standard for vehicles with either a manual or automatic transmission. In Korea, new fuel economy/CO₂ targets for 2012-2015 and beyond were preliminarily announced in September 2010 as part of the government's low carbon/green growth strategy. These targets are based on each vehicle's curb weight, but in general are set at levels more stringent than fuel economy/CO₂ targets in the U.S., but less stringent than fuel economy/CO₂ targets in Europe. The proposed standards will be phased-in beginning in 2012 and finishing in 2015 with manufacturers having the option to certify either on a fuel consumption basis or a CO₂ emissions basis. The final regulation will be promulgated by the end of 2010. Each manufacturer will be given a corporate target to meet based on an overall industry fleet fuel economy/CO₂ average. Other aspects of the program being considered include credits, incentives, and penalties. Legislation implementing the new standard is expected to be completed by the end of 2010. In Australia the government is conducting an assessment of possible vehicle fuel efficiency measures including shifting from voluntary to mandatory standards and how any such move would align with the government's policy response to climate change. Before the government makes any decisions on additional fuel efficiency measures, it will conduct an industry consultation. For the first time, India is expected to establish fuel economy norms based on weight and measured in CO₂ emissions that will become mandatory sometime in 2011. Final targets and labeling requirements are still to be determined. In April 2009, automobile manufacturers in India began to voluntarily declare the fuel economy of each vehicle at the point of sale. In South Africa, CO₂ emissions are not regulated, but a new CO₂ emission tax went into effect for all new passenger cars in September 2010 with the exception of double cabbled light commercial vehicles, for which implementation is delayed until March 2011.

In Brazil, governmental bodies and the Brazilian automobile makers association established, in 2009, a national voluntary program for evaluation and labeling of light passenger and commercial vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines. This voluntary program aims to increase vehicle energy efficiency by labeling vehicles with fuel consumption measurements for urban, extra-urban and combined (equivalent to city and highway mpg measurements in the U.S.) driving conditions.

Table of Contents

Chemical Regulations

North America

In the U.S., the EPA and several states have introduced regulations or legislation related to the selection and use of safer chemical alternatives, green chemistry and product stewardship initiatives as have several provinces in Canada. These initiatives will give broad regulatory authority over the use of certain chemical substances and potentially affect automotive manufacturers' responsibilities for vehicle life-cycle, including chemical substance selection for product development and manufacturing. Although vehicles may not specifically be included in the regulations currently being developed, automotive sector effects are expected because substances that comprise components may be included. These emerging regulations will potentially lead to increases in cost and supply chain complexity. California's Safer Alternatives for Consumer Products is the first of these regulations expected to be finalized by the end of 2010.

Europe

In June 2007 the EU implemented its regulatory requirements to register, evaluate, authorize and restrict the use of chemical substances (REACH). This regulation requires chemical substances manufactured in or imported into the EU in quantities of one metric ton or more per year to be registered with the European Chemicals Agency before 2018. During REACH's pre-registration phase, Old GM and our suppliers registered those substances identified by the regulation. REACH is to be phased in over a 10 year period from the implementation date. During the implementation phase, REACH will require ongoing action from importers of pure chemical substances, chemical preparations (mixtures), and articles. This will affect us, as an OEM, as well as our suppliers and other suppliers in the supply chain. Under REACH, substances of very high concern may either require authorization for further use or may be restricted in the future. This could potentially increase the cost of certain alternative substances that are used to manufacture vehicles and parts or result in a supply chain disruption when a substance is no longer available to meet production timelines. In addition, our research and development initiatives may be diverted to address future REACH requirements. In order to maintain compliance, we are continually monitoring the implementation of REACH and its effect on our suppliers and the automotive industry.

Safety

New motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment sold in the U.S. are required to meet certain safety standards promulgated by the NHTSA. The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 authorized the NHTSA to determine these standards and the schedule for implementing them. In addition, in the case of a vehicle defect that creates an unreasonable risk to motor vehicle safety or if a vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment does not comply with a safety standard, the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 generally requires that the manufacturer notify owners and provide a remedy. The Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation Act requires us to report certain information relating to certain customer complaints, warranty claims, field reports and notices and claims involving property damage, injuries and fatalities in the U.S. and claims involving fatalities outside the U.S., as well as information concerning safety recalls and other safety campaigns outside the U.S.

We are subject to certain safety standards and recall regulations in the markets outside the U.S. in which we operate. These standards often have the same purpose as the U.S. standards, but may differ in their requirements and test procedures. From time to time, other countries pass regulations which are more stringent than U.S. standards. Many countries require type approval while the U.S. and Canada require self-certification.

Vehicular Noise Control

Vehicles we manufacture and sell may be subject to noise emission regulations.

Table of Contents

In the U.S., passenger cars and light-duty trucks are subject to state and local motor vehicle noise regulations. We are committed to designing and developing our products to meet these noise regulations. Since addressing different vehicle noise regulations established in numerous state and local jurisdictions is not practical, we attempt to identify the most stringent requirements and validate to those requirements. In the rare instances where a state or local noise regulation is not covered by the composite requirement, a waiver of the requirement is requested and to date the resolution of these matters has not resulted in significant cost or other material adverse effects to us. Medium to heavy-duty trucks are regulated at the federal level. Federal truck regulations preempt all United States state or local noise regulations for trucks over 10,000 lbs. gross vehicle weight rating.

Outside the U.S., noise regulations have been established by authorities at the national and supranational level (e.g., EC or UN ECE for Europe). We believe that our vehicles meet all applicable noise regulations in the markets where they are sold.

While current noise emission regulations serve to regulate maximum allowable noise levels, proposals have been made to regulate minimum noise levels. These proposals stem from concern that vehicles that are relatively quiet, specifically hybrids, may not be heard by the sight-impaired. We are committed to design and manufacture vehicles to comply with potential noise emission regulations that may come from these proposals.

Potential Effect of Regulations

We are actively working on aggressive near-term and long-term plans to develop and bring to market technologies designed to further reduce emissions, mitigate remediation expenses related to environmental liabilities, improve fuel efficiency, monitor and enhance the safety features of our vehicles and provide additional value and benefits to our customers. This is illustrated by our commitment to marketing more hybrid vehicles, our accelerated commitment to developing electrically powered vehicles, our use of biofuels in our expanded portfolio of flexible-fuel vehicles and enhancements to conventional internal combustion engine technology which have contributed to the fuel efficiency of our vehicles. In addition, the conversion of many of our manufacturing facilities to landfill-free status has shown our commitment to mitigate potential environmental liability. We believe that the development and global implementation of new, cost-effective energy technologies in all sectors is the most effective way to improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate environmental liabilities.

Despite these advanced technology efforts, our ability to satisfy fuel economy, CO₂ and other emissions requirements is contingent on various future economic, consumer, legislative and regulatory factors that we cannot control and cannot predict with certainty. If we are not able to comply with specific new requirements, which include higher CAFE standards and state CO₂ requirements such as those imposed by the AB 1493 Rules, then we could be subject to sizeable civil penalties or have to restrict product offerings drastically to remain in compliance. Environmental liabilities, which we may be responsible for, are not reasonably estimable and could be substantial. In addition, violations of safety or emissions standards could result in the recall of one or more of our products. In turn, any of these actions could have substantial adverse effects on our operations, including facility idling, reduced employment, increased costs and loss of revenue.

Pension Legislation

We are subject to a variety of federal rules and regulations, including the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) and the Pension Protection Act of 2006, which govern the manner in which we fund and administer our pensions for our retired employees and their spouses. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 is designed, among other things, to more appropriately reflect the value of pension assets and liabilities to determine funding requirements. Recently, the Pension Relief Act of 2010 was passed. This act provides us additional options to amortize any shortfall amortization base for U.S. hourly and salaried qualified pension plans over 7 years with amortizations starting two years after the election of this relief or 15 years. We

Table of Contents

expect to evaluate these options for the 2010 and 2011 plan years. If we decide to elect one of these options, it could provide us with the flexibility to defer and potentially reduce the size of any minimum funding requirements for the plan years beginning in 2010. However, we are considering making discretionary contributions to our U.S. qualified pension plans and are evaluating the amount, timing, and form of assets that may be contributed. We also maintain pension plans for employees in a number of countries outside the U.S., which are subject to local laws and regulations.

Export Control

We are subject to U.S. export control laws and regulations, including those administered by the U.S. Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury. In addition, most countries in which we do business have applicable export controls. Our Office of Export Compliance and global Export Compliance Officers are responsible for working with our business units to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations. Non-U.S. export controls are likely to become increasingly significant to our business as we develop our research and development operations on a global basis. If we fail to comply with applicable export compliance regulations, we and our employees could be subject to criminal and civil penalties and, under certain circumstances, loss of export privileges and debarment from doing business with the U.S. government and the governments of other countries.

Significant Transactions

363 Sale Transaction

On July 10, 2009, we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Old GM and three of its domestic direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively, the Sellers). The 363 Sale was consummated in accordance with the Purchase Agreement, between us and the Sellers, and pursuant to the Bankruptcy Court's sale order dated July 5, 2009.

In connection with the 363 Sale, the purchase price we paid to Old GM equaled the sum of:

A credit bid in an amount equal to the total of: (1) debt of \$19.8 billion under Old GM's UST Loan Agreement, plus notes of \$1.2 billion issued as additional compensation for the UST Loan Agreement, plus interest on such debt Old GM owed as of the closing date of the 363 Sale; and (2) debt of \$33.3 billion under the DIP Facility, plus notes of \$2.2 billion issued as additional compensation for the DIP Facility, plus interest Old GM owed as of the closing date, less debt of \$8.2 billion owed under the DIP Facility;

UST's return of the warrants Old GM previously issued to it;

The issuance to MLC of 150 million shares (or 10%) of our common stock and warrants to acquire newly issued shares of our common stock initially exercisable for a total of 273 million shares of our common stock (or 15% on a fully diluted basis); and

Our assumption of certain specified liabilities of Old GM (including debt of \$7.1 billion owed under the DIP Facility). Under the Purchase Agreement, as supplemented by a letter agreement we entered into in connection with our October 2009 holding company merger, we are obligated to issue additional shares of our common stock to MLC in the event that allowed general unsecured claims against MLC, as estimated by the Bankruptcy Court, exceed \$35.0 billion. The maximum number of Adjustment Shares issuable is 30 million shares (subject to adjustment to take into account stock dividends, stock splits and other transactions). The number of Adjustment Shares to be issued is calculated based on the extent to which estimated general unsecured claims exceed \$35.0 billion with the maximum number of Adjustment Shares issued if estimated general unsecured claims total \$42.0 billion or more. We currently

Table of Contents

believe that it is probable that general unsecured claims allowed against MLC will ultimately exceed \$35.0 billion by at least \$2.0 billion. In the circumstance where estimated general unsecured claims equal \$37.0 billion, we would be required to issue 8.6 million Adjustment Shares to MLC as an adjustment to the purchase price under the terms of the Purchase Agreement.

As of June 30, 2010, we have accrued \$162 million in Accrued expenses related to this contingent obligation.

We have not included pro forma financial information giving effect to the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale because the latest filed balance sheet, as well as the December 31, 2009 audited financial statements, include the effects of the 363 Sale. As such, we believe that further information would not be material to investors.

Issuances of Securities

Holding Company Merger

On October 19, 2009, we completed our holding company merger to implement a new holding company structure that is intended to provide greater financial and organizational flexibility. We effected our holding company merger pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 15, 2009 by and among us, our previous legal entity (which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) (Prior GM), and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prior GM.

We issued new securities in connection with our holding company merger. All of the outstanding shares of common stock, shares of Series A Preferred Stock and warrants to purchase common stock in Prior GM were exchanged on a one-for-one basis for new shares of our common stock, new shares of our Series A Preferred Stock and new warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. These new GM securities have the same economic terms and provisions as the corresponding Prior GM securities for which they were exchanged and, upon completion of the holding company merger, were held by our securityholders in the same class evidencing the same proportional interest in us as the securityholders held in Prior GM prior to the exchange.

In addition, in connection with the holding company merger, we entered into Amended and Restated Warrant Agreements dated as of October 16, 2009 between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as Warrant Agent (the Warrant Agreements), a Stockholders Agreement dated as of October 15, 2009 by and among the Company, Prior GM, the UST, the New VEBA and Canada Holdings (the Stockholders Agreement) and the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, which are substantially identical to our prior warrant agreements, Stockholders Agreement dated as of July 10, 2009 and Equity Registration Rights Agreement dated as of July 10, 2009. Also in connection with the holding company merger, GMCL entered into an amendment (Canadian Loan Amendment) to the Canadian Loan Agreement, and we entered into an assignment and assumption agreement and amendment to the UST Credit Agreement and an assignment and assumption agreement and amendment to the VEBA Note Agreement.

Set forth below is a summary of GM securities we issued in connection with our holding company merger:

Common Stock

Issued 912,394,068 shares to the UST;

Issued 175,105,932 shares to Canada Holdings;

Issued 262,500,000 shares to the New VEBA; and

Issued 150,000,000 shares to MLC.

Series A Preferred Stock

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Issued 83,898,305 shares to the UST;

Table of Contents

Issued 16,101,695 shares to Canada Holdings; and

Issued 260,000,000 shares to the New VEBA.

The shares of Series A Preferred Stock have a liquidation amount of \$25.00 per share and accrue cumulative dividends at a rate equal to 9.0% per annum (payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15) if, as and when declared by our Board of Directors. So long as any share of our Series A Preferred Stock remains outstanding, no dividend or distribution may be declared or paid on our common stock unless all accrued and unpaid dividends have been paid on our Series A Preferred Stock, subject to exceptions, such as dividends on our common stock payable solely in shares of our common stock. On or after December 31, 2014, we may redeem, in whole or in part, the shares of Series A Preferred Stock at the time outstanding, at a redemption price per share equal to \$25.00 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to limited exceptions.

Warrants

Issued warrants to MLC to acquire 136,363,635 shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2016, with an exercise price of \$10.00 per share;

Issued warrants to MLC to acquire 136,363,635 shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2019, with an exercise price of \$18.33 per share; and

Issued warrants to the New VEBA to acquire 45,454,545 shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior to December 31, 2015, with an exercise price set at \$42.31 per share.

The number of shares of our common stock underlying each of the warrants issued to MLC and the New VEBA and the per share exercise price thereof are subject to adjustment as a result of certain events, including stock splits, reverse stock splits and stock dividends.

363 Sale

The foregoing securities were issued to the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA, and MLC solely in exchange for the corresponding securities of Prior GM in connection with the holding company merger. The consideration originally paid for the securities of Prior GM with respect to each of the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA, and MLC in connection with the formation of Prior GM and the 363 Sale on July 10, 2009 was as follows:

UST

UST's existing credit agreement with Old GM;

UST's portion of Old GM's DIP Facility (other than debt we assumed or MLC's wind-down facility) and all of the rights and obligations as lender thereunder;

The warrants Old GM previously issued to the UST; and

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Any additional amounts UST loaned to Old GM prior to the closing of the 363 Sale with respect to each of the foregoing UST credit facilities.

Canada Holdings

Certain existing loans made to GMCL by EDC;

183

Table of Contents

Canada Holding's portion of the DIP Facility (other than debt we assumed or MLC's wind-down facility); and

The loans made to Prior GM under the loan agreement between Prior GM, EDC and UST immediately following the closing of the 363 Sale on July 10, 2009.

New VEBA

The compromise of certain claims against MLC existing under the 2008 UAW Settlement Agreement.

MLC

The assets acquired by us pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, offset by the liabilities we assumed pursuant to the Purchase Agreement.

Agreements with the UST, EDC and New VEBA

On July 10, 2009, we entered into the UST Credit Agreement and assumed the UST Loans of \$7.1 billion. In addition, through our wholly-owned subsidiary GMCL, we entered into the Canadian Loan Agreement and assumed the Canadian Loan of CAD \$1.5 billion (equivalent to \$1.3 billion when entered into). Proceeds of the DIP Facility of \$16.4 billion were deposited in escrow, to be distributed to us at our request if certain conditions were met and returned to us after the UST Loans and the Canadian Loan were repaid in full. Immediately after entering into the UST Credit Agreement, we made a partial pre-payment due to the termination of the U.S. government sponsored warranty program, reducing the UST Loans principal balance to \$6.7 billion.

In December 2009 and March 2010, we made quarterly payments of \$1.0 billion on the UST Loans and quarterly payments of \$192 million and \$194 million on the Canadian Loan. In April 2010, we used funds from our escrow account to repay in full the outstanding amount of the UST Loans of \$4.7 billion. In addition, GMCL repaid in full the outstanding amount of the Canadian Loan of \$1.1 billion. Both loans were repaid prior to maturity. Following the repayment of the UST Loans and the Canadian Loan, the remaining funds in an amount of \$6.6 billion that were held in escrow became unrestricted. The availability of those funds is no longer subject to the conditions set forth in the UST Credit Agreement.

While we have repaid in full our indebtedness under the UST Credit Agreement, the executive compensation and corporate governance provisions of Section 111 of the EESA, including the Interim Final Rule, will continue to apply to us for the period specified in the EESA and the Interim Final Rule. In addition, certain of the covenants in the UST Credit Agreement will continue to apply to us until the earlier to occur of (i) us ceasing to be a recipient of Exceptional Financial Assistance, as determined pursuant to the Interim Final Rule or any successor or final rule, or (ii) UST ceasing to own any direct or indirect equity interests in us, and impose obligations on us with respect to, among other things, certain expense policies, executive privileges and compensation requirements.

The UST Credit Agreement also includes a covenant requiring us to use our commercially reasonable best efforts to ensure that our manufacturing volume conducted in the United States is consistent with at least ninety percent of the projected manufacturing level (projected manufacturing level for this purpose being 1,801,000 units in 2010, 1,934,000 units in 2011, 1,998,000 units in 2012, 2,156,000 units in 2013 and 2,260,000 units in 2014), absent a material adverse change in our business or operating environment which would make the commitment non-economic. In the event that such a material adverse change occurs, the UST Credit Agreement provides that we will use our commercially reasonable best efforts to ensure that the volume of United States manufacturing is the minimum variance from the projected manufacturing level that is consistent with good business judgment and the intent of the commitment. This covenant survives our repayment of the loans and remains in effect through December 31, 2014 unless the UST receives total proceeds from debt repayments, dividends, interest, preferred stock redemptions and common stock sales equal to the total dollar amount of all UST invested capital.

Table of Contents

UST invested capital totals \$49.5 billion, representing the cumulative amount of cash received by Old GM from the UST under the UST Loan Agreement and the DIP Facility, excluding \$361 million which the UST loaned to Old GM under the warranty program and which was repaid on July 10, 2009. This balance also does not include amounts advanced under the UST GMAC Loan as the UST exercised its option to convert this loan into GMAC Preferred Membership Interests previously held by Old GM in May 2009. At June 30, 2010, the UST had received cumulative proceeds of \$7.4 billion from debt repayments, interest payments and Series A Preferred Stock dividends. The UST's invested capital less proceeds received totals \$42.1 billion.

To the extent we fail to comply with any of the covenants in the UST Credit Agreement that continue to apply to us, the UST is entitled to seek specific performance and the appointment of a court-ordered monitor acceptable to the UST (at our sole expense) to ensure compliance with those covenants.

The Canadian Loan Agreement and related agreements include certain covenants requiring GMCL to meet certain annual Canadian production volumes expressed as ratios to total overall production volumes in the U.S. and Canada and to overall production volumes in the NAFTA region. The targets cover vehicles and specified engine and transmission production in Canada. These agreements also include covenants on annual GMCL capital expenditures and research and development expenses. In the event a material adverse change occurs that makes the fulfillment of these covenants non-economic (other than a material adverse change caused by the actions or inactions of GMCL), there is an undertaking that the lender will consider adjustments to mitigate the business effect of the material adverse change. These covenants survive GMCL's repayment of the loans and certain of the covenants have effect through December 31, 2016.

In connection with the 363 Sale, we also entered into the VEBA Note Agreement and issued the VEBA Notes in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion to the New VEBA on July 10, 2009. The VEBA Notes had an implied interest rate of 9.0% per annum and were scheduled to be repaid in three equal installments of \$1.4 billion on July 15 of 2013, 2015 and 2017. On October 26, 2010 we repaid in full the outstanding amount (together with accreted interest thereon) of the VEBA Notes of \$2.8 billion.

Agreement with Delphi Corporation

In July 2009, we entered into the DMDA with Delphi and other parties. Under the DMDA, we agreed to acquire Nexteer, which supplies us and other OEMs with steering systems and columns, and four domestic facilities that manufacture a variety of automotive components, primarily sold to us. We and the Investors agreed to acquire substantially all of Delphi's remaining assets through New Delphi. Certain excluded assets and liabilities have been retained by DPH to be sold or liquidated. In October 2009, we consummated the transaction contemplated by the DMDA with Delphi, New Delphi, Old GM and other sellers and other buyers that are party to the agreement, as more fully described in Note 5 to our audited consolidated financial statements. Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Specific Management Initiatives—Resolution of Delphi Matters" for a description of the terms of the DMDA and related agreements.

Employees

At June 30, 2010, we employed 208,000 employees, of whom 144,000 (69%) were hourly employees and 64,000 (31%) were salaried employees. The following table summarizes employment by segment (in thousands):

	Successor		Predecessor	
	June 30,		December 31,	
	2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
GMNA (a)	105	103	118	142
GMIO (b)	61	62	70	68
GME (c)	42	50	54	55
Total Worldwide	208	215	242	265
United States Salaried	26	26	30	34
United States Hourly	53	51	62	78

Table of Contents

(a) We acquired GM Financial effective October 1, 2010. At June 30, 2010, GM Financial employed 3,000 employees in the United States and Canada. These employees were excluded from our amounts because the date of acquisition was subsequent to June 30, 2010.

(b) Decrease in GMIO reflects a reduction of 2,400 employees due to the sale of our India Operations.

(c) Decrease in GME primarily relates to the sale of Saab, employees located within Russia and Uzbekistan transferred from our GME segment to our GMIO segment and restructuring initiatives in Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom.

At June 30, 2010, 53,000 of our U.S. employees (or 67%) were represented by unions, of which 52,000 employees were represented by the UAW. In addition, many of our employees outside the U.S. were represented by various unions. At June 30, 2010, we had 400,000 U.S. hourly and 117,000 U.S. salaried retirees, surviving spouses and deferred vested participants.

Refer to Note 19 to our audited consolidated financial statements and Note 20 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for additional information on our salaried and hourly severance programs.

Segment Reporting Data

Operating segment data for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are summarized in Note 25 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Operating segment and principal geographic area data for July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor); January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor); and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Predecessor) are summarized in Note 33 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Properties

Excluding our automotive financing and leasing operations, at June 30, 2010 we had 117 locations in 26 states and 93 cities or towns in the United States excluding dealerships. Of these locations, 40 are manufacturing facilities, of which 11 are engaged in the final assembly of our cars and trucks and other manufacture automotive components and power products. Of the remaining locations, 26 are service parts operations primarily responsible for distribution and warehouse functions, and the remainder are offices or facilities primarily involved in engineering and testing vehicles. Leased properties are primarily composed of warehouses and administration, engineering and sales offices. The leases for warehouses generally provide for an initial period of five to 10 years, based upon prevailing market conditions and may contain renewal options. Leases for administrative offices are generally for shorter periods.

We have 17 locations in Canada, and assembly, manufacturing, distribution, office or warehousing operations in 58 other countries, including equity interests in associated companies which perform assembly, manufacturing or distribution operations. Leases for warehouses outside the United States have remaining lease terms ranging from one to 12 years, many of which contain options to extend or terminate the lease. The major facilities outside the United States and Canada, which are principally vehicle manufacturing and assembly operations, are located in:

Argentina	Colombia	Kenya	South Korea	Venezuela
Australia	Ecuador	Mexico	Spain	Vietnam
Belgium	Egypt	Poland	Thailand	
Brazil	Germany	Russia	United Kingdom	
China	India	South Africa	Uzbekistan	

We, our subsidiaries, or associated companies in which we own an equity interest, own most of the above facilities.

Table of Contents

On October 1, 2010 we acquired AmeriCredit, an independent automobile finance company, which we subsequently renamed GM Financial. GM Financial's automotive financing and leasing operations lease facilities for administration and regional credit centers. These facilities are primarily located in the United States with one administrative facility located in Canada. GM Financial also owns a servicing facility, which is located in the United States.

Our properties include facilities which, in our opinion, are suitable and adequate for the manufacture, assembly and distribution of our products.

Legal Proceedings

The following section summarizes material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business. We and the other defendants affiliated with us intend to defend all of the following actions vigorously.

Canadian Export Antitrust Class Actions

Approximately eighty purported class actions on behalf of all purchasers of new motor vehicles in the United States since January 1, 2001, have been filed in various state and federal courts against General Motors Corporation, GMCL, Ford Motor Company, Chrysler, LLC, Toyota Motor Corporation, Honda Motor Co., Ltd., Nissan Motor Company, Limited, and Bavarian Motor Works and their Canadian affiliates, the National Automobile Dealers Association, and the Canadian Automobile Dealers Association. The federal court actions have been consolidated for coordinated pretrial proceedings under the caption *In re New Market Vehicle Canadian Export Antitrust Litigation Cases* in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maine, and the more than 30 California cases have been consolidated in the California Superior Court in San Francisco County under the case captions *Belch v. Toyota Corporation, et al.* and *Bell v. General Motors Corporation*. Old GM's liability in these matters was not assumed by General Motors Company as part of the 363 Sale. GMCL was not part of Old GM's bankruptcy proceeding and potentially remains liable in all matters. In the California state court cases, oral arguments on the plaintiffs' motion for class certification and defendants' motion in limine were heard on April 21, 2009. The court ruled that it would certify a class. Defendants' written appeal to the appropriate California court was denied. Defendants are preparing other substantive motions for summary judgment. In the Minnesota state court cases, the court granted defendants' motions to lift the stay of proceedings and granted summary judgment on September 16, 2010. Plaintiffs have not yet filed an appeal.

The nearly identical complaints alleged that the defendant manufacturers, aided by the association defendants, conspired among themselves and with their dealers to prevent the sale to U.S. citizens of vehicles produced for the Canadian market and sold by dealers in Canada. The complaints alleged that new vehicle prices in Canada are 10% to 30% lower than those in the United States, and that preventing the sale of these vehicles to U.S. citizens resulted in the payment of higher than competitive prices by U.S. consumers. The complaints, as amended, sought injunctive relief under U.S. antitrust law and treble damages under U.S. and state antitrust laws, but did not specify damages. The complaints further alleged unjust enrichment and violations of state unfair trade practices act. On March 5, 2004, the U.S. District Court for the District of Maine issued a decision holding that the purported indirect purchaser classes failed to state a claim for damages under federal antitrust law but allowed a separate claim seeking to enjoin future alleged violations to continue. The U.S. District Court for the District of Maine on March 10, 2006 certified a nationwide class of buyers and lessees under Federal Rule 23(b)(2) solely for injunctive relief, and on March 21, 2007 stated that it would certify 20 separate statewide class actions for damages under various state law theories under Federal Rule 23(b)(3), covering the period from January 1, 2001 to April 30, 2003. On October 3, 2007, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit heard oral arguments on Old GM's consolidated appeal of the both class certification orders.

On March 28, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit reversed the certification of the injunctive class and ordered dismissal of the injunctive claim. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit also vacated the

Table of Contents

certification of the damages class and remanded to the U.S. District Court for the District of Maine for determination of several issues concerning federal jurisdiction and, if such jurisdiction still exists, for reconsideration of that class certification on a more complete record. On remand, plaintiffs again moved to certify a damages class, and defendants again moved for summary judgment and to strike plaintiffs' economic expert. On July 2, 2009, the court granted one of defendants' summary judgment motions. Plaintiffs did not appeal. As a result, the only issues remaining in the federal actions relate to disposition of the funds paid by Toyota in a settlement years ago.

American Export Antitrust Class Actions

On September 25, 2007, a claim was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against GMCL and Old GM on behalf of a purported class of actual and intended purchasers of vehicles in Canada claiming that a similar alleged conspiracy was now preventing lower-cost U.S. vehicles from being sold to Canadians. The Plaintiffs have delivered their certification materials. An order staying claims against MLC was granted in November 2009. A certification hearing has not yet been scheduled. No determination has been made that the case may be maintained as a class action, and it is not possible to determine the likelihood of liability or reasonably ascertain the amount of any damages.

Canadian Dealer Class Action

On January 21, 2010, a claim was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against GMCL for damages on behalf of a purported class of 215 Canadian General Motors dealers which entered into wind-down agreements with GMCL in May 2009. GMCL offered the Plaintiff dealers the wind-down agreements to assist the Plaintiffs' exit from the GMCL Canadian dealer network upon the expiration of their GM Dealer Sales and Service Agreements (DSSAs) on October 31, 2010, and to assist the Plaintiffs in winding down their dealer operations in an orderly fashion. The Plaintiff dealers allege that the DSSAs have been wrongly terminated by GMCL and that GMCL failed to comply with franchise disclosure obligations, breached its statutory duty of fair dealing and unlawfully interfered with the dealers' statutory right to associate in an attempt to coerce the class member dealers into accepting the wind-down agreements. The Plaintiff dealers claim that the wind-down agreements are void. GMCL is vigorously defending the claims. A certification hearing has not yet been scheduled. No determination has been made that the case may be maintained as a class action, and it is not possible to determine the likelihood of liability or reasonably ascertain the amount of any damages.

OnStar Analog Equipment Litigation

Our wholly-owned subsidiary OnStar Corporation is a party to more than 20 putative class actions filed in various states, including Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and California. All of these cases have been consolidated for pretrial purposes in a multi-district proceeding under the caption *In re OnStar Contract Litigation* in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. The litigation arises out of the discontinuation by OnStar of services to vehicles equipped with analog hardware. OnStar was unable to provide services to such vehicles because the cellular carriers which provide communication service to OnStar terminated analog service beginning in February 2008. In the various cases, the plaintiffs are seeking certification of nationwide or statewide classes of owners of vehicles currently equipped with analog equipment, alleging various breaches of contract, misrepresentation and unfair trade practices. No determination has been made as to whether class certification motions are appropriate, and it is not possible at this time to determine whether class certification or liability is probable as to OnStar or to reasonably ascertain the amount of any liability. On August 2, 2010 plaintiffs filed a motion seeking to add General Motors LLC as an additional defendant. We will oppose that motion, which we believe is barred by the Sale Approval Order entered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York on July 5, 2009.

Patent Infringement Litigation

On July 10, 2009, *Kruse Technology Partnership v. General Motors Company* was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. In *Kruse*, the plaintiff alleges that we infringed three U.S. patents related to

Table of Contents

Internal Combustion Engine with Limited Temperature Cycle by making and selling diesel engines. The plaintiff has not made a claim specifying damages in this case. However, in a similar case filed against Old GM in December 2008, plaintiff asserted that its royalty damages would be significantly more than \$100 million. In April 2009, the plaintiff filed a separate patent infringement action against DMAX, Inc., then a joint venture between Isuzu Diesel Services of America, Inc. and Old GM, and which is now a joint venture between Isuzu Diesel Services of America, Inc. and General Motors LLC, our subsidiary. DMAX manufactures and assembles mechanical and other components of Duramax diesel engines for sale to us. The plaintiff asserted that its royalty damages claim against DMAX, Inc. would exceed \$100 million and requests an injunction in both the case against DMAX and the case against General Motors LLC. In October 2010, the parties reached a tentative settlement to resolve the issues in this case.

Unintended Acceleration Class Actions

We have been named as a co-defendant in two of the many class action lawsuits brought against Toyota arising from Toyota's recall of certain vehicles related to reports of unintended acceleration. The two cases are *Nimishabahen Patel v. Toyota Motors North America, Inc. et al.* (filed in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut on February 9, 2010) and *Darshak Shah v. Toyota Motors North America, Inc. et al.* (filed in the United States District court for the District of Massachusetts on or about February 16, 2010). The 2009 and 2010 model year Pontiac Vibe, which was manufactured by a joint venture between Toyota and Old GM, included components that were common with those addressed by the Toyota recall and were accordingly the subject of a parallel recall by us. Each case makes allegations regarding Toyota's conduct related to the condition addressed by the recall and asserts breaches of implied and express warranty, unjust enrichment and violation of consumer protection statutes and seeks actual damages, multiple damages, attorneys fees, costs and injunctive relief on behalf of classes of vehicle owners which include owners of 2009 and 2010 model year Pontiac Vibe. The cases were consolidated in the multi-district proceeding pending in the Central District of California created to administer all cases in the Federal court system addressing Toyota unintended acceleration issues. Although a comprehensive assessment of the cases is not possible at this time, we believe that, with respect to the overwhelming majority of Pontiac vehicles addressed by the two cases, the claims asserted are barred by the Sale Approval Order entered by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York on July 5, 2009. Moreover, on August 2, 2010, a consolidated complaint was filed in the multi-district proceeding and we were omitted from the list of named defendants. Accordingly, it is possible that the claims asserted will not be further pursued against us.

UAW VEBA Contribution Claim

On April 6, 2010, the UAW filed suit against us in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan claiming that we breached our obligation to contribute \$450 million to the New VEBA. The UAW alleges that we were required to make this contribution pursuant to the UAW-Delphi-GM Memorandum of Understanding Delphi Restructuring dated June 22, 2007. The UAW is seeking payment of \$450 million. We were served with the complaint on September 17, 2010.

AmeriCredit Transaction Claims

On July 27, 2010 *Robert Hatfield, Derivatively on behalf of AmeriCredit Corp v. Clifton Morris, Jr. et al.* was filed in the district court for Tarrant County, Texas. General Motors Holdings, LLC and General Motors Company (the GM Entities) are two of the named defendants. Among other allegations, the complaint alleges that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duty with regard to the proposed transaction between AmeriCredit and GM. The GM Entities are accused of aiding and abetting the alleged breach of fiduciary duty by the individual defendants (officers and directors of AmeriCredit). Among other relief, the complaint sought to enjoin the transaction from closing; however, no motion for an injunction was filed. It is not possible to determine the likelihood of success or reasonably ascertain the amount of any attorneys' fees or costs that may be awarded.

Table of Contents

On July 28, 2010 *Labourers Pension Fund of Eastern and Central Canada, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated v. AmeriCredit Corp, et al.* was filed in the district court for Tarrant County, Texas. General Motors Company is one of the named defendants. The plaintiff seeks class action status and alleges that AmeriCredit and the individual defendants (officers and directors of AmeriCredit) breached their fiduciary duties in negotiating and approving the proposed transaction between AmeriCredit and GM. We are accused of aiding and abetting the alleged breach of fiduciary duty. Among other relief, the complaint sought to enjoin both the transaction from closing as well as a shareholder vote on the proposed transaction; however, no motion for an injunction was filed. No determination has been made that the case may be maintained as a class action, and it is not possible to determine the likelihood of liability or reasonably ascertain the amount of any damages.

On or about August 6, 2010, *Clara Butler, Derivatively on behalf of AmeriCredit Corp v. Clifton Morris, Jr. et al.*, was filed in the district court for Tarrant County, Texas. General Motors Holdings, LLC and General Motors Company are among the named defendants. Like previously filed litigation related to the proposed AmeriCredit acquisition, the complaint initiating this case alleges that individual officers and directors of AmeriCredit breached their fiduciary duties to AmeriCredit shareholders. The GM Entities are accused of breaching a fiduciary duty and aiding and abetting the individual defendants in usurping a corporate opportunity. Among other relief, the complaint seeks to rescind the AmeriCredit transaction and sought to enjoin its consummation, and also to award plaintiff costs and disbursements including attorneys' and expert fees; however, no motion for an injunction was filed. It is not possible to determine the likelihood of success or reasonably ascertain the amount of any attorneys' fees or costs that may be awarded.

On September 1, 2010, *Douglas Mogle, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. AmeriCredit Corp., et al.* was filed in the district court for Tarrant County, Texas. General Motors Company is among the named defendants. This complaint is similar to the *Labourers Pension Fund* complaint discussed above.

Korean Labor Litigation

Commencing on or about September 29, 2010, current and former hourly employees of GM Daewoo, our majority-owned affiliate in the Republic of Korea, filed four separate group actions in the Incheon District Court in Incheon, Korea. The cases allege that GM Daewoo failed to include certain allowances in its calculation of Ordinary Wages due under the Presidential Decree of the Korean Labor Standards Act. GM Daewoo may receive additional claims by hourly employees in the future. Similar cases have been brought against other large employers in the Republic of Korea. This case is in its earliest stages and the scope of claims asserted may change. However, based on a preliminary analysis of the claims currently asserted, the allegations of plaintiffs if accepted in their entirety represent a claim of approximately 454 billion Korean won, which is approximately \$400 million.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors**

The names and ages, as of October 31, 2010, of our directors and their positions and offices are as follows:

Name and (Age)	Positions and Offices
Daniel F. Akerson (62)	Chief Executive Officer, General Motors Company
David Bonderman (67)	Co-Founding Partner and Managing General Partner, TPG
Erroll B. Davis, Jr. (66)	Chancellor, University System of Georgia
Stephen J. Girsky (48)	Vice Chairman, Corporate Strategy and Business Development, General Motors Company
E. Neville Isdell (67)	Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Coca-Cola Company
Robert D. Krebs (68)	Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation
Philip A. Laskawy (69)	Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ernst & Young LLP
Kathryn V. Marinello (54)	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Stream Global Services, Inc.
Patricia F. Russo (58)	Former Chief Executive Officer, Alcatel-Lucent
Carol M. Stephenson (59)	Dean, Richard Ivey School of Business, The University of Western Ontario
Cynthia A. Telles (58)	Director, UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute Spanish-Speaking Psychosocial Clinic
Edward E. Whitacre, Jr. (68)	Chairman, General Motors Company

There are no family relationships, as defined in Item 401 of Regulation S-K, between any of the directors named above. Other than as set forth in the Stockholders Agreement, which is described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Stockholder Agreements," "Stockholders Agreement," there is no arrangement or understanding between any of the directors named above and any other person pursuant to which he or she was elected as a director.

Daniel F. Akerson

Daniel F. Akerson has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 24, 2009 and serves on the Finance and Risk Policy Committee (Chair). He has held the office of Chief Executive Officer of our company since September 1, 2010. He served as Managing Director and Head of Global Buyout of The Carlyle Group from July 2009 until August 2010 and as Managing Director and Co-Head of the U.S. Buyout Fund from 2003 to 2009. Prior to joining Carlyle, Mr. Akerson served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of XO Communications, Inc. from 1999 to January 2003. XO Communications, Inc. filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in June 2002 and emerged from bankruptcy proceedings in January 2003. Mr. Akerson also served as Chairman of Nextel Communications from 1996 to 2001 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 1996 to 1999. He held the offices of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of General Instrument Corporation from 1993 to 1995. He is currently a director of American Express Company.

Mr. Akerson's qualifications to serve on our Board of Directors are rooted in his operating and management experience as a chief executive officer in a succession of major companies in challenging, highly competitive industries. In that capacity he has dealt with a wide range of issues including audit and financial reporting, compliance and controls, technology and business restructuring. In addition, Mr. Akerson's extensive experience in private equity investments brings to our Board of Directors significant expertise in finance, business development, mergers and acquisitions, risk management and international business.

David Bonderman

David Bonderman has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 24, 2009 and serves on the Directors and Corporate Governance and Executive Compensation Committees. He is Co-Founding Partner and Managing General Partner of TPG, a private investment firm he founded in 1992. Prior to forming TPG,

Table of Contents

Mr. Bonderman served as Chief Operating Officer of Robert M. Bass Group (now doing business as Keystone Group, L.P.) from 1983 to 1991. Mr. Bonderman currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ryanair Holdings PLC and as a director of Armstrong Worldwide Industries, Inc., CoStar Group, Inc., a marketing and information services company in the commercial real estate industry, and Gemalto N.V., a digital security company. He also served as a director of Washington Mutual, Inc. (April 2008-December 2008), Burger King Holdings, Inc. (2002-2008), Gemplus International SA (predecessor to Gemalto) (2000-2006), Ducati Motor Holding S.p.A. (1996-2006), Seagate Technology, a hard drive and storage solutions manufacturer (2000-2004), and Continental Airlines, Inc. (1993-2004).

Mr. Bonderman's qualifications to serve on our Board of Directors include his operating and leadership experience as a co-founding and managing general partner in a private equity firm. Through his involvement with TPG he has provided leadership to companies that have been in distressed and turn-around situations and are undergoing dramatic changes. He brings to our Board of Directors extensive experience in finance, business development, mergers and acquisitions, business restructuring and integration, and international business, particularly in China where GM has significant operations.

Erroll B. Davis, Jr.

Erroll B. Davis, Jr. has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009 and serves on the Audit and Finance and Risk Policy Committees. He was also a member of the Board of Old GM from 2007 to July 2009. Mr. Davis has served as Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, the governing and management authority of public higher education in Georgia, since 2006. From 2000 to 2006, Mr. Davis served as Chairman of Alliant Energy Corporation, and he held the offices of President and Chief Executive Officer from 1998 to 2005. He is currently a director of Union Pacific Corporation. Mr. Davis also served as a director of PPG Industries, Inc. (1994-2007) and BP p.l.c. (1998-April 2010).

In nominating Mr. Davis to serve on our Board of Directors, the Board considered his operating and management experience as a chief executive officer of a large, diverse public university and, before that, a complex, highly regulated public utility. Mr. Davis brings to our Board of Directors extensive knowledge in the areas of financial reporting and accounting, compliance and controls, technology, and public policy issues such as education. In addition, his knowledge and experience in the utility and energy industries brings the board valuable insight regarding the infrastructure needed to advance the use and acceptance of electric power and natural gas to fuel low-emission vehicles.

Stephen J. Girsky

Stephen J. Girsky has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009 and serves on the Finance and Risk Policy and Public Policy Committees. He has been GM Vice Chairman of Corporate Strategy and Business Development since March 1, 2010. Prior to that, he served as Senior Advisor to the Office of the Chairman of our company from December 2009 to February 2010 and President of S. J. Girsky & Company (SJG), an advisory firm, from January 2009 to March 1, 2010. From November 2008 to June 2009, Mr. Girsky was an advisor to the UAW. He served as President of Centerbridge Industrial Partners, LLC (Centerbridge), an affiliate of Centerbridge Partners, L.P., a private investment firm from 2006 to 2009. Prior to joining Centerbridge, Mr. Girsky was a special advisor to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Old GM from 2005 to June 2006. From 1995 to 2005, he served as Managing Director at Morgan Stanley and a Senior Analyst of the Morgan Stanley Global Automotive and Auto Parts Research Team. Mr. Girsky also served as lead director of Dana Holding Corporation (2008-2009). He has been a member of the Adam Opel GmbH Supervisory Board since January 2010.

Mr. Girsky's current role as GM Vice Chairman of Corporate Strategy and Business Development in addition to nearly 25 years of experience in the automotive industry, both as a participant and insightful observer, provides our Board of Directors with unique insight into the Company's challenges, operations and strategic

Table of Contents

opportunities as well as in-depth knowledge of the automotive business and its key participants. In addition, Mr. Girsky's experience as an auto analyst and president of a private equity firm brings to our Board of Directors significant expertise in finance, market and risk analysis, business restructuring and development.

E. Neville Isdell

E. Neville Isdell has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009 and serves on the Public Policy (Chair) and Executive Compensation Committees. He was also a member of the Board of Old GM from 2008 to July 2009. Mr. Isdell served as Chairman of The Coca-Cola Company from 2004 until April 2009 and Chief Executive Officer from 2004 to 2008. From 2002 to May 2004, he was an International Consultant to The Coca-Cola Company and head of his investment company, Collines Investments in Barbados. Mr. Isdell served as Chief Executive Officer of Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company from 2000 to May 2001 and Vice Chairman from May 2001 to December 2001. He was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Coca-Cola Beverages plc from 1998 to September 2000. Mr. Isdell also served as a director of SunTrust Banks, Inc. (2004-2008).

When considering Mr. Isdell as a nominee to serve on our Board of Directors the Board recognized his success as a chief executive officer of an iconic American corporation that promotes one of the most widely recognized consumer brands in the world in a continually growing global market. In addition, Mr. Isdell has significant expertise in global brand management, corporate strategy and business development. His previous and current board positions in non-profit organizations involved with, among other areas, community development, environmental issues and human rights, have developed his broad perspective on issues related to environmental sustainability and corporate social responsibility.

Robert D. Krebs

Robert D. Krebs has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 24, 2009 and serves on the Directors and Corporate Governance (Chair) and Audit Committees. He served as Chairman of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation (BNSF) from December 2000 until his retirement in 2002. Prior to that, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of BNSF from June 1999 until 2000. He held the offices of Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Krebs also served as a director of UAL Corporation (2006-October 2010) and Phelps Dodge Corporation, a mining company (now doing business as Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold, Inc.), from 1987 to 2006.

Mr. Krebs' career at BNSF has provided him with wide-ranging operating and management experience as a chief executive officer of a large, highly regulated company focused on meeting the needs of industry in the U.S. and Canada. He brings to our Board of Directors extensive experience in corporate strategy, business development and finance. In addition, his service on several public company boards of directors provides exposure to diverse industries with unique challenges enabling him to make significant contributions to other areas of Board responsibility including governance and executive compensation.

Philip A. Laskawy

Philip A. Laskawy has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009 and serves on the Audit (Chair) and Finance and Risk Policy Committees. He was also a member of the Board of Old GM from 2003 to July 2009. Mr. Laskawy served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ernst & Young LLP from 1994 to 2001. Mr. Laskawy is non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association and a director of Henry Schein, Inc., Lazard Ltd, and Loews Corporation. He also served as a director of The Progressive Corporation (2001-2007) and Discover Financial Services (2007-2008).

As the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ernst & Young LLP, Mr. Laskawy brings to GM both extensive audit and financial reporting expertise as well as his managerial and operational experience as a former chief executive officer of one of the four major international public accounting firms. With nearly 40 years of public

Table of Contents

accounting experience, Mr. Laskawy has extensive knowledge and background relating to accounting and financial reporting rules and regulations as well as the evaluation of financial results, internal controls and business processes. Furthermore, his service on several public company boards of directors provides exposure to diverse industries with unique challenges enabling him to make significant contributions to our Board, particularly in the areas of audit and risk assessment.

Kathryn V. Marinello

Kathryn V. Marinello has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009 and serves on the Audit and Public Policy Committees. She was also a member of the Board of Old GM from 2007 to July 2009. Ms. Marinello has been Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Stream Global Services, Inc., a premium business process outsource (BPO) service provider specializing in customer relationship management for Fortune 1,000 companies, since August 2010. Prior to that, Ms. Marinello served as senior advisor and consultant at both Providence Equity Partners LLC, a private equity firm, and Ares Capital Corporation, a specialty finance company, since June 2010. She served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ceridian Corporation, an information services company in the human resource, retail, and transportation markets from December 2007 to January 2010. Prior to that, she held the offices of President and Chief Executive Officer from 2006 to 2007. Before joining Ceridian, Ms. Marinello served as President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Fleet Services, a division of General Electric Company, from 2002 to October 2006.

Ms. Marinello's experience in a variety of industries enables her to bring a varied perspective to the GM Board. As Chairman and CEO of Stream Global Services, Inc., she is focused on using information technology to enhance customer service, two areas that are key to our success. Her recent affiliation with Providence Equity Partners gave her insight into communications, media and entertainment, areas that are essential to GM's ability to grow in new areas such as vehicle infotainment and use of social media for marketing. Ares Capital, one of the largest business development companies, provided her with exposure to the current lending and leveraged financing market. At Ceridian, Ms. Marinello led a business service company providing integrated HR systems, dealing with a wide range of issues including audit and financial reporting, compliance and controls, and mergers and acquisitions. Moreover, as the former President and CEO of GE Fleet Services, Ms. Marinello has significant experience with vehicle fleet sales and financing, and dealer relations and continues to ensure that our Board of Directors considers the customer perspective in its decision-making.

Patricia F. Russo

Patricia F. Russo has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 24, 2009. She is Lead Director and serves on the Executive Compensation (Chair), Directors and Corporate Governance and Finance and Risk Policy Committees. She served as Chief Executive Officer of Alcatel-Lucent from 2006 to 2008. Prior to the merger of Alcatel and Lucent in 2006, she served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Lucent Technologies, Inc. from February 2003 to 2006 and President and Chief Executive Officer from 2002 to 2003. Before rejoining Lucent in January 2002, Ms. Russo was President and Chief Operating Officer of Eastman Kodak Company from March 2001 to December 2001. Ms. Russo is currently a director of Alcoa Inc., and Merck & Co. Inc. Prior to its merger with Merck in 2009, Ms. Russo served as a director of Schering-Plough since 1995.

As the chief executive officer of two highly technical, complex companies, Ms. Russo demonstrated leadership that strongly supported her nomination to our Board of Directors. In that capacity she dealt with a wide range of issues including mergers and acquisitions and business restructuring as she led Lucent Technologies, Inc.'s recovery through a severe industry downturn and later a merger with Alcatel, a French company. In addition, she brings to the Board extensive global experience in corporate strategy, finance, sales and marketing, technology and leadership development. Ms. Russo's service as chair of the governance committee and lead director on the Schering-Plough board provided valuable expertise when she was chosen to be lead director by her fellow members of the GM Board.

Table of Contents

Carol M. Stephenson

Carol M. Stephenson has been a member of our Board of Directors since July 24, 2009 and serves on the Directors and Corporate Governance and Executive Compensation Committees. She has been Dean of the Richard Ivey School of Business at The University of Western Ontario (Ivey) since 2003. Prior to joining Ivey, Ms. Stephenson served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Lucent Technologies Canada from 1999 to 2003. Ms. Stephenson is currently a director of Intact Financial Services Corporation (formerly ING Canada), a provider of property and casualty insurance in Canada and Manitoba Telecom Services Inc., a communications provider in Canada. She was a member of the General Motors of Canada Advisory Board from 2005 to July 2009.

Ms. Stephenson's experience as Dean of the Richard Ivey School of Business and President and Chief Executive Officer of Lucent Technologies Canada provides our Board of Directors with diverse perspective and progressive management expertise in marketing, operations, strategic planning, technology development and financial management. Her experience on boards of companies in a variety of industries provides our Board of Directors with her broad perspective on successful management strategies.

Cynthia A. Telles

Cynthia A. Telles has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 13, 2010 and serves on the Directors and Corporate Governance and Public Policy Committees. She has been on the faculty of the University of California, Los Angeles School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry since 1986 and the Director of the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute Spanish-Speaking Psychosocial Clinic since 1980. Among many corporate and non-profit board memberships, Dr. Telles was recently appointed to the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars by President Obama. She has held several governmental and public service appointments that include serving as a Commissioner for the City of Los Angeles for 13 years. Dr. Telles currently is a member of the board of the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan and Hospitals and Americas United Bank, the largest Hispanic-owned bank based in California. She previously served on the boards of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation from 2009 to 2010 and California United Bank (formerly Sanwa Bank California) from 1994 to 2002.

Dr. Telles's qualifications for serving as a director include her extensive experience in public and governmental service, as well as public policy and governmental and community relations. In addition, her in-depth understanding of the Hispanic community, which represents the nation's largest and fastest growing consumer market segment, provides our Board of Directors with valuable insight. Moreover, her previous and current board positions in companies in the health care, transportation and financial industries and in non-profit organizations involved with, among other areas, community development, environmental issues, health care reform, and education, have developed her broad perspective on issues related to corporate social responsibility and governance.

Edward E. Whitacre, Jr.

Edward E. Whitacre, Jr. has been the Chairman of our Board of Directors since July 10, 2009. He served as Chief Executive Officer of our company from December 1, 2009 through August 31, 2010. He is also Chairman Emeritus of AT&T Inc., where he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 2005 until his retirement in 2007. Prior to the merger with AT&T, Mr. Whitacre served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of SBC Communications from 1990 to 2005. He is currently a director of Exxon Mobil Corporation. He also served as a director of Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation (1993-February 2010), Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc. (1988-2008), Emerson Electric Co. (1990-2004), and The May Department Stores Company, now doing business as Macy's Inc. (1989-2004).

Table of Contents

His prior experience as our Chief Executive Officer enables Mr. Whitacre to provide the Company's Board of Directors with insight and information related to the Company's strategy, operations, and business. His prior experience as the Chief Executive Officer of AT&T Inc. and its predecessor companies provided him with the ability to lead a highly competitive, highly-regulated consumer products business through significant change. During his tenure, which began with SBC Communications, Mr. Whitacre led the company through a series of mergers and acquisitions, including that of AT&T in 2005, to create the nation's largest provider of local, long distance and wireless services. On August 11, 2010, Mr. Whitacre announced his intention to retire from his position as Chairman of the Board by the end of 2010.

Executive Officers

The names and ages, as of October 31, 2010, of our executive officers, other than Messrs. Akerson and Girsky, who are discussed above, and their positions and offices with General Motors are as follows:

Name and (Age)	Positions and Offices
Christopher P. Liddell (52)	Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer
Thomas G. Stephens (62)	Vice Chairman, Global Product Operations
Timothy E. Lee (59)	President, GM International Operations
David N. Reilly (60)	President, GM Europe
Mark L. Reuss (47)	President, GM North America
Daniel Ammann (38)	Vice President, Finance and Treasurer
Jaime Ardila (55)	President, GM South America
Mary T. Barra (48)	Vice President, Global Human Resources
Selim Bingol (50)	Vice President, Communications
Nicholas S. Cyprus (57)	Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
Terry S. Kline (48)	Vice President, Information Technology and Chief Information Officer
Michael P. Millikin (62)	Vice President and General Counsel

There are no family relationships, as defined in Item 401 of Regulation S-K, between any of the officers named above, and there is no arrangement or understanding between any of the officers named above and any other person pursuant to which he or she was selected as an officer. Each of the officers named above was elected by the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board to hold office until the next annual election of officers and until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal. The Board of Directors elects the officers immediately following each annual meeting of the stockholders and may appoint other officers between annual meetings.

Christopher P. Liddell joined GM as Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer in January 2010 and leads our financial and accounting operations on a global basis. Before joining GM, Liddell was CFO for Microsoft Corporation from May 2005 until December 2009, where he was responsible for leading their worldwide finance organization. Mr. Liddell had previously served as CFO at International Paper Co.

Thomas G. Stephens was named Vice Chairman, Global Product Operations in December 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since 1969. Mr. Stephens had been Vice Chairman, Global Product Development since July 10, 2009, and Vice Chairman, Global Product Development for Old GM since April 1, 2009. On January 1, 2007, Mr. Stephens was appointed Group Vice President Global Powertrain and Global Quality and became Executive Vice President on March 3, 2008. He was named Group Vice President for Global Powertrain on July 1, 2001.

Timothy E. Lee was named President, GM International Operations on December 4, 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since 1969. He had been Group Vice President, Global Manufacturing and Labor since October 1, 2009. He was named GM North America Vice President, Manufacturing in January 2006. Mr. Lee became Vice President of Manufacturing of GM Europe, on June 1, 2002.

Table of Contents

David N. Reilly was named President, GM Europe on December 4, 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since 1975. He had been Executive Vice President, GM International Operations since August 4, 2009. He was appointed Group Vice President and President, of our former segment, GM Asia Pacific, in July 2006 and had previously been President and Chief Executive Officer of GM Daewoo after leading our transition team in the formation of GM Daewoo beginning in January 2002. Mr. Reilly served as Vice President, for Sales, Marketing, and Aftersales of GM Europe beginning in August 2001.

Mark L. Reuss was appointed President of GM North America on December 4, 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since 1983. Before this appointment, he served briefly as Vice President of Engineering. He managed GM's operations in Australia and New Zealand as the President and Managing Director of GM Holden, Ltd., from February 2008 until July 2009. In October 2005, Reuss was appointed Executive Director of North America vehicle systems and architecture, and the following year, he was named Executive Director of global vehicle integration, safety, and virtual development. In June, 2001, he was named Executive Director, architecture engineering and GM Performance Division.

Daniel Ammann was named Vice President, Finance and Treasurer of General Motors Company in April 2010. Before joining GM, he was Managing Director and Head of Industrial Investment Banking for Morgan Stanley, a position he held since 2004. During his 11 years at Morgan Stanley, he was instrumental in many high profile assignments spanning a variety of technology, service, and manufacturing clients.

Jaime Ardila was appointed President of GM South America, effective July 1, 2010, with responsibility for operations in South America. He had been associated with Old GM since 1984. He had served as President and Managing Director of GM Mercosur since November 1, 2007, with responsibility for GM operations in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. Prior to this position, he was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of GM Latin America, Africa and Middle East since March 1, 2003.

Mary T. Barra was named Vice President, Global Human Resources on July 30, 2009. She had been associated with Old GM since 1980. Prior to this appointment, she had been Vice President, Global Manufacturing Engineering since February 2008. She had been Executive Director, Vehicle Manufacturing Engineering since January 2005, with global responsibility for General Assembly; Controls, Conveyors, Robotics and Welding; Paint and Polymer, and Advanced Vehicle Development Centers; Industrial Engineering, Global Manufacturing System Implementation, and Pre-Production Operations.

Selim Bingol was appointed Vice President, Communications on March 8, 2010, with overall responsibility for our global communications. Most recently, he served as Senior Vice President and senior partner with Fleishman-Hillard, where he specialized as a senior communications strategist to large international clients across diverse industries. He was Senior Vice President-Corporate Communications at AT&T Corporation from December 2004 until August 2007.

Nicholas S. Cyprus was named Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer on August 4, 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since December 2006, when he became Controller and Chief Accounting Officer. Prior to joining Old GM, he was Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer for the Interpublic Group of Companies from May 2004 to March 2006. From 1999 to 2004, Mr. Cyprus was Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer at AT&T Corporation.

Terry S. Kline was named Vice President, Information Technology and Chief Information Officer on October 1, 2009. He had been associated with Old GM since December 2000. Previously, Mr. Kline was the Global Product Development Process Information Officer and was responsible for coordinating product development process re-engineering activities and the implementation of associated information systems across GM business sectors. From December 2004 until December 2007, he served as the Chief Information Officer for GM Asia Pacific.

Table of Contents

Michael P. Millikin was appointed Vice President and General Counsel on July 20, 2009, with overall global responsibility for the legal affairs of GM. He had been associated with Old GM since 1977. Mr. Millikin was appointed Assistant General Counsel in June 2001 and became Associate General Counsel in June 2005. He is a member of the board of directors of GM Daewoo and the Supervisory Board of Adam Opel GmbH.

Board Designation Rights

Pursuant to the Stockholders Agreement, so long as the New VEBA holds at least 50% of the shares of our common stock it held at the date of the Stockholders Agreement, the New VEBA shall have the right to designate one nominee to our Board of Directors (which designation shall be subject to the consent of the UAW and, if the designated nominee is not independent within the meaning of New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) rules, to the consent of the UST, which consent of the UST is not to be unreasonably withheld). Immediately following this offering, the New VEBA will own approximately 73.0% (68.9% if the underwriters in the offering of our common stock exercise their over-allotment option in full) of the shares of our common stock that it held at the date of the Stockholders Agreement. Following this offering, for so long as the New VEBA has the right to designate one nominee to our Board of Directors, subject to our Board of Directors' approval, our Board of Directors shall nominate the New VEBA nominee to be elected a member of our Board of Directors and include the New VEBA nominee in our proxy statement and related materials in respect of the election to which the nomination pertains. Following this offering, the UST and Canada Holdings will no longer have the right under the Stockholders Agreement to designate nominees for election to our Board of Directors.

See the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Stockholder Agreements - Stockholders Agreement" for additional information about the Stockholders Agreement.

Corporate Governance

In our Board's judgment, the rapid and severe changes in our business and our management that have occurred during the past year and the importance of reestablishing ourselves as a successful, stable company demands the continuity, efficiency, and centralized control that is provided by having a single individual act both as Chairman and CEO. On December 1, 2009, our Board requested Mr. Whitacre, the Chairman, to assume the role of CEO, following the resignation of Frederick A. Henderson, and in January 2010 our Board and Mr. Whitacre reaffirmed this decision. On August 11, 2010, the Board elected Daniel F. Akerson to be CEO effective September 1, 2010. Mr. Whitacre will remain Chairman of the Board until the end of 2010, since in the Board's judgment his continued involvement as Chairman while Mr. Akerson establishes himself as CEO will ensure a smooth transition and promote continuity during a time we are striving to maintain our successful momentum while undertaking this offering. Our Board has designated Mr. Akerson to serve as Chairman after Mr. Whitacre's departure in light of the advantages that have resulted from combining the positions under Mr. Whitacre. Our Board may reconsider its determination to have a single individual act both as Chairman and CEO from time to time based on changes in our circumstances.

On March 2, 2010, our Board designated Patricia F. Russo as its Lead Director. During the time that the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer are combined in one person, our Board believes that a Lead Director will provide guidance to the non-management directors in their active oversight of management, including the Chairman and CEO. Under the policy adopted on the same day, the Board's Lead Director calls all executive sessions of our non-management directors, sets the agendas, chairs the sessions, and advises the Chairman and CEO of any actions taken. Agendas for Board meetings, which are established by the Chairman using input from other directors, are reviewed and approved by the Lead Director, along with Board meeting schedules and materials. The Lead Director also serves as a liaison between the Chairman and CEO and other directors, assists the Chairman and CEO in the recruiting and orientation of new directors, presides at Board meetings when the Chairman is not present, and assumes additional responsibilities as determined by our non-management directors. Finally, the Lead Director is available for consultation and direct communication with major stockholders, if requested.

Table of Contents

Following this offering, nominations for the election of directors shall be made by the Board in accordance with the Stockholders Agreement and pursuant to the recommendations by the Board's Directors and Corporate Governance Committee (the Governance Committee), or by any stockholder entitled to vote for the election of directors who complies with the requirements of applicable law and of our Bylaws.

The Governance Committee is responsible for identifying potential candidates for Board membership and making its recommendations to the full Board. In assessing potential candidates the Governance Committee seeks to consider individuals with a broad range of business experience and diverse backgrounds. The Governance Committee also considers it desirable that each candidate contribute to the Board's overall diversity diversity being broadly defined to mean a variety of opinions, perspectives, personal and professional experiences, and backgrounds, such as gender, race, ethnicity, or country of origin.

The selection of qualified directors is complex and crucial to our long-term success. Potential candidates for election to the Board are evaluated based upon criteria that include:

The nature and depth of their experience in business, government, and non-profit organizations, and whether they are likely to be able to make a significant and immediate contribution to the Board's discussion and decision making concerning the broad array of complex issues facing the Company;

Their demonstrated commitment to the highest ethical standards and the values of the Company;

Their special skills, expertise, and experience that would complement or expand that of the current directors;

Their ability to take into account and balance the legitimate interests and concerns of all our stockholders and other stakeholders effectively, consistently, and appropriately in reaching decisions; and

Their global business and social perspective, personal integrity, and sound judgment.

In addition, directors must have time available to devote to Board activities and to enhance their knowledge of our Company and the global automotive industry. To assist in the identification and evaluation of qualified director candidates, the Governance Committee, on occasion, has engaged search firms that specialize in providing services for the identification and evaluation of candidates for election to corporate boards.

Our Board's primary function is oversight of management, directly and through its various committees, so that identifying and addressing the risks and vulnerabilities that we face is an important component of the Board's responsibilities, whether monitoring ordinary operations or considering significant plans, strategies, or proposed transactions. The risk management process that we have established is overseen by the Board's Audit Committee, which is also responsible for oversight of risk issues associated with our overall financial reporting and disclosure process and with legal compliance as well as reviewing policies on risk control assessment and accounting risk exposure. The Board's Finance and Risk Policy Committee, created on August 3, 2010, assists the Board in overseeing other aspects of risk management, including our risk management framework, our risk management and risk assessment policies regarding market, credit, liquidity and funding risks, and our risk tolerance, including risk tolerance levels and limits. In addition, each of our other Board committees oversees the risks within its area of responsibility. For example, the Executive Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) considers the risks that may be implicated by our executive compensation programs. While the Board is ultimately responsible for risk oversight, our management is responsible for day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the most effective approach for addressing the risks facing our Company and that our Board leadership structure supports this approach.

Table of Contents

Director Independence

Pursuant to our Bylaws and the Stockholders Agreement, at least two-thirds of our directors must be independent within the meaning of Rule 303A.02 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, as determined by our Board of Directors.

The Governance Committee assesses the independence of each director and makes recommendations to the Board as to his or her independence both by using the quantitative criteria in the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines and by determining whether he or she is free from any qualitative relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment.

Section 2.10 of our Bylaws incorporates, by reference, the independence criteria of the SEC and NYSE, and the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines set forth our standards for director independence, which are based on all the SEC and NYSE requirements. The Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that an independent director must satisfy all of the following criteria:

During the past three years, we have not employed the director, and have not employed (except in a non-executive capacity) any of his or her immediate family members.

During any twelve-month period within the last three years, the director has not received more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from us other than director fees or other forms of deferred compensation. No immediate family members of the director have received any compensation other than for employment in a non-executive capacity.

The director or an immediate family member is not a current partner of a firm that is our internal or external auditor; the director is not an employee of such a firm; the director does not have an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on our audit; or the director or an immediate family member was not within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on our audit within that time.

During the past three years, neither the director nor any of his or her immediate family members has been part of an interlocking directorate in which one of our executive officers serves on the compensation committee (or its equivalent) of another company that employs the director.

During the past three years, neither the director nor any of his or her immediate family members has been employed (except, in the case of family members, in a capacity other than an executive officer) by one of our significant suppliers or customers or any affiliate of such supplier or customer. For the purposes of this standard, a supplier or customer is considered significant if its sales to, or purchases from, us represent the greater of \$1 million or 2% of our or the supplier's or customer's consolidated gross revenues.

In addition to satisfying all of the foregoing requirements, a director is not considered independent if he or she has, in the judgment of the Board, any other material relationship with the Company, other than serving as a director that would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment.

Consistent with the standards described above, the Board has reviewed all relationships between the Company and the members of the Board, considering quantitative and qualitative criteria, and affirmatively has determined that, other than Messrs. Whitacre, Akerson and Girsky, all of the directors are independent according to the definition in the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines, which is based on the standards of the SEC and NYSE.

Our Bylaws and Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on our website at <http://investor.gm.com>, under Corporate Governance.

Table of Contents

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our directors, officers, and employees, including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, the Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer, and any other persons performing similar functions. The text of our code of ethics, *Winning With Integrity*, is posted on our website at <http://investor.gm.com>, under Corporate Governance. We will provide a copy of the code of ethics without charge upon request to the Corporate Secretary, General Motors Company, Mail Code 482-C25-A36, 300 Renaissance Center, P. O. Box 300, Detroit, Michigan 48265-3000.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has an Audit Committee, an Executive Compensation Committee, a Directors and Corporate Governance Committee, a Public Policy Committee and a Finance and Risk Policy Committee. Our Board of Directors may also establish from time to time any other committees that it deems necessary or desirable. The composition of each committee will comply with the listing requirements and other rules of the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Audit Committee

Our Board of Directors has a standing Audit Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to the financial reports and other financial information provided by us to stockholders and others; our system of internal controls; our compliance procedures for the employee code of ethics and standards of business conduct; and our audit, accounting, and financial reporting processes. Erroll B. Davis, Jr., Robert D. Krebs, Philip A. Laskawy (Chair) and Kathryn V. Marinello comprise the Audit Committee. Our Board has determined that all of the members of the Audit Committee are independent, financially literate, and have accounting or related financial management expertise as required by the NYSE. The Board also has determined that Mr. Davis, Mr. Krebs, Mr. Laskawy and Ms. Marinello all qualify as audit committee financial experts as defined by the SEC. Currently, Mr. Laskawy serves on the audit committees of four public companies in addition to GM. The Board has determined, in light of Mr. Laskawy's depth of knowledge and experience and time available as a retiree, that this simultaneous service does not impair his ability to function as a member and the Chair of the Audit Committee.

Executive Compensation Committee

Our Board of Directors has a standing Executive Compensation Committee. The members of our Compensation Committee are David Bonderman, E. Neville Isdell, Patricia F. Russo (Chair) and Carol M. Stephenson.

Although Mr. Whitacre was a member of the Compensation Committee during 2009, he is no longer a member. His membership was suspended when he initially agreed to serve as CEO in December 2009, and he resigned from the Compensation Committee after the Board reaffirmed his appointment as CEO in January 2010. The Chair of the Compensation Committee has invited Mr. Whitacre and Mr. Akerson to participate in meetings of the Compensation Committee, as appropriate. None of the members of our Compensation Committee are eligible to participate in any of the compensation plans or programs it administers.

The Compensation Committee's overall objective is to ensure that our compensation policies and practices support the recruitment, development, and retention of the executive talent needed for the long-term success of the Company. In doing this, the Compensation Committee must balance the need to provide competitive compensation and benefits with the guidelines and requirements of the UST Credit Agreement and the TARP regulations as they apply to Exceptional Assistance Recipients. Working with the Office of the Special Master, the Compensation Committee reviewed and approved corporate goals and objectives related to compensation and set individual award targets for the CEO and Named Executive Officers as well as our Senior Leadership Group (the SLG) and certain other employees subject to its review.

Table of Contents

Directors and Corporate Governance Committee

Our Board of Directors has a standing Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. David Bonderman, Robert D. Krebs (Chair), Patricia F. Russo, Carol M. Stephenson and Cynthia A. Telles comprise our Governance Committee. The Governance Committee gives direction and oversight to the identification and evaluation of potential Board candidates and ultimately recommends candidates to be nominated for election to the Board (in accordance with the terms of the Stockholders Agreement). It periodically conducts studies of the appropriate size and composition of the Board and reviews and makes recommendations concerning compensation for non-employee directors. The Governance Committee is also responsible for reviewing and proposing revisions to the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines and Delegation of Authority; recommending memberships, rotation, and Chairs for all committees of the Board; and contributing to the process of setting the agendas for the executive sessions of the Board.

Public Policy Committee

Our Board of Directors has a standing Public Policy Committee. Stephen J. Girsky, E. Neville Isdell (Chair), Kathryn V. Marinello and Cynthia A. Telles comprise our Public Policy Committee. The Public Policy Committee fosters our commitment to operate the business worldwide in a manner consistent with the rapidly changing demands of society. Topics reviewed by the Public Policy Committee include our strategies and plans in the areas of advanced technology, fuel economy, environmental and energy performance, global climate, research and development, automotive safety, diversity, health care, education, communications, government relations, employee health and safety, trade, and philanthropic activities. The Public Policy Committee provides public policy guidance to management to support our progress in growing the business globally within the framework of our core values to ensure that GM is strongly positioned to compete today and into the future.

Finance and Risk Policy Committee

Our Board of Directors has a standing Finance and Risk Policy Committee. Daniel F. Akerson (Chair), Erroll B. Davis, Jr., Stephen J. Girsky, Philip A. Laskawy and Patricia F. Russo comprise our Finance and Risk Policy Committee. The Finance and Risk Policy Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in its oversight of our financial policies and strategies, including our capital structure. It is also responsible for assisting the Board in its oversight of our risk management strategies and policies, including overseeing management of market, credit, liquidity and funding risks. In addition, the Finance and Risk Policy Committee periodically receives reports regarding our U.S. employee benefit plans for the purpose of reviewing the administration, financing, investment performance, risk and liability profile, and funding of such plans, in each case including with respect to regulatory compliance.

Non-Employee Director Compensation

Compensation for our non-employee directors is set by our Board at the recommendation of the Governance Committee. Pursuant to the Board's Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Governance Committee is responsible for conducting an annual assessment of non-employee director compensation. The Governance Committee compares our Board's compensation to compensation paid to directors at peer companies having similar size, scope and complexity.

Only non-employee directors receive fees for serving on the Board. Non-employee directors are not eligible to participate in the Savings-Stock Purchase Program (S-SPP), which is described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Executive Compensation Retirement Programs Applicable to Executive Officers," nor any of the retirement programs for our employees. Other than as described in this section, there are no separate benefit plans for directors.

Table of Contents

Non-employee directors are reimbursed for reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with their duties as directors. Under our Expense Policy, members of the Board may use charter aircraft for travel only in North America and only when a clear business rationale is stated. The Governance Committee periodically monitors the use of charter aircraft.

To familiarize directors with our product line, we provide the use of a company vehicle on a six-month rotational basis, and directors are expected to submit product evaluations to us. In addition, we pay for the cost of personal accident insurance coverage, and until January 1, 2010, we paid the cost of personal liability insurance coverage.

Old GM Board of Directors

Members of the Old GM Board of Directors served until July 10, 2009, when the 363 Sale closed and our Board was constituted. The Old GM Board voluntarily agreed to reduce its total compensation for 2009, including annual Board retainer, retainers for Committee Chairs and Audit Committee membership, and fees for excess meetings and special services, to one dollar effective January 1, 2009. Prior to 2009, each non-employee director of Old GM received an annual Board retainer of \$200,000 on a pro rata basis effective March 1, 2008, which was voluntarily reduced from time to time. Under the General Motors Corporation Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (Old GM Director Compensation Plan), Old GM non-employee directors were required to defer at least 70% of their annual Board retainer (i.e., \$140,000) into share units of its common stock and could elect to receive the remaining compensation in cash or to defer in cash-based alternatives or share units.

The Old GM Director Compensation Plan remains in place with respect to past deferrals of compensation to former directors of Old GM, including those who are now members of our Board. Old GM directors who deferred compensation into share units of common stock are not expected to receive any value for this deferred compensation under the Chapter 11 Proceedings. In addition, deferred cash-based account balances were reduced by ten percent for Old GM non-employee directors effective September 8, 2009, in line with the penalty incurred by Old GM executives on early withdrawal of their deferred cash account balances. Interest on fees deferred in cash-based alternatives was credited monthly to the directors' accounts. Old GM did not credit interest at above-market rates. In general, Old GM did not pay deferred amounts until January following the director's retirement or separation from the Old GM Board. Old GM then paid those amounts, either in lump sum or in annual installments for up to ten years based on the director's deferral election. (Members of the Old GM Board who are now serving on our Board will not receive their deferred amounts until after they leave our Board.)

2009 Old GM Non-Employee Director Compensation

Director (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash \$	All Other Compensation (b) \$	Total \$
Percy N. Barnevik	0	2,882	2,882
Erskine B. Bowles	1	10,250	10,251
John H. Bryan	1	32,586	32,587
Armando M. Codina	1	8,004	8,005
Erroll B. Davis, Jr.	1	7,880	7,881
George M.C. Fisher	1	25,616	25,617
E. Neville Isdell	1	4,316	4,317
Karen Katen	1	4,724	4,725
Kent Kresa	1	8,021	8,022
Philip A. Laskawy	1	7,727	7,728
Kathryn V. Marinello	1	7,650	7,651
Eckhard Pfeiffer	1	19,585	19,586

(a) Mr. Barnevik resigned from the Old GM Board effective February 3, 2009. The other directors resigned from the Old GM Board in early July 2009, either before or immediately after the closing of the 363 Sale.

Table of Contents

(b) All Other Compensation is comprised of interest paid on deferred cash-based accounts; incremental costs for the use of company vehicles and reimbursement of associated taxes until August 1, 2009; and the costs associated with personal accident and liability insurances.

All Other Compensation

Totals for amounts reported as All Other Compensation in the preceding 2009 Old GM Non-Employee Director Compensation table are described below:

Director	Aggregate Earnings on Deferred Compensation (\$)	Company Vehicle (a) (\$)	Tax Reimbursement (b) (\$)	Other (c) (\$)	Total (\$)
Percy N. Barnevik	0	1,905	532	445	2,882
Erskine B. Bowles (e)	0	6,984	2,771	495	10,250
John H. Bryan (d)(e)	23,112	5,714	3,690	70	32,586
Armando M. Codina (e)	0	4,444	3,065	495	8,004
Erroll B. Davis, Jr.	744	3,810	3,035	291	7,880
George M.C. Fisher (d)(e)	19,574	3,175	2,372	495	25,616
E. Neville Isdell	0	3,810	436	70	4,316
Karen Katen (e)	0	2,540	1,689	495	4,724
Kent Kresa	604	3,810	3,316	291	8,021
Philip A. Laskawy	0	3,810	3,626	291	7,727
Kathryn V. Marinello	0	3,810	3,549	291	7,650
Eckhard Pfeiffer (d)(e)	7,056	6,984	5,050	495	19,585

(a) Includes incremental costs for company vehicles which are calculated based on the average monthly cost of providing vehicles to all directors, including lost sales opportunity and incentive costs, if any; insurance claims, if any; licensing and registration fees; and use taxes.

(b) Directors were charged with imputed income based on the lease value of the vehicle driven and reimbursed for associated taxes until August 1, 2009.

(c) Reflects cost of premiums for providing personal accident and personal umbrella liability insurance. If a director elected to receive coverage, the taxes related to the imputed income are the responsibility of the director.

(d) We administered the Old GM Director Compensation Plan after July 9, 2009. Amounts shown under Aggregate Earnings on Deferred Compensation for Mr. Bryan, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Pfeiffer include interest credited to their deferred cash-based accounts in 2009 including the period subsequent to July 9, 2009.

(e) Following their resignation from the Old GM Board, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Codina, Mr. Fisher, Ms. Katen and Mr. Pfeiffer were requested to turn in their company vehicles as soon as practicable because they did not join our Board. We paid for the costs related to providing company vehicles during the transition period which followed the closing of the 363 Sale in addition to costs related to selling company vehicles to certain former directors. Directors were charged imputed income for use of these vehicles and were responsible for associated taxes beginning August 1, 2009.

General Motors Board of Directors

Following the recommendation of the Governance Committee, our Board determined that effective July 10, 2009, each member of the Board who is not an employee would be paid, in cash, an annual retainer of \$200,000 for service on the Board and, if applicable, one or more of the following annual retainers: (1) \$10,000 for service as Chair of any Board committee; (2) \$20,000 for service on the Audit Committee; and (3) \$150,000 for service as the Chairman of the Board. In addition, until August 1, 2009, the members of the Board could be reimbursed for taxes related to income imputed to them for the use of company cars provided to non-employee directors.

Table of Contents

Upon joining the Board, Mr. Bonderman requested that his annual retainer of \$200,000 for service on the Board be reduced to one dollar. Effective August 2010, his annual Board retainer of \$200,000 was reinstated.

On March 2, 2010, the Governance Committee approved an additional annual retainer of \$10,000 for service as Lead Director, consistent with the annual retainer paid to the Chair of any Board committee.

Mr. Whitacre will receive director's and Chairman's fees totaling \$300,000 for his service as Chairman of the Board for the period from September 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Mr. Whitacre stepped down from his position as Chief Executive Officer of the Company on September 1, 2010 and thus will receive only that portion of his salary and salary stock earned prior to his termination date, and will not be granted any restricted stock units.

On October 5, 2010, our Board adopted the General Motors Company Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (New GM Director Compensation Plan). Under the New GM Director Compensation Plan, which takes effect January 1, 2011, non-employee directors will be required to defer 50% of their annual Board retainer (i.e., \$100,000) into share units of our common stock and may elect to receive the remainder of the Board retainer in cash or to defer either 50% or 100% in additional share units of our common stock. Amounts deferred and credited as share units under this plan are not available until after the director retires or otherwise leaves the Board. After leaving the Board, the director receives a cash payment or payments under this plan based on the number of shares in the director's account, valued at the average daily closing market price for the quarter immediately preceding payment. Directors are paid in a lump sum or in annual installments for up to five years based on their deferral elections.

The fees for a director who joins or leaves the Board or assumes additional responsibilities during the year are pro-rated for his or her period of service. The fees listed in the table below reflect any pro-rata adjustments that occurred in the year ended December 31, 2009.

2009 GM Non-Employee Director Compensation

Director	Fees Earned or	All Other	Total
	Paid in Cash (a)	Compensation (b)	
	\$	\$	\$
Daniel F. Akerson (d) (f)	91,667	1,444	93,111
David Bonderman (d)	1	1,095	1,096
Erroll B. Davis, Jr. (c)	108,333	3,337	111,670
Stephen J. Girsky (c)	100,000	76,792	176,792
E. Neville Isdell (c)	104,167	2,286	106,453
Robert D. Krebs (d)	83,333	1,095	84,428
Kent Kresa (c) (e)	112,500	3,242	115,742
Philip A. Laskawy (c)	112,500	2,815	115,315
Kathryn V. Marinello (c)	100,000	2,958	102,958
Patricia A. Russo (d)	87,500	1,095	88,595
Carol M. Stephenson (d)	83,333	1,820	85,153

(a) Includes annual retainer fees, Chair and Audit Committee fees. Fees for excess meetings and special services were eliminated effective July 10, 2009.

(b) All Other Compensation includes among other items incremental costs for the use of company vehicles and reimbursement of associated taxes until August 1, 2009; and the costs associated with personal accident and liability insurances.

(c) Following their resignations from the Old GM Board, Mr. Davis, Mr. Isdell, Mr. Kresa, Mr. Laskawy, and Ms. Marinello joined our Board on July 10, 2009. Mr. Girsky and Mr. Whitacre also joined our Board on the same day. (Mr. Whitacre's compensation as a director is reflected in the Summary Compensation Table.)

Table of Contents

(d) Mr. Akerson, Mr. Bonderman, Mr. Krebs, Ms. Russo and Ms. Stephenson joined the Board on July 24, 2009.

(e) Mr. Kresa retired from the Board effective August 3, 2010.

(f) Mr. Akerson became our Chief Executive Officer on September 1, 2010.

All Other Compensation

Totals for amounts reported as All Other Compensation in the preceding 2009 GM Non-Employee Director Compensation table are described below:

Director	Aggregate Earnings on Deferred Compensation (\$)	Company Vehicle (a) (\$)	Tax Reimbursement (b) (\$)	Other (c) (\$)	Total (\$)
Daniel F. Akerson	0	1,394	0	50	1,444
David Bonderman	0	1,045	0	50	1,095
Erroll B. Davis, Jr. (e)	650	2,091	342	254	3,337
Stephen J. Girsky (d)	0	1,742	0	75,050	76,792
E. Neville Isdell	0	2,091	145	50	2,286
Robert D. Krebs	0	1,045	0	50	1,095
Kent Kresa (e)	523	2,091	374	254	3,242
Philip A. Laskawy	0	2,091	470	254	2,815
Kathryn V. Marinello	0	2,091	613	254	2,958
Patricia A. Russo	0	1,045	0	50	1,095
Carol M. Stephenson	0	1,742	28	50	1,820

(a) Includes incremental costs for company vehicles which are calculated based on the average monthly cost of providing vehicles to all directors, including lost sales opportunity and incentive costs, if any; insurance claims, if any; licensing and registration fees; and use taxes.

(b) Directors were charged with imputed income based on the lease value of the vehicle driven and reimbursed for associated taxes until August 1, 2009.

(c) Reflects cost of premiums for providing personal accident and personal umbrella liability insurance. If a director elected to receive coverage, the taxes related to the imputed income are the responsibility of the director. Effective January 1, 2010, we no longer pay for the cost of providing personal umbrella liability insurance.

(d) Other amount for Mr. Girsky reflects additional compensation received in the form of salary stock for his services as Senior Advisor to the Office of the Chairman in December 2009. See the section of this prospectus entitled Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions for more information.

(e) We assumed the Old GM Director Compensation Plan, and it remains in place with respect to past deferrals of compensation to Old GM directors who are members of our Board.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No executive officer of GM served on any board of directors or compensation committee of any other company for which any of our directors served as an executive officer at any time during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The following section contains a discussion of our executive compensation programs and our analysis of the compensation decisions affecting our Named Executive Officers during the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as a review of executive compensation programs related to Old GM.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis Old GM

Prior to the Chapter 11 Proceedings and 363 Sale, Old GM's Compensation Committee had overall responsibility for the development and administration of Old GM's executive compensation program and executive benefit plans. Old GM's Compensation Committee established the compensation philosophy and strategy; set the base salary and incentive opportunities for Old GM's CEO and SLG; established performance measures and objectives for Old GM's CEO and SLG; determined whether, and to what extent, the performance objectives were achieved; recommended to the Old GM Board the amount of incentive compensation to be paid to the Old GM CEO and Old GM SLG; and was responsible for amending and modifying Old GM's executive compensation benefit plan. Old GM's Compensation Committee also recommended to the Old GM Board perquisites and non-qualified benefits for the Old GM CEO, and approved such benefits for the Old GM SLG, as well as any employment or consulting agreements and severance arrangements for Old GM SLG members.

Prior to the Chapter 11 Proceedings, the Old GM Compensation Committee consisted of the following directors: Mr. John H. Bryan (Chair), Mr. Erskine B. Bowles, Mr. Armando Codina, Mr. George M. C. Fisher, and Ms. Karen Katen. The Old GM Compensation Committee met five times between January 1 and July 9, 2009. All the members of the Old GM Compensation Committee resigned from the Board of Directors of Old GM by July 10, 2009.

Resignation of Mr. Wagoner and Appointment of Mr. Henderson. On March 29, 2009, Mr. Wagoner resigned as a director and stepped down from his positions as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Old GM. On the same date, Mr. Henderson was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer and elected to the Board of Directors of Old GM.

UST Loan Agreement Executive Compensation Limitations. Under the terms of the UST Loan Agreement, first effective on December 31, 2008, Old GM was required to comply with certain limitations on executive compensation. The most significant of these included:

Prohibition of any severance payable to an SEO (Senior Executive Officer who is also a Named Executive Officer) and the next five most highly compensated employees (the MHCEs);

No tax deduction for any compensation in excess of \$500,000 paid to an SEO;

Prohibition of any bonus or incentive compensation payments to or accruals for the 25 MHCEs (including the SEOs), unless otherwise approved by the UST;

Prohibition from adopting or maintaining any compensation plan that would encourage manipulation of reported earnings;

Clawback of any bonuses or other compensation paid to any SEO in violation of any of the executive compensation provisions of the UST Loan Agreement;

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Prohibitions on incentives for SEOs that might encourage them to take unnecessary or excessive risks and a requirement that the Committee review SEO compensation arrangements with the chief risk officer within 120 days of entering into the UST Loan Agreement and quarterly thereafter; and

207

Table of Contents

Prohibition on owning or leasing private aircraft and limitations on expenditures for corporate events, travel, consultants, real estate, and corporate offices.

These provisions also prohibited the payment of all outstanding equity awards granted prior to December 31, 2008 and disclosed in the section of this prospectus below entitled Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2009 to the Named Executive Officers unless approved by the UST.

Bankruptcy Proceedings. On June 1, 2009, Old GM filed a motion for reorganization under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings on July 10, 2009, we completed the 363 Sale and executed the UST Credit Agreement. The UST Credit Agreement reiterated the provisions of the UST Loan Agreement with respect to executive compensation and incorporated the requirements of the TARP Standards.

Treasury Interim Final Rule on TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance and Appointment of Special Master. On June 15, 2009, the UST published its Interim Final Rule on TARP Standards for Compensation and Corporate Governance, including the appointment of a Special Master and requirements for the approval by him of all compensation plans and payments for Old GM's CEOs and the next 20 MHCEs as well as the compensation structure for Old GM's top 100 executives.

Base Salaries. At Mr. Wagoner's recommendation, and with the concurrence of the other executives, Old GM's Compensation Committee had reduced the base salaries of Old GM's most senior executives as follows on January 1, 2009:

Mr. G. Richard Wagoner, Jr.	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	\$1.00 Annual Salary
Mr. Frederick A. Henderson	President and Chief Operating Officer	30% Annual Salary Reduction
Mr. Ray G. Young	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	20% Annual Salary Reduction

The remaining three Old GM Named Executive Officers (Mr. Robert S. Osborne, Mr. Carl-Peter Forster, and Mr. Nick S. Cyprus) received 10% salary reductions on May 1, 2009.

Annual Incentive Plan (AIP). Due to the severe economic downturn and Old GM's financial condition, no AIP target awards were established for Old GM's CEO and Old GM's SLG for 2009.

Long-Term Incentive Awards. In conjunction with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, all unexercised Old GM stock options, unvested restricted stock units, and unvested equity incentive plan awards were left in MLC with no consideration paid to the employees. Old GM did not make any new long-term award grants during 2009.

Perquisites and Benefits. Also, in conjunction with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM reduced or eliminated certain employee benefits, including the following:

Executive Retirement Plan (ERP) For executives that were still active employees, ERP benefit accruals were reduced by 10% effective with the closing of the 363 Sale. For executives that were retired from Old GM with an annual pension benefit below \$100,000, ERP benefits were reduced by 10% effective with the closing of the 363 Sale. In addition, for executives that were retired from Old GM with an annual pension benefit above \$100,000, the ERP benefit payable above \$100,000 was reduced by two-thirds effective with the closing of the 363 Sale. Additional modifications to the ERP are discussed in the Retirement Program Applicable to Executive Officers subsection of this prospectus.

Supplemental Life Benefits Program (SLBP) The SLBP benefit for certain executive retirees was reduced by 50%, effective May 1, 2009. Additional modifications to the SLBP are discussed in footnote (4) of the All Other Compensation section.

Table of Contents

Compensation Discussion and Analysis New GM

Our Board of Directors was appointed in July 2009, following the 363 Sale. Upon its appointment, our Board began a review of the senior leadership team to assure that we have the right leadership to return the Company to sustained profitability. Our new leadership team was selected for their strategic orientation and ability to implement decisions quickly and effectively.

Objectives and Elements of Our Compensation Program. As discussed in the section of this prospectus entitled Management Committees of the Board of Directors Executive Compensation Committee, the Committee must balance the need to provide competitive compensation and benefits with the guidelines and requirements of the UST Credit Agreement and in the TARP regulations as they apply to Exceptional Assistance Recipients. Working with the Special Master, the Committee reviewed and approved corporate goals and objectives related to compensation and set individual compensation amounts for the CEO and Named Executive Officers.

Between July 10 and December 31, 2009, representatives of management and the Compensation Committee met frequently and participated in several telephonic discussions with the Special Master to establish TARP compliant compensation, benefit, and incentive plans. Overall, TARP compliant compensation structures for our senior executives, including the Named Executive Officers, must be consistent with the following six general principles articulated by TARP regulations:

Risk The compensation structure should avoid incentives to take unnecessary and excessive risk, e.g., should be paid over a time horizon that takes into account the appropriate risk horizon;

Taxpayer Return The compensation paid should recognize the need for us to remain viable and competitive, and to retain and recruit critical talent;

Appropriate Allocation The structure should appropriately allocate total compensation to fixed and variable pay elements resulting in an appropriate mix of long- and short-term pay elements;

Performance-Based Compensation An appropriate portion of total compensation should be performance based over a relevant performance period;

Comparable Structures and Payments Structures and amounts should be competitive with those paid to persons in similar positions at similarly situated companies; and

Employee Contribution to TARP Recipient Value Compensation should reflect the current and prospective contributions of the individual employee to the value of the Company.

Total Compensation Framework

With these principles in mind, the Special Master determined that the following standards would be applied in setting compensation for our Named Executive Officers:

Cash Base salary should not exceed \$500,000 per year, except in appropriate cases for good cause shown. Guarantees of bonus or retention awards are not permitted for Named Executive Officers. Overall, cash compensation for senior executives was reduced 31% from 2008 levels.

Salary stock comprises the majority of each senior executive's total annual compensation. Salary stock units (SSUs) vest immediately and are payable in three equal, annual installments beginning on the second anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to have been granted, or one year earlier upon certification by our Compensation Committee that repayment of our TARP obligations has commenced.

Table of Contents

Long-term restricted stock units should not exceed one-third of total annual compensation and will be based on annual business performance. The restricted stock units will be forfeited unless the employee remains with the Company for at least three years following grant, and will only be redeemed after the third anniversary date of the grant in 25% installments for each 25% installment of our TARP obligations that is repaid.

Benefits and perquisites All other compensation and perquisites may not exceed \$25,000 for Named Executive Officers except in exceptional circumstances for good cause shown, e.g., payments related to expatriate assignments. No severance benefits may be accrued or tax gross-ups paid, and no additional amounts under supplemental executive retirement plans or other non-qualified deferred compensation plans could be credited after October 22, 2009 for Messrs. Young, Cole, and Henderson, and after December 11, 2009 for Messrs. Stephens and Lutz.

Total annual compensation for each senior executive reflects the individual's value to us and was targeted at the 50th percentile of total compensation provided to persons in similar positions or roles at similar companies. Total direct compensation, excluding benefits and perquisites, for senior executives was decreased 24.7% from 2008 levels. All incentives paid to these Named Executive Officers are subject to recovery or clawback if payments are later found to be based on materially inaccurate financial statements or other materially inaccurate performance metrics, or if the executive is terminated due to any misconduct that occurred during the period in which the incentive was earned.

Assessing Compensation Competitiveness

With the completion of the 363 Sale, the starting point for our compensation planning was assuring compensation competitiveness and leadership strength. For this reason, although recognizing that our 2009 program would be shaped by the parameters of the TARP regulations for Exceptional Assistance Recipients, we began our planning with a review of our compensation program in comparison to compensation opportunities provided by other large companies. We cannot limit the group to our industry alone because compensation information is not available from most of our major competitors. We also believe it is important to understand the compensation practices for Named Executive Officers at other U.S. based multinationals as it affects our ability to attract and retain diverse talent around the globe.

During 2009, we used a comparator group of 23 companies whose selection was based on the following criteria:

Large Fortune 100 companies (annual revenue from \$18.4 billion to \$477.3 billion);

Complex business operations, including significant research and development, design, engineering, and manufacturing functions with large numbers of employees;

Global enterprises; and

Broad representation across several industries of companies that produce products, rather than services.

Table of Contents**2009 Comparator Companies**

Company	GICS Category	Company	GICS Category
Ford Motor Company	Consumer Discretionary	Johnson & Johnson	Consumer Staples
Johnson Controls Inc.	Consumer Discretionary	PepsiCo, Inc.	Consumer Staples
Dell Inc.	IT	The Procter & Gamble Company	Consumer Staples
Hewlett-Packard Company	IT	Chevron Corporation	Energy
International Business Machines Corporation	IT	ConocoPhillips	Energy
Alcoa, Inc.	Industrial	Exxon Mobil Corporation	Energy
The Boeing Company	Industrial	Abbott Laboratories	Healthcare
Caterpillar Inc.	Industrial	Pfizer Inc.	Healthcare
General Electric Company	Industrial	Archer Daniels Midland Company	Materials
Honeywell International Inc.	Industrial	E.I. du Pont De Nemours & Company	Materials
Lockheed Martin Corporation	Industrial	The Dow Chemical Company	Materials
United Technologies Corporation	Industrial		

Role of Management in Compensation Decisions

During his tenure as CEO, Mr. Henderson believed compensation had an important function in aligning and motivating the executive team to achieve key corporate objectives, and he played an active role in the development of our compensation plans. He personally reviewed the proposed individual compensation of our SLG. Mr. Henderson attended Compensation Committee meetings at the invitation of the committee Chairman and provided input to the Compensation Committee regarding the compensation of the Named Executive Officers reporting to him.

2009 Compensation for Named Executive Officers

Based on the compensation objectives and elements described above, and in cooperation with the Special Master, 2009 compensation was established for our Named Executive Officers listed below and described in the tables below in this Executive Compensation section of this prospectus:

Edward E. Whitacre, Jr.	Chairman of the Board and Former Chief Executive Officer
Thomas G. Stephens	Vice Chairman, Global Product Operations
Ray G. Young	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Frederick A. Henderson	President and Chief Executive Officer (Separated)
G. Richard Wagoner, Jr.	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Retired)
Robert A. Lutz	Vice Chairman (Retired)
Kenneth W. Cole	Vice President, Global Public Policy and Government Relations (Retired)

Base Salaries and Salary Stock

As noted above in our discussion of TARP principles and Special Master guidelines, cash base salaries for Named Executive Officers of TARP Exceptional Assistance Recipients are not allowed to exceed \$500,000 per year, except in appropriate cases approved by the Special Master for good cause shown, e.g., the retention of critical talent and competitive compensation data for individuals in comparable positions. We relied on our comparator information for similar positions to support our recommendations for setting base salaries for each Named Executive Officer. Although cash salaries exceeded the \$500,000 guideline in all cases except Mr. Young and Mr. Cole as shown in the table below, they are well below the cash base salaries paid at comparator companies and are supplemented by the amounts set for SSUs for each senior executive.

We finalized our compensation planning for Named Executive Officers with the Special Master in late 2009. Although base salaries had been affected by reductions earlier in 2009, in determining the total annual compensation, including new salary amounts, for Messrs. Stephens, Lutz, Young, Cole, and Henderson, we relied on the comparator data for total compensation at the 50th percentile for each respective position. We then

Table of Contents

excluded one-third of the value for long-term restricted stock units, and adjusted the allocation between cash and SSUs in accordance with TARP guidelines as follows:

	Cash Salary	SSUs	Total
Mr. Stephens	\$900,000	\$ 945,833	\$1,845,833
Mr. Lutz	\$900,000	\$1,070,833	\$1,970,833
Mr. Young	\$500,000	\$ 576,668	\$1,076,668
Mr. Cole	\$500,000	\$ 935,543	\$1,435,543
Mr. Henderson	\$950,000	\$2,421,667	\$3,371,667

SSUs are determined as a dollar amount through the date salary is earned, accrued at the same time as salary would otherwise be paid, and vest immediately upon grant, with the number of SSUs based on the most current value of the Company on the date of the grant. To assure that our compensation structure appropriately allocates a portion of compensation to long-term incentives, these vested units will become payable in three equal, annual installments beginning on the second anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to have been granted, with each installment payable one year earlier upon certification by our Compensation Committee that repayment of our TARP obligations has commenced. SSUs will be payable in cash if settled prior to six months after completion of this offering. Thereafter, settlement of awards will be made in shares of stock. As the compensation plans were not finalized until late in 2009, amounts earned for earlier 2009 pay periods will become payable on their anniversary dates as if they had been credited on a *nunc pro tunc* basis throughout 2009 beginning January 1, and will be paid on the anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to have been granted.

Mr. Whitacre served as our CEO from December 1, 2009 until August 31, 2010. He received no 2009 cash salary or SSU grant as he was not an employee of the Company during 2009. His compensation was paid in the form of a director's retainer as described in the section of this prospectus below entitled Summary Compensation Table.

Mr. Wagoner retired on August 1, 2009. His compensation was reduced to \$1 on January 1, 2009, and he did not receive a salary increase or an SSU grant in 2009. His retirement benefit was determined under the provisions of Old GM Salaried Retirement Program (SRP) and Old GM ERP plans.

Other Compensation, Benefits, and Perquisites

Pursuant to TARP regulations, the Special Master determined that no more than \$25,000 in total other compensation and perquisites may be provided to Named Executive Officers, absent exceptional circumstances for good cause shown. Payments related to expatriate assignments are not included in this total. Detailed disclosure of these items for the Named Executive officers appears in footnote (9) in the section of this prospectus below entitled Summary Compensation Table, and any exceptions to this guideline were reviewed and approved by the Special Master.

2009 accruals for non-qualified supplemental executive retirement and deferred compensation plans for Named Executive Officers ceased as described in footnote (9) in the section of this prospectus entitled Summary Compensation Table. No severance payment to which a Named Executive Officer becomes entitled in the future may take into account any salary increase or payment of salary stock awarded during 2009, and none of the Named Executive Officers may receive a severance payment of any kind during the TARP period.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

We continue to believe it is important to align the interests of senior executives with those of stockholders, and will review our stock ownership guidelines and practices after this offering has been completed.

Table of Contents

Employment Agreements

We had no employment agreements with Messrs. Stephens or Young that provided them with special compensation arrangements. In addition, we do not maintain any plan providing benefits related to a change-in-control of the Company, and none of our current incentive plans contain such provisions. Employment arrangements with Messrs. Akerson, Girsky and Liddell are discussed in the section of this prospectus below entitled Employment Arrangements.

Recoupment Policy on Incentive Compensation

In October 2006, the Old GM Board adopted a policy regarding the recoupment of incentive compensation paid to executive officers after January 1, 2007 and unvested portions of awards previously granted in situations involving financial restatement due to employee fraud, negligence, or intentional misconduct. The policy was published on Old GM's website. In addition, Old GM included provisions in all executive incentive and deferred compensation plans referencing Old GM's Board compensation policies and required that the compensation of all executives covered by this policy be subject to this recoupment clause.

On September 8, 2009, our Board reaffirmed this policy and re-published it on our website, consistent with the requirements for TARP recipients. Our recoupment policy now provides that if our Board or an appropriate committee thereof has determined that any bonus, retention award, or incentive compensation has been paid to any Senior Executive Officer or any of the next 20 MHCEs of the Company based on materially inaccurate misstatement of earnings, revenues, gains, or other criteria, the Board or Compensation Committee shall take, in its discretion, such action as it deems necessary to recover the compensation paid, remedy the misconduct, and prevent its recurrence. For this purpose, a financial statement or performance metric shall be treated as materially inaccurate with respect to any employee who knowingly engaged in providing inaccurate information or knowingly failed to timely correct information relating to those financial statements or performance metrics.

Luxury Expense Policy

As required by TARP regulations, we have adopted a luxury expense policy and published it on our website. The policy's governing principles establish expectations for every business expense, embodying the integrity and values that promote the best interests of the enterprise.

Luxury or excessive expenditures are not reimbursable under the policy. Such expenditures may include, but are not limited to expenditures on entertainment or events, office and facility renovations, aviation, transportation services, or other activities or events that are not reasonable expenditures for staff development, performance incentives, or other similar measures conducted in the normal course of business operations. Guidelines relating to transportation expenses are discussed in footnote (9) (All Other Compensation) in the section of this prospectus below entitled Summary Compensation Table.

Tax Considerations

As a recipient of TARP funds, we cannot claim a tax deduction in excess of \$500,000 annually for compensation paid to any of our Named Executive Officers (including with respect to performance-based compensation), so long as the UST owns direct or indirect equity interests in us.

2010 Compensation for Named Executive Officers

We have developed our 2010 compensation structure for our Named Executive Officers pursuant to the provisions of the UST Credit Agreement, Special Master Determinations, and TARP regulations. The elements of these plans are based on the same principles as our 2009 plans:

Avoidance of incentives to take unnecessary and excessive risk;

Recognition of the need for us to remain viable and competitive, and to retain and recruit critical talent;

Table of Contents

Appropriate allocation of total compensation to fixed, variable, long-term, and short-term pay elements;

Pay is performance-based over a relevant performance period;

Structures and amounts are competitive with those paid to employees in comparable positions by similarly situated companies; and

The employee's contribution to enterprise value is recognized.

With these principles as a foundation, we will again compensate our Named Executive Officers with cash salary, SSUs, and performance-based long-term restricted stock units, consistent with proportions and guidelines utilized in our 2009 plans and determinations made by the Special Master.

Long-Term Restricted Stock

Long-term restricted stock unit grants were planned under the amended 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2009 GMLTIP) and reviewed with the Special Master as part of our overall compensation structure. These grants, totaling 14.9 million share units, were based on exceeding the 2009 operating cash flow targeted performance of (\$6.0) billion, and were granted on March 15, 2010, to the Company's executive employees, including the Named Executive Officers in the following amounts: Mr. Stephens, \$1,016,667 (56,505 share units) and Mr. Young, \$630,000 (35,013 share units). Mr. Young terminated employment on October 29, 2010 and forfeited these outstanding share units. Messrs. Lutz, Cole and Henderson did not receive RSU grants as they had already terminated or planned to terminate employment with the Company before the grants could vest.

In addition, 2.4 million salary stock units were granted to senior executives, including the Named Executive Officers through June 30, 2010.

New Incentive Plans

On October 5, 2010 our Board approved the 2009 GMLTIP, as amended October 5, 2010; the 2009 Salary Stock Plan, as amended October 5, 2010 (the GMSSP); and the 2010 Short-Term Incentive Plan (the GMSTIP).

The 2009 GMLTIP authorizes awards of RSUs and options. Our Board approved an aggregate fungible pool of shares totaling 75 million for the 2009 GMLTIP, the GMSSP and the GMSTIP with a maximum grant to any one individual under the 2009 GMLTIP of 3 million options or 750,000 RSUs. The fungible pool assigns a ratio for counting share usage upon issuance of awards as follows:

Stock options and stock appreciation rights (SARS) granted under the 2009 GMLTIP will count against the pool on a 1:1 ratio; and

Full value awards granted under the 2009 GMLTIP, the GMSSP, and the GMSTIP will count against the fungible pool on a 2.5:1 ratio for awards granted after October 5, 2010.

Under the GMSSP, our Compensation Committee may select employees to receive base salary or other compensation as salary stock subject to a payment schedule over a three-year period. Compensation to be paid in salary stock is converted to RSUs at each quarter-end unless a different issue date is approved by our Compensation Committee. Salary stock RSUs are settled ratably in one-third increments on each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the issue date thereof, or other settlement dates as approved by our Compensation Committee. Awards are not forfeitable and may be settled in cash, or stock, if settlement occurs after this offering.

Under the GMSTIP, grants of target awards may be made based on the establishment of one or more performance metrics by our Compensation Committee. Target awards may become final awards based on the relative achievement of the selected metrics, and any payment of final awards will be made in cash and/or restricted stock units subsequent to the determination of the actual performance achieved during the performance period. The maximum final award payable to any one individual under the GMSTIP is \$7.5 million.

Table of Contents**Summary Compensation Table**

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards(7)	Stock Options(8)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Pension and NQ Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation(10)	TOTAL
Whitacre, Jr., E.E. (1) Chairman and Former CEO	2009							\$ 181,308	\$ 181,308
Stephens, T.G. Vice Chairman Global Product Operations	2009	\$ 1,087,500	\$ 0	\$ 945,833	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 78,785	\$ 2,112,118
	2008	\$ 970,833	\$ 0	\$ 1,375,000	\$ 637,875	\$ 0	\$ 644,300	\$ 140,621	\$ 3,768,629
	2007	\$ 825,000	\$ 0	\$ 2,218,637	\$ 437,500	\$ 468,000	\$ 1,528,100	\$ 112,499	\$ 5,589,736
Lutz, R.A. (2) Vice Chairman (Ret)	2009	\$ 1,379,167	\$ 0	\$ 1,070,833	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 175,854	\$ 2,625,854
	2008	\$ 1,678,000	\$ 0	\$ 4,387,800	\$ 1,822,500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 674,199	\$ 8,562,499
	2007	\$ 1,279,167	\$ 0	\$ 4,018,283	\$ 2,187,500	\$ 1,026,000	\$ 0	\$ 516,506	\$ 9,027,456
Young, R.G. (3) Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2009	\$ 683,333	\$ 0	\$ 576,668	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 345,200	\$ 21,573	\$ 1,626,774
	2008	\$ 850,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,007,234	\$ 637,875	\$ 0	\$ 85,000	\$ 93,003	\$ 2,673,112
Cole, K.W. (4) Vice President Global Public Policy and Gov t Rel. (Ret)	2009	\$ 643,417	\$ 785,000	\$ 935,543	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 49,907	\$ 2,413,867
Henderson, F.A. (5) President and CEO (Sep)	2009	\$ 1,208,333	\$ 0	\$ 2,421,667	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 400,764	\$ 4,030,764
	2008	\$ 1,719,667	\$ 0	\$ 3,422,030	\$ 3,222,500	\$ 0	\$ 264,500	\$ 348,710	\$ 8,977,407
	2007	\$ 1,279,167	\$ 0	\$ 4,018,283	\$ 2,187,500	\$ 1,026,000	\$ 748,300	\$ 805,848	\$ 10,065,098
Wagoner, Jr., G.R. (6) Chairman and CEO (Ret)	2009	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,833,809	\$ 2,833,810
	2008	\$ 2,108,333	\$ 0	\$ 4,786,076	\$ 7,145,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,583,800	\$ 836,703	\$ 16,459,912
	2007	\$ 1,558,333	\$ 0	\$ 7,308,783	\$ 4,375,000	\$ 1,802,000	\$ 4,020,400	\$ 697,358	\$ 19,761,874

(1) Mr. Whitacre was named Chairman and CEO effective December 1, 2009 and served as our CEO until August 31, 2010. He was elected Chairman of our Board of Directors on July 10, 2009. The compensation shown in All Other Compensation reflects retainer amounts paid to him for his service as Board member, Governance Committee Chair, and Chairman of the Board during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Mr. Whitacre, who continues to serve as Chairman of the Board, announced his intention to retire from that position by the end of 2010.

(2) Mr. Lutz retired on May 1, 2010.

(3) Mr. Young was appointed Vice President-International Operations in Shanghai, China on February 1, 2010. During the year ended December 31, 2009, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Old GM and GM. Mr. Christopher P. Liddell was appointed Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer on January 1, 2010.

(4) On December 30, 2009, Mr. Cole announced that he would retire in 2010. He continued to provide public policy support as a special advisor until his retirement on July 1, 2010. Mr. Cole's guaranteed payment of \$785,000 was made pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement with Old GM and pre-dated the UST Credit Agreement. This payment was reviewed with the UST as part of our 2009 compensation planning and the agreement was terminated on September 4, 2009.

(5) Mr. Henderson was appointed President and CEO of Old GM on March 29, 2009. He had been President and Chief Operating Officer of Old GM since March 3, 2008. He was subsequently appointed President and CEO of GM on July 10, 2009. He resigned as a director and as President and CEO of GM on December 1, 2009. His employment terminated on December 31, 2009. As a result of his employment termination, Mr. Henderson is only eligible for a deferred vested pension benefit from the SRP.

(6) Mr. Wagoner resigned as a director and as Chairman and CEO of Old GM on March 29, 2009. He retired on August 1, 2009.

Table of Contents

(7)(8) For 2009, the amounts shown in this column reflect the value of SSUs at their grant dates to each of the Named Executive Officers. Individual grants are discussed previously in the section of this prospectus above entitled Compensation Discussion and Analysis, as well as in the section of this prospectus below entitled 2009 Grants of Plan Based Awards. We describe the valuation assumptions used in measuring the expense in Note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements, Stock Incentive Plans.

The 2008 and 2007 awards include equity awards and stock options granted by Old GM to the Named Executive Officers. These 2008 and 2007 awards are included in the Summary Compensation Table above at their grant date fair value, and we describe the valuation assumptions used in measuring the expense in Note 29 to our audited consolidated financial statements, Stock Incentive Plans. These Old GM awards have no future value as we did not assume them on July 10, 2009.

(9) Pension values actuarially decreased during 2009 for Messrs. Stephens, Lutz, Cole, Henderson, and Wagoner but are shown in column (h) as \$0, consistent with SEC reporting guidelines.

(10) **All Other Compensation** Totals for amounts reported as All Other Compensation in column (i) are described in the table below. Mr. Whitacre did not participate in these plans during 2009; the amount reported as his All Other Compensation reflects the amount paid to him as a director.

	E.E. Whitacre, Jr.	T.G. Stephens	R.A. Lutz	R.G. Young	K.W. Cole	F.A. Henderson	G.R. Wagoner, Jr.
(i) Personal Benefits	\$ 2,091	\$ 15,735	\$ 55,829	\$ 11,829	\$ 11,888	\$ 377,924	\$ 289,660
(ii) Tax Reimbursements	\$	\$ 5,294	\$ 5,626	\$ 1,798	\$ 3,139	\$ 2,039	\$ 5,687
(iii) Savings Plan Contributions	\$	\$ 9,334	\$ 36,049	\$ 1,650	\$ 15,540	\$ 2,888	\$ 0
(iv) Insurance and Death Benefits	\$	\$ 47,322	\$ 77,250	\$ 5,196	\$ 18,915	\$ 16,813	\$ 2,537,362
(v) Other	\$ 179,217	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 425	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
Total All Other Compensation	\$ 181,308	\$ 78,785	\$ 175,854	\$ 21,573	\$ 49,907	\$ 400,764	\$ 2,833,809

(i) See the Personal Benefits table below for additional information.

(ii) Includes payments made on the executives behalf by the Company for the payment of taxes related to executive company program vehicles from January 1 until June 15, 2009, and for spousal accompaniment on business travel.

(iii) Includes employer contributions to tax-qualified and non-qualified savings and excess benefit plans. For Messrs. Lutz and Cole, amounts also include tax-qualified retirement plan contributions and post-retirement healthcare contributions; the non-qualified retirement plan contributions are included in the section of this prospectus entitled 2009 Pension Benefits. Non-qualified employer contributions were suspended for Messrs. Young, Cole, and Henderson on October 22, 2009, and for Messrs. Stephens and Lutz on December 11, 2009.

(iv) Includes SLBP cash benefits paid upon the death of an active executive at three times annual salary for executives appointed prior to January 1, 1989 and two times annual salary for executives appointed on January 1, 1989 or later. No income is imputed to the executive and the benefit is taxable as ordinary income to survivors when paid.

The incremental cost reflects amounts contained in IRS Table 1 for insurance premiums at comparable coverage limits based on the executive age. SLBP benefits were eliminated for retirees on August 1, 2009. SLBP benefits for active executives were eliminated effective May 1, 2010, and benefits will be provided under a Group Variable Universal Life insurance plan. The amount shown for Mr. Wagoner represents the taxable cash value proceeds of a split dollar life insurance policy maintained for him by the Company. The Company terminated the policy, received a return of the cash value, and paid the proceeds to him following his retirement.

Table of Contents

(v) Includes the cost of premiums for personal umbrella liability insurance. Program coverage was eliminated January 1, 2010, and existing program participants were allowed to continue coverage on a self-paid basis. For Mr. Whitacre, cost includes annual retainer, Governance Committee Chair and Chairman of the Board fees, and personal accident insurance premium.

Personal Benefits Amounts shown below for personal benefits include the incremental costs for executive security services and systems, the executive company vehicle program, executive health evaluations, and financial counseling. During 2009, we divested ourselves of any private passenger aircraft or any interest in such aircraft, and private passenger aircraft leases, and we did not maintain company aircraft for employees business or personal use.

	E.E. Whitacre, Jr.	T.G. Stephens	R.A. Lutz	R.G. Young	K.W. Cole	F.A. Henderson	G.R. Wagoner, Jr.
(i) Security	\$ 0	\$ 1,924	\$ 45,313	\$ 1,313	\$ 0	\$ 364,428	\$ 276,144
(ii) Company Vehicle Program	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,516
(iii) Financial Counseling	\$ 0	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,000
(iv) Medical Evaluations	\$ 0	\$ 3,295	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,372	\$ 2,980	\$ 0
Total	\$ 2,091	\$ 15,735	\$ 55,829	\$ 11,829	\$ 11,888	\$ 377,924	\$ 289,660

(i) As part of a comprehensive security study, residential security systems and services were maintained for Messrs. Wagoner and Henderson and vehicles and drivers are available for business-related functions. The associated cost includes the actual costs of the residential systems including installation and monitoring of security systems and allocation of staffing expenses for personal protection during 2009. Vehicle and driver costs associated with daily commuting are deemed personal benefits, and, as such, are imputed as income to the executives and are included at their full incremental cost in these security expenses. In 2009, they totaled \$22,799 for Mr. Lutz, \$996 for Mr. Stephens, \$1,313 for Mr. Young, \$16,752 for Mr. Henderson, and \$4,559 for Mr. Wagoner.

(ii) Includes the incremental cost to maintain the executive company vehicle program fleet that is allocated to each executive and includes lost sales opportunity and incentive costs, if any; fuel, maintenance, and repair costs; insurance claims, if any; licensing and registration fees; and taxes. Executives electing to participate in the program are required to purchase or lease at least one GM vehicle every four years and asked to evaluate the vehicles they drive, thus providing feedback about our products. Participants are required to pay a monthly administration fee of \$300 and are charged with imputed income based on the value of the vehicle they choose to drive. During part of 2009, participants were reimbursed for taxes on this income, subject to a maximum vehicle value. Beyond this maximum amount, taxes assessed on imputed income are the responsibility of the participant. Tax gross-ups were eliminated on June 15, 2009 for Named Executive Officers and on February 1, 2010 for other executives. Mr. Whitacre's vehicle was provided under the provisions of the vehicle program for directors.

(iii) Costs associated with financial counseling and estate planning services with one of several approved providers.

(iv) Costs for medical services incurred by the Corporation in providing executive health evaluations with one of several approved providers.

Table of Contents**2009 Grants of Plan Based Awards**

As a TARP recipient under the jurisdiction of the Special Master, we have adopted a new equity compensation plan, the Salary Stock Plan. Pursuant to plan terms and upon approval of the Special Master, Named Executive Officers receive a portion of their total annual compensation in the form of SSUs. In 2009, SSUs were granted on each salary payment date to Named Executive Officers in lieu of a portion of their total annual compensation based on the most current valuation of the Company as determined by an independent third party. SSUs are non-forfeitable and will be paid in three equal installments at each of the second, third, and fourth anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to have been granted, and may be paid one year earlier upon certification by our Compensation Committee that repayment of our TARP obligations has commenced.

Name (1)	Award Type	Grant Date	Approval Date (2)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or	All Other Exercise Awards: Base Price of Securities Underlying Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
				Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)			
T.G. Stephens	SSU	12/31/2009	11/2/2009							52,566		945,833
R.A. Lutz	SSU	12/31/2009	11/2/2009							59,514		1,070,833
R.G. Young	SSU	11/13/2009	11/2/2009							11,127		144,167
	SSU	11/30/2009	11/2/2009							11,127		144,167
	SSU	12/15/2009	11/2/2009							11,127		144,167
	SSU	12/31/2009	11/2/2009							8,013		144,167
												576,668
K.W. Cole	SSU	11/13/2009	11/2/2009							7,896		102,306
	SSU	11/30/2009	11/2/2009							7,896		102,306
	SSU	12/15/2009	11/2/2009							7,896		102,306
	SSU	12/31/2009	11/2/2009							34,938		628,625
												935,543
F. A. Henderson	SSU	11/13/2009	11/2/2009							46,728		605,417
	SSU	11/30/2009	11/2/2009							46,728		605,417
	SSU	12/15/2009	11/2/2009							46,728		605,417
	SSU	12/31/2009	11/2/2009							33,648		605,416
												2,421,667

(1) Messrs. Whitacre and Wagoner are not included in this table as they did not receive grants under this plan during 2009.

(2) On November 2, 2009, the Compensation Committee took action to approve grants of SSUs to be made on various salary payment dates as determined by and subject to the approval of the Special Master. The unit value for the November 13, November 30, and December 15 grant dates was \$12.96 based on the July 10, 2009 valuation. The unit value for the December 31 grant date was \$17.99, based on the December 31,

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2009 valuation. When salary amounts were converted to SSUs, fractional shares were rounded up to the nearest whole share.

Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2009

All of the awards reflected in the table below were granted by Old GM and all obligations in respect thereto were retained by Old GM. The awards reflected in this table, while valued as required by SEC rules, are expected to have a realized value of \$0. This table does not include any SSUs we granted in 2009 to our Named Executive Officers.

Table of Contents

(a)	Option Awards (1)					Stock Awards			(i)	(j)	
	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)				
Name	Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Exercisable)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (# Unexercisable)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Grant Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (2) (#)	Market Value of Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (2) (\$)	Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (3) (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market Payout or Value of Unearned Shares, Units, or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (3) (\$)
T. G. Stephens	3/05/2008	29,168	58,332	23.13	3/06/2018	3/05/2008	22,688	10,686	2,760	1,300	
	3/20/2007	33,334	16,666	29.11	3/21/2017	3/20/2007	15,000	7,065			
	2/23/2006	36,000		20.90	2/24/2016						
	1/24/2005	32,000		36.37	1/25/2015						
	1/23/2004	32,000		53.92	1/24/2014						
							6/02/2003	9,000	4,239		
	1/21/2003	40,000		40.05	1/22/2013						
	2/04/2002	20,000		50.82	2/05/2012						
	1/07/2002	40,000		50.46	1/08/2012						
	1/08/2001	20,000		52.35	1/09/2011						
	1/10/2000	18,000		75.50	1/11/2010						
R.A. Lutz	3/05/2008	83,334	166,666	23.13	3/06/2018	3/05/2008	60,000	28,260	18,396	8,665	
	3/20/2007	166,667	83,333	29.11	3/21/2017	3/20/2007	36,000	16,956			
	2/23/2006	106,664		20.90	2/24/2016						
	1/24/2005	160,000		36.37	1/25/2015						
	1/23/2004	160,000		53.92	1/24/2014						
	1/21/2003	200,000		40.05	1/22/2013						
	2/04/2002	100,000		50.82	2/05/2012						
	1/07/2002	100,000		50.46	1/08/2012						
	9/04/2001	200,000		54.91	9/05/2011						
R. G. Young	3/05/2008	29,168	58,332	23.13	3/06/2018	3/05/2008	20,236	9,531	2,760	1,300	
	3/20/2007	10,000	5,000	29.11	3/21/2017	3/20/2007	3,651	1,720			
	2/23/2006	10,000		20.90	2/24/2016						
							6/06/2005	29,412	13,853		
	1/24/2005	12,800		36.37	1/25/2015						
	1/23/2004	12,800		53.92	1/24/2014						
	1/21/2003	16,000		40.05	1/22/2013						
	2/04/2002	7,000		50.82	2/05/2012						
	1/07/2002	14,000		50.46	1/08/2012						
	1/08/2001	7,500		52.35	1/09/2011						
1/10/2000	6,000		75.50	1/11/2010							
K. W. Cole	3/05/2008	11,459	22,916	23.13	3/06/2018	3/05/2008	10,890	5,129	1,153	543	
	3/20/2007	13,334	6,666	29.11	3/21/2017	3/20/2007	3,651	1,720			
	2/23/2006	15,000		20.90	2/24/2016						
	1/24/2005	16,000		36.37	1/25/2015						
	1/23/2004	16,000		53.92	1/24/2014						
	1/21/2003	20,000		40.05	1/22/2013						
	2/04/2002	10,000		50.82	2/05/2012						
	1/07/2002	20,000		50.46	1/08/2012						
	8/06/2001	20,000		63.76	8/07/2011						
G. R. Wagoner, Jr.	3/05/2008		500,000	23.13	3/05/2013						
	3/05/2008	500,000		23.13	3/06/2018						
	3/20/2007	500,000		29.11	3/21/2017	3/20/2007	57,000	26,847			

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2/23/2006	400,000	20.90	2/24/2016
1/24/2005	400,000	36.37	1/25/2015
1/23/2004	400,000	53.92	1/24/2014
1/21/2003	500,000	40.05	1/22/2013
2/04/2002	100,000	50.82	2/05/2012
1/07/2002	500,000	50.46	1/08/2012
1/08/2001	400,000	52.35	1/09/2011
6/01/2000	50,000	70.10	6/02/2010
1/10/2000	200,000	75.50	1/11/2010

Table of Contents**Old GM Plans**

We did not assume any of the Old GM plans and we do not expect to pay any awards under these plans.

(1) The stock options in columns (b) and (c) above were granted by Old GM to the Named Executive Officers in a combination of non-qualified and Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) up to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (IRC) maximum limit on ISOs, on the grant dates shown. Options become exercisable in three equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant. The ISOs expire ten years from the date of grant, and the non-qualified options expire two days later. However, we assumed none of these outstanding stock options, and they are not expected to vest, be exercised, or have any future value.

(2) The amounts in columns (g) and (h) for 2008 and 2007 reflect restricted stock unit (RSU) and cash-based restricted stock unit (CRSU) grants by Old GM that, under their original terms, would vest ratably at various dates over several years. The awards are valued in column (h) based on the closing price of MLC Common Stock which is still being traded under the symbol MTLQQ (Pink Sheets) on December 31, 2009 (\$0.471). However, we assumed none of these outstanding awards, and they are not expected to vest, be earned, pay out, or have any future value.

(3) Amounts in columns (i) and (j) reflect long term incentive awards granted by Old GM to Named Executive Officers. Award opportunities cover the 2008-2010 performance period and were granted under the Old General Motors 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Each unit in the table refers to a share of MLC Common Stock. The SPP grant may be earned in four discrete installments based on the Total Shareholder Return (TSR) ranking results of three one-year periods and one three-year period. Each installment, if earned, would have been credited as share equivalents and, at the end of the three-year performance period, the value of the number of share equivalents credited would be paid in cash based on the stock price at the end of the performance period. For the 2008-2010 plan, no amount was credited for the 2008 or 2009 periods, and the shares shown also reflect two remaining installments at the threshold (50%) level. The awards are valued in column (j) based on the closing price of MLC Common Stock on December 31, 2009 (\$0.471). However, we assumed none of these outstanding awards and they are not expected to vest, be earned, pay out, or have any future value.

Mr. Henderson terminated employment on December 31, 2009, and forfeited all outstanding unvested equity awards.

2009 Option Exercises and Stock Vested

[a] Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	[b] Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	[c] Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	[d] Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	[e] Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
T. G. Stephens	0	0	52,566	945,833
R. A. Lutz	0	0	59,514	1,070,833
R. G. Young	0	0	41,394	576,668
K. W. Cole	0	0	58,626	935,543
F. A. Henderson	0	0	173,832	2,421,667

Old GM Plans

The Named Executive Officers exercised no stock options and did not acquire any shares or receive any cash payments as a result of vesting of RSUs, CRSUs, or outstanding performance shares. We assumed none of these outstanding stock options or equity awards. Pursuant to the UST Credit Agreement, we cannot pay or accrue any incentive compensation to Named Executive Officers. No awards granted prior to 2009 were paid out in 2009 when vesting or payment dates occurred and none are expected to pay out at any time in the future.

Table of Contents

Our Plans

During 2009, SSUs shown in columns (d) and (e) above were awarded to Named Executive Officers as a portion of their total annual compensation on each salary payment date as described in the section of this prospectus above entitled "2009 Grants of Plan Based Awards." SSUs are non-forfeitable and will be paid in three equal installments at each of the second, third, and fourth anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to have been granted. Although the compensation plans were not finalized until late in 2009, these SSUs are deemed to have been issued throughout 2009 on a *nunc pro tunc* basis (as if granted on various salary payroll dates beginning January 1, 2009) and will become payable beginning March 31, 2011, or one year earlier upon certification by our Compensation Committee that repayment of our TARP obligations has commenced.

Retirement Programs Applicable to Executive Officers

In 2006, benefit accruals under Old GM's U.S. pension plans were frozen effective December 31, 2006, and new pension plan formulas for U.S. and Canadian executive and salaried employees became effective for service on and after January 1, 2007. The implementation of these changes has had a significant effect on expected retirement benefit levels for executives, resulting in reductions generally ranging from 18% to greater than 50%, depending on the age of the executive at the time the new plan was implemented. We assumed these plans as amended on July 10, 2009.

Benefits for our U.S. executives may be from both a tax-qualified plan that is subject to the requirements of ERISA and from a non-qualified plan that provides supplemental benefits. Tax-qualified benefits are pre-funded and paid out of the trust assets of the SRP for executives with a length of service date prior to January 1, 2001. For executives with a length of service date between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2006, tax-qualified benefits are pre-funded and paid out of the trust assets of the SRP for service prior to January 1, 2007 and are paid out of the S-SPP for service after December 31, 2006. For executives with a length of service date on or after January 1, 2007, all tax-qualified benefits are paid out of the S-SPP. Non-qualified benefits are not pre-funded and are paid out of our general assets.

U.S. executive employees must be at least age 55 with a minimum of ten years of eligible service to be vested in the U.S. non-qualified ERP, and must have been an executive employee on the active payroll as of December 31, 2006 to be eligible for any frozen accrued non-qualified ERP benefit. As of December 31, 2009, Messrs. Stephens, Lutz, and Cole were eligible to retire under these provisions.

In May 2009, Old GM non-qualified ERP benefits for all executive retirees were reduced by 10%. In June and July of 2009, as a result of Old GM's amendment of ERP and the Chapter 11 Proceedings and 363 Sale, a number of ERP recipients had their non-qualified benefit further reduced. Effective August 1, 2009, following the 363 Sale, Old GM executive retirees with an annual combined qualified SRP benefit plus non-qualified ERP benefit over \$100,000, had the portion of their ERP benefit above \$100,000 reduced by two-thirds, inclusive of the 10% reduction to ERP benefits effective in May 2009. Also effective August 1, 2009, non-qualified ERP benefits accrued as of that date for active executives were frozen and reduced by 10%. Accruals resumed after August 1, 2009, based on the applicable ERP benefits formula described below. On October 22, 2009, and December 11, 2009, benefit accruals and company contributions under our deferred compensation plans were suspended by the Special Master pursuant to the UST Credit Agreement for SEOs and MHCEs.

Effective for service rendered on and after January 1, 2007, non-qualified retirement benefits for executive employees are determined under one of two methods, depending on an executive's length of service date. Executives retiring on and after January 1, 2007, will have all vested non-qualified retirement benefits (benefits accrued both before and after January 1, 2007) paid as a five-year annuity. Should the executive die within the five-year period, any remaining five-year annuity payments will be converted to a present value lump sum for payment to the executive's surviving spouse or, in the event there is no surviving spouse, the executive's estate. Should an executive die prior to retirement, any vested non-qualified benefits will be converted to a present value

Table of Contents

lump sum for payment to the executive's surviving spouse or, in the event there is no surviving spouse, the executive's estate. The interest rate used in determining the non-qualified five-year annuity retirement benefits referenced above is the average of the 30-year U.S. Treasury Securities rate for the month of July and is re-determined annually. This annual interest rate is then effective for retirements commencing October 1 through September 30 of the succeeding year.

For executives with a length of service date prior to January 1, 2001, including Messrs. Stephens, Young, and Henderson, retirement benefits are calculated using a 1.25% Career Average Pay formula. Tax-qualified benefits will accrue for such executives with respect to the total of actual base salary plus eligible AIP final awards received while employed as an executive for service on and after January 1, 2007 equal to 1.25% of base salary plus eligible AIP final awards received up to the IRC 401(a)(17) compensation limit. Non-qualified benefits equal to 1.25% will accrue for such executives with respect to the total of actual base salary plus eligible AIP final awards received in excess of the IRC 401(a)(17) compensation limit. Eligible AIP final awards are defined as those paid with respect to annual incentive compensation performance periods commencing on and after January 1, 2007. Pro-rata annual incentive awards attributable to the year of retirement are not used in the calculation of any non-qualified benefits.

For executives with a length of service date on or after January 1, 2001, including Messrs. Lutz and Cole, retirement benefits are accumulated using a 4% defined contribution formula. Tax-qualified benefits are accrued for such executives with respect to the total of actual base salary and eligible AIP final awards received while employed as an executive for service on and after January 1, 2007, consisting of company contributions equal to 4% of base salary and eligible AIP final awards received up to the IRC 401(a)(17) compensation limit. Non-qualified benefits are accrued for executive service on or after January 1, 2007 consisting of notional contributions equal to 4% of base salary and eligible AIP final awards received in excess of the IRC 401(a)(17) compensation limit. Eligible AIP final awards are defined as those paid with respect to annual incentive compensation performance periods commencing on and after January 1, 2007. Pro-rata annual incentive awards attributable to the year of retirement are not used in the calculation of any non-qualified benefits. The notional contributions are credited into an unfunded individual defined contribution account for each executive. These individual accounts are credited with earnings based on investment options selected by the executive from a list approved by the Compensation Committee.

Table of Contents**2009 Pension Benefits**

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Name	Plan Name	No. of Years of Eligible Service as of December 31, 2009 (1)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (2)	Annual or Five Year Annuity Payable on December 31, 2009 Under GM Pension Plans	Present Value of December 31, 2009 Plan Benefits
		(#)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
T. G. Stephens (3)	SRP	40.84	1,601,400	120,600	1,601,400
	ERP	40.84	6,785,100	1,534,400	6,785,100
			8,386,500		8,386,500
R. A. Lutz (4)	SRP	8.33	142,400	18,500	142,400
	ERP	17.33	4,345,600	982,700	4,345,600
			4,488,000		4,488,000
R. G. Young (5)	SRP	23.42	481,200	76,500	357,500
	ERP	23.42	1,000,300	0	0
			1,481,500		357,500
K. W. Cole (4)	SRP	8.42	144,900	11,500	144,900
	ERP	20.75	2,534,600	573,200	2,534,600
			2,679,500		2,679,500
F. A. Henderson (5)	SRP	25.50	631,500	85,200	468,500
	ERP	25.50	0	0	0
			631,500		468,500
G. R. Wagoner, Jr. (6)	SRP	32.00	1,105,400	70,100	1,105,400
	ERP	32.00	7,281,400	1,646,600	7,281,400
			8,386,800		8,386,800

(1) Eligible service recognizes credited service under the frozen qualified SRP, in addition to service under the new plan formulas. The 35-year cap on ERP service used in calculating the frozen accrued ERP benefits still applies. Also, as noted below, Mr. Cole was approved for 12 years and 4 months of additional service under the non-qualified ERP, and Mr. Lutz was approved for nine additional years of service.

(2) The present value of the SRP benefit amounts shown takes into consideration the ability of the executive to elect a joint and survivor annuity form of payment. For SRP and ERP benefits, the present value represents the value of the benefit accrued through December 31, 2009 and payable at age 60 (or immediately if over age 60). Benefits and present values reflect the provisions of the SRP and ERP as of December 31, 2009. Present values shown here are based on the mortality and discount rate assumptions used in the December 31, 2009 disclosures contained in notes to our audited consolidated financial statements.

(3) As of December 31, 2009, Mr. Stephens is eligible to retire under both the qualified and non-qualified GM retirement plans. The amounts shown in column (d) represent the present value of benefits accrued through December 31, 2009, payable at age 60 (or immediately if over age 60) as a lifetime annuity form of payment for the SRP and payable as a five year annuity form of payment for the ERP. The amounts shown in column (e) are payable immediately, with the SRP benefit reduced from age 62. The ERP benefit is unreduced at age 60. The amounts in column (f) are the present values of the benefits shown in column (e).

(4) Beginning January 1, 2007, benefits for Messrs. Cole and Lutz are accumulated using the 4% defined contribution formula and are included in table in footnote (9) (All Other Compensation) in the section of this prospectus entitled Summary Compensation Table. The SRP amounts

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shown in column (d) only reflect their frozen Account Balance Plans, valued and payable immediately as a lifetime annuity.

Table of Contents

In addition, beginning January 1, 2007, benefits under the ERP for Messrs. Cole and Lutz are accumulated using the 4% defined contribution formula on the total of actual base and eligible AIP final awards received in excess of the IRS 401(a)(17) compensation limit. The ERP amounts in column (d) for Messrs. Cole and Lutz include their accumulated benefit under the 4% ERP defined contribution formula plus the frozen ERP benefit, valued and payable immediately as a five-year annuity form of payment. For purposes of calculating benefits under the frozen ERP, the Committee approved a combined total award of 12 years and 4 months of additional service credits for Mr. Cole on February 5, 2001 and February 6, 2006 and awarded nine additional years of service credits for Mr. Lutz on December 4, 2006.

(5) As of December 31, 2009, Messrs. Henderson and Young are not eligible to retire under any qualified or non-qualified retirement plan. Amounts shown in column (d) for Messrs. Henderson and Young represent the present value of benefits accrued through December 31, 2009 payable at age 60 as a lifetime annuity form of payment for the SRP with reduction from age 62, and payable as a five year annuity form of payment for the ERP. Upon termination of employment prior to retirement eligibility, Messrs. Henderson and Young are only eligible for a deferred vested benefit from the SRP, reduced for age if received prior to age 65. The amount shown in column (e) represents the annual deferred vested SRP benefit that would be payable commencing at age 65. The present value benefit shown in column (f) represents the amount that would be payable per SRP plan rules if taken at December 31, 2009 as a lump sum. They would not have been eligible for ERP benefits if service terminated on December 31, 2009. Mr. Henderson did terminate employment on December 31, 2009, and, therefore, forfeited the ERP benefit, reflecting a zero value in column (d). He may elect to receive his deferred vested SRP benefit at any time.

(6) Mr. Wagoner retired from the Company on August 1, 2009, and commenced receipt of retirement benefits pursuant to the Old GM plan provisions applicable to Mr. Wagoner. His SRP benefit shown above in column (e) comprehends his election of a joint and survivor annuity form of payment. A significant portion of his non-qualified ERP benefits was reduced by two-thirds, consistent with the ERP reductions adopted by Old GM and applicable to Mr. Wagoner. Because Mr. Wagoner is a specified employee as defined by IRC 409A, he was subject to a six month waiting period before payment of his ERP benefits commenced.

2009 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans

Old GM Plans

Old GM maintained the following nonqualified deferred compensation plans for executives:

The Deferred Compensation Plan (DCP) described below, and

The Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP) included in *Our Plans* on the following pages.

In addition, certain incentive awards earned and vested under the incentive plans were subject to mandatory deferral.

The DCP permitted senior executives to defer a portion of their base salary, AIP, SPP, and RSU earnings into the plan. The plan included eight investment options, one of which was Old GM common stock. No deferrals into the plan have been allowed since December 31, 2005. Dividend equivalents were credited and paid on Old GM common stock units until suspended on July 14, 2008. We did not assume the DCP on July 10, 2009, and the DCP will be included in the liquidation and asset distribution of MLC.

Table of Contents*Old GM Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans*

Name (a)	Plan	Executive Contributions in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (b)	Registrant Contributions in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (c)	Aggregate Earnings in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (d)	Aggregate Withdrawals and Distributions (e)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2009 (6) (f)
T. G. Stephens (1)	DCP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (108,757)	\$ (48,080)	\$ 0
R. A. Lutz (2)	DCP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (297,034)	\$ (131,316)	\$ 0
	RSU			\$ (204,675)		\$ 35,325
						35,325
R. G. Young (3)	DCP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (4,196)	\$ (33,934)	\$ 0
F. A. Henderson (4)	DCP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (135,369)	\$ (291,896)	\$ 47,683
G. R. Wagoner, Jr. (5)	DCP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (35,921)	\$ (362,634)	\$ 0
	RSU			\$ (341,125)		\$ 58,875
						\$ 58,875

The table above reflects year-end balances and contributions, earnings, and withdrawals during the year for the DCP, as well as vested, but unpaid, RSUs for the Named Executive Officers. The plan does not provide for interest or earnings to be paid at above-market rates, so none of the amounts in column (d) have been reported in the Summary Compensation Table. Mr. Cole did not participate in the DCP and had no vested, but unpaid, incentive awards.

(1) On May 15, 2009, Mr. Stephens elected to receive an unscheduled distribution of all assets from the DCP as permitted under IRC 409A. The gross distribution included 44,110 shares of Old GM common stock at a share price of \$1.09 and was subject to a 10% penalty pursuant to plan terms.

(2) On May 15, 2009, Mr. Lutz elected to receive an unscheduled distribution of all assets from the DCP as permitted under IRC 409A. The gross distribution included 120,473 shares of Old GM common stock at a share price of \$1.09 and was subject to a 10% penalty pursuant to plan terms. 75,000 RSUs were granted to Mr. Lutz on January 21, 2003, in lieu of cash bonus, deliverable upon retirement or mutual separation. We did not assume any obligation in respect of these incentive awards. The amount shown is based on the December 31, 2009 MLC share price of \$0.471. We estimate that the actual realizable value of these shares is \$0.

(3) On May 15, 2009, Mr. Young elected to receive an unscheduled distribution of all assets from the DCP as permitted under IRC 409A. This gross withdrawal amount was subject to a 10% penalty pursuant to plan terms.

(4) On May 15, 2009, Mr. Henderson elected to receive an unscheduled distribution of cash assets from the DCP as permitted under IRC 409A. This gross withdrawal amount was subject to a 10% penalty pursuant to plan terms. Mr. Henderson's remaining DCP balance includes 101,238 shares of MLC common stock at a December 31, 2009 share price of \$0.471. We estimate that the actual realizable value of these shares is \$0.

(5) On April 21, 2009, Mr. Wagoner elected to receive an unscheduled distribution of all assets from the DCP as permitted under IRC 409A. This gross withdrawal amount was subject to a 10% penalty pursuant to plan terms. 125,000 RSUs were granted to Mr. Wagoner on January 21, 2003, in lieu of cash bonus, deliverable upon retirement or mutual separation. We did not assume these RSUs and the amount shown in Column (f) is their value based on the closing price of MLC common stock on December 31, 2009 of \$0.471. Even though Mr. Wagoner retired effective August 1, 2009, pursuant to the UST Credit Agreement his awards cannot be paid out and are not expected to be paid out at any time in the future.

Table of Contents

(6) All amounts reported in column (f), except earnings at prevailing market rates, have been reported in the Summary Compensation Table in previous years when earned if that officer's compensation was required to be disclosed in the applicable year. Amounts previously reported in such years include previously earned, but deferred salary and incentives and Company matching contributions.

The total reflects the cumulative value of these deferrals, contributions, and investment choices.

Pursuant to our UST Credit Agreement, we cannot pay or accrue any incentive compensation to Named Executive Officers. No awards granted prior to 2009 were vested or paid out in 2009 when vesting or payment dates occurred and none are expected to vest or pay out at any time in the future.

Our Plans

We maintain certain deferred compensation programs and arrangements for executives, including the Named Executive Officers.

BEP The BEP is a non-qualified plan that allows for the equalization of benefits for certain highly compensated salaried employees under the SRP and the S-SPP when such employees' contribution and benefit levels exceed the maximum limitations on contributions and benefits imposed by Section 2004 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and Section 401(a)(17) and 415 of the IRC, as amended. The plan is maintained as an unfunded plan, and we bear all expenses for administration of the plan and payment of amounts to participants. Our contributions to employee accounts are currently invested in one or more of six investment options. Company contributions to the BEP were suspended on October 22, 2009 for Messrs. Young, Cole, and Henderson and on December 11, 2009 for Messrs. Stephens and Lutz.

Salary Stock Plan Pursuant to plan terms and upon approval of the Special Master, Named Executive Officers receive a portion of their total annual compensation in the form of SSUs. SSUs are granted on each salary payment date to Named Executive Officers based on the most current valuation of the Company as determined by an independent third party. SSUs are non-forfeitable and will be paid in three equal installments at each of the second, third, and fourth anniversary of the quarter in which they were deemed to be granted, and may become payable one year earlier upon certification by our Compensation Committee that repayment of our TARP obligations has commenced.

The table below reflects December 31, 2009 balances and all contributions, earnings, and withdrawals during the year for the BEP, as well as vested but unpaid SSUs for the Named Executive Officers.

Contributions include amounts credited to employee BEP accounts for both pre- and post- bankruptcy periods. We have included them below in column (c) for greater continuity and because we assumed all obligations in respect of the BEP from Old GM in the 363 Sale.

Table of Contents**2009 GM Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plans**

Name (a)	Plan	Executive Contributions in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (b)	Registrant Contributions in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (7) (c)	Aggregate Earnings in the Year Ended December 31, 2009 (8) (d)	Aggregate Withdrawals and Distributions (e)	Aggregate Balance at December 31, 2009 (9) (f)
T. G. Stephens (1)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 945,833			\$ 945,833
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 9,334	\$ 5,362		\$ 59,563
						1,005,396
R. A. Lutz (2)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 1,070,833			\$ 1,070,833
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 23,799	\$ 23,244		\$ 152,543
						1,223,376
R. G. Young (3)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 576,668			\$ 576,668
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 1,650	\$ 3,863		\$ 39,731
						616,399
K. W. Cole (4)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 935,543			\$ 935,543
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 8,628	\$ 7,802		\$ 63,860
						999,403
F. A. Henderson (5)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 2,421,667			\$ 2,421,667
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 2,888	\$ 9,012	\$ 6,987	\$ 0
						2,421,667
G. R. Wagoner, Jr. (6)	SSU	\$ 0	\$ 0			\$ 0
	BEP	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ (7,693)	\$ (128,379)	\$ 0
						0

As described in the section of this prospectus above entitled "2009 Grants of Plan Based Awards," each of the grants described below will be treated as having been granted, *nunc pro tunc*, throughout 2009 beginning January 1 and will be paid on the anniversary of the quarter in which it was deemed to have been granted.

(1) The amount shown for Mr. Stephens consists of a grant of 52,566 SSUs on December 31, 2009.

(2) The amount shown for Mr. Lutz consists of a grant of 59,514 SSUs on December 31, 2009.

(3) The amount shown for Mr. Young consists of SSU grants on each of the following dates: 11,127 on November 13, 2009; 11,127 on November 30, 2009; 11,127 on December 15, 2009; and 8,013 on December 31, 2009.

(4) The amount shown for Mr. Cole consists of SSU grants on each of the following dates: 7,896 on November 13, 2009; 7,896 on November 30, 2009; 7,896 on December 15, 2009; and 34,938 on December 31, 2009.

(5) The amount shown for Mr. Henderson consists of SSU grants on each of the following dates: 46,728 on November 13, 2009; 46,728 on November 30, 2009; 46,728 on December 15, 2009; and 33,648 on December 31, 2009.

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At the time of his termination on December 31, 2009, Mr. Henderson had both vested and unvested BEP benefits. Unvested benefits in the amount of \$78,249 were forfeited, and his vested benefits in the amount of \$6,987 will be paid as a lump sum pursuant to plan provisions that provide for this form of payment when the present value of the benefit is less than the dollar limit under IRC 402(g). Because Mr. Henderson was a specified employee as defined by IRC 409A, he is subject to a six month waiting period before payment of his BEP benefits can commence.

Table of Contents

(6) Effective August 1, 2009, Mr. Wagoner retired. Pursuant to Plan provisions, his vested benefits under the BEP were withdrawn and converted to a 5-year monthly annuity form of payment. Because Mr. Wagoner was a specified employee as defined by IRC 409A, he was subject to a six month waiting period before payment of his BEP benefits commenced in February 2010.

(7) For each of the Named Executive Officers, the BEP amount reported here in column (c) is included within the amount reported in column (i) and footnote (9) of the 2009 Summary Compensation Table. The amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table are larger because they also include our contributions to the S-SPP (tax-qualified plan). The SSU amount reported here in column (c) is included within the amount reported in column (e) and footnote (6) of the Summary Compensation Table.

(8) None of the amounts reported above in column (d) are reported in column (h) of the 2009 Summary Compensation Table because we do not pay guaranteed, above-market earnings on deferred compensation.

(9) All amounts reported in column (f), except earnings at prevailing market rates, have been reported in the Summary Compensation Table in previous years when earned if that officer's compensation was required to be disclosed in the applicable year. Amounts previously reported in such years include previously earned Company matching contributions. The total reflects the cumulative value of these contributions, and investment choices.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

Potential Termination Payments GM

We maintain compensation and benefit plans that will provide payment of compensation in the event of termination of employment due to retirement, death, and mutually-agreed-upon separation. These provisions are generally applicable to all plan participants and are not reserved only for Named Executive Officers. The amount of compensation payable to each Named Executive Officer in these situations is described in the tables that follow. We do not provide a change in control severance plan for executives, and, pursuant to TARP regulations, no severance payments may be made to Named Executive Officers.

Retirement and Pension Benefits. Plan provisions are described in the 2009 Pension Benefits discussion, along with pension benefits for Named Executive Officers. No other individualized arrangements exist with Named Executive Officers except those disclosed in the Employment Arrangements section below.

As of December 31, 2009, Mr. Stephens was eligible to retire pursuant to the provisions of both the qualified SRP and the non-qualified ERP.

As of December 31, 2009, Messrs. Cole and Lutz were eligible to retire pursuant to the provisions of the qualified SRP. Both were also eligible to receive non-qualified ERP benefits pursuant to the Compensation Committee's action in 2001 and 2004, respectively, to grant full vesting rights with five years of service.

As of December 31, 2009, Mr. Young was not eligible to retire under any qualified or non-qualified retirement plan. Upon termination of employment, he could receive a deferred vested benefit from the qualified SRP, reduced for age if received prior to age 65. This benefit is available to any participant in the plan. His non-qualified ERP benefits would have been forfeited.

Mr. Wagoner retired August 1, 2009 and was eligible for benefits under the qualified SRP and the non-qualified ERP.

Mr. Henderson terminated employment on December 31, 2009. At that time, he was not eligible to retire under any qualified or non-qualified retirement plan. He will receive a deferred vested benefit from the qualified SRP, reduced for age if received prior to age 65.

Table of Contents

Benefits Payable at Death. Upon death of an active employee, we provide one month salary to certain dependents including surviving spouses, members of employee's family, or other individuals who are to be responsible for payment of funeral expenses. This benefit is provided generally for all salaried employees. In addition, pursuant to SRP plan terms we provide eligible survivors a monthly pension benefit based on a percentage of the monthly retirement benefit payable to the employee where the survivor option has been elected. Under the terms of the ERP, survivor benefits, if applicable, are payable as a lump sum. Supplemental Life Benefits are provided for all executives.

Incentive Plans. Under the provisions of the Salary Stock Plan, awards are vested when earned, and will continue to be paid in accordance with their terms as described in the "Options Exercised and Stock Vested" table upon separation, other than "For Cause."

Vacation Pay. Salaried employees may receive pay in lieu of unused vacation in the calendar year of termination of employment. Totals assume all vacation entitlement has been used as of December 31, 2009.

Health Care Coverage Continuation. Under provisions of the General Motors Salaried Health Care Program covering all U.S. salaried employees, Messrs. Cole, Lutz, and Young could continue health care coverage as provided under applicable federal laws (i.e., COBRA). Based on his eligibility to retire, Mr. Stephens would be eligible to receive financial contributions toward health care coverage in retirement until age 65. Mr. Wagoner retired and is receiving financial contributions toward health care coverage in retirement until age 65. Mr. Henderson terminated employment and is receiving health care coverage under COBRA.

Employment Arrangements

Although we have described the material elements of certain employment arrangements with Executive Officers (including the Named Executive Officers) below, we are currently prohibited by the UST Credit Agreement, as well as by Section 111 of the EESA as implemented by the Interim Final Rule, from paying any severance or bonus and incentive compensation amounts (other than certain TARP compliant bonus and incentive compensation) to any Executive Officer. The Executive Officers have waived their contractual entitlement to any payment that would violate the terms of the UST Loan Agreement.

Daniel F. Akerson. Our employment arrangement with Mr. Akerson provides that Mr. Akerson's annual cash base salary is \$1,700,000, and he participates in the benefit plans currently available to executive officers. He also receives a portion of his total annual compensation in the form of salary stock, awarded pursuant to the provisions of the Salary Stock Plan, in the amount of \$5,300,000, which will be delivered over three years beginning September 30, 2011, and TARP compliant restricted stock units valued at \$2,000,000, under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plan. This arrangement does not provide for any special post-employment compensation or benefits. Mr. Akerson will not receive additional compensation for his service on our Board of Directors.

Stephen J. Girsky. Our employment arrangement with Mr. Girsky provides that Mr. Girsky's annual cash base salary is \$500,000, and he participates in the benefit plans currently available to executive officers. Mr. Girsky will receive the remaining 90% of his total annual compensation in the form of salary stock, awarded pursuant to the provisions of the Salary Stock Plan, in the amount of \$3,000,000, which will be delivered ratably over three years beginning in 2011, and will be granted TARP compliant restricted stock units valued at \$1,500,000. This arrangement does not provide for any special post-employment compensation or benefits. Mr. Girsky will not receive additional compensation for his service on our Board of Directors.

Christopher P. Liddell. Our employment agreement with Mr. Liddell provides that Mr. Liddell's annual cash base salary is \$750,000, and he participates in the benefit plans currently available to executive officers. He also receives a portion of his total annual compensation in the form of salary stock, awarded pursuant to the provisions of the Salary Stock Plan, in the amount of \$3,450,000, which will be delivered ratably over three years beginning in 2011, and was granted TARP compliant 111,153 restricted stock units valued at \$17.99 each on June 30, 2010. This arrangement does not provide for any special post-employment compensation or benefits.

Table of Contents

PRINCIPAL AND SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth as of November 2, 2010 information regarding the beneficial ownership of shares of our common stock for:

Each person, or group of affiliated persons, who is known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock;

Each of our named executive officers;

Each of our directors;

All of our directors and executive officers as a group; and

Each selling stockholder.

The number of shares beneficially owned by each stockholder is determined under rules issued by the SEC. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes any shares as to which the individual or entity has sole or shared voting power or investment power. In addition, under these rules, an individual or entity beneficially owns any shares issuable upon the exercise of any options or warrants held by such person or entity that were exercisable on November 2, 2010 or within 60 days after November 2, 2010. In computing the percentage ownership of each individual and entity, the number of outstanding shares of our common stock includes any shares subject to options or warrants held by that individual or entity that were exercisable on or within 60 days after November 2, 2010. These shares are not considered outstanding, however, for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other stockholder.

We have entered into a Stockholders Agreement with the UST, Canada Holdings and the New VEBA, which contains restrictions on how the UST, Canada Holdings and the New VEBA may vote their shares of our common stock. See the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Stockholder Agreements" Stockholders Agreement for a discussion of the terms of the Stockholders Agreement. In connection with the 363 Sale and our holding company reorganization, we entered into certain other agreements and engaged in certain transactions with the UST, New VEBA, Canada Holdings and MLC. For additional information on those agreements and transactions, see the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and the various other sections of this prospectus that are cross-referenced in that section.

Table of Contents

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering	Percentage Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering(1)	Shares Being Offered	Shares Subject to Over-Allotment Option	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering		Percentage Beneficially Owned After Offering (1)	
					Without Over-Allotment Option	With Over-Allotment Option	Without Over-Allotment Option	With Over-Allotment Option
5% Stockholders								
The United States Department of the Treasury (2) 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20220	912,394,068	60.83%	263,546,795	39,532,019	648,847,273	609,315,254	43.26%	40.62%
Canada GEN Investment Corporation (3) 1235 Bay Street, Suite 400 Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5R 3K4	175,105,932	11.67%	30,453,205	4,567,981	144,652,727	140,084,746	9.64%	9.34%
UAW Retiree Medical Benefits Trust P.O. Box 14309 Detroit, Michigan 48214	307,954,545(4)	19.93%	71,000,000	10,650,000	236,954,545(4)	226,304,545(4)	15.33%	14.64%
Motors Liquidation Company 300 Renaissance Center Detroit, Michigan 48265-3000	422,727,270(5)	23.85%	0	0	422,727,270(5)	422,727,270(5)	23.85%	23.85%

Directors and Executive Officers

All Directors and Executive Officers of General Motors Company 300 Renaissance Center Detroit, Michigan 48265-3000	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
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(1) These percentages reflect the maximum potential percentage ownership of our common stock for each beneficial owner. As such, the percentage ownership of the UST and Canada Holdings are calculated based on a total of 1,500,000,000 shares outstanding. The percentage ownership of the New VEBA is calculated based on a potential total of 1,545,454,545 shares outstanding, which includes the 45,454,545 shares of common stock that would be issued to the New VEBA if it exercised its warrant, as described in footnote (4) below. The percentage ownership of MLC is calculated based on a potential total of 1,772,727,270 shares outstanding, which includes the 272,727,270 shares of common stock that would be issued to MLC if it exercised its warrants, as described in footnote (5) below.

(2) The following description of the selling stockholder was provided by the UST. The UST is the executive agency of the U.S. government responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States. The UST is responsible for a wide range of activities, such as advising the President of the United States on economic and financial issues, encouraging sustainable economic growth and fostering improved governance in financial institutions. The UST operates and maintains systems that are critical to the nation's financial infrastructure, such as the production of coin and currency, the disbursement of payments to the American public, revenue collection and the borrowing of funds necessary to run the federal government. The UST works with other federal agencies, foreign governments and international financial institutions to encourage global economic growth, raise standards of living and, to the extent possible, predict and prevent economic and financial crises. The UST also performs a critical and far-reaching role in enhancing national security by implementing economic sanctions

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against foreign threats to the United States, identifying and targeting the financial support networks of national security threats and improving the safeguards of our financial systems. In addition, under EESA, the UST was given certain authority and facilities to restore the liquidity and stability of the financial system. See also the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors Risks Relating to this Offering and Ownership of Our Common Stock The UST, a selling stockholder in the common stock offering, is a federal agency, and your ability to bring a claim against it under the U.S. securities laws may be limited.

Table of Contents

(3) The following description of the selling stockholder was provided by Canada Holdings. Canada GEN Investment Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canada Development Investment Corporation. Canada Development Investment Corporation is a Canadian federal Crown corporation, meaning that it is a business corporation established under the Canada Business Corporations Act, owned by the federal Government of Canada. See also the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors Risks Relating to this Offering and Ownership of Our Common Stock Canada Holdings, a selling stockholder in the common stock offering, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Canada Development Investment Corporation, which is owned by the federal Government of Canada, and your ability to bring a claim against Canada Holdings under the U.S. securities laws or otherwise, or to recover on any judgment against it, may be limited.

(4) Includes 45,454,545 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of a warrant we issued to the New VEBA. In connection with the closing of the 363 Sale, we issued a warrant to the New VEBA to acquire 45,454,545 newly issued shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior to December 31, 2015, with an exercise price of \$42.31 per share. The number of shares of our common stock underlying the warrant and the per share exercise price are subject to adjustment as a result of certain events, including stock splits, reverse stock splits, and stock dividends.

(5) Includes 272,727,270 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants we issued to MLC. In connection with the closing of the 363 Sale, we issued two warrants to MLC, one to acquire 136,363,635 newly issued shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior July 10, 2016, with an exercise price of \$10.00 per share and the other to acquire 136,363,635 newly issued shares of our common stock, exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2019, with an exercise price of \$18.33 per share. The number of shares of our common stock underlying each of the warrants and the per share exercise price thereof are subject to adjustment as a result of certain events, including stock splits, reverse stock splits, and stock dividends.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN STOCKHOLDER AGREEMENTS

Stockholders Agreement

On October 15, 2009, in connection with the holding company merger, we, the UST, the New VEBA, Canada Holdings, and our previous legal entity prior to our October 2009 holding company reorganization (which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) entered into a Stockholders Agreement, which replaced and is substantially identical to the prior Stockholders Agreement dated as of July 10, 2009 that we entered into in connection with the 363 Sale. At all times prior to the termination of the Stockholders Agreement, at least two-thirds of the directors shall be required to be determined by our Board of Directors to be independent within the meaning of NYSE rules, whether or not any of our shares of common stock are listed on the NYSE.

So long as the New VEBA holds at least 50% of the shares of our common stock it held at the date of the Stockholders Agreement, the New VEBA shall have the right to designate one nominee to our Board of Directors (which designation shall be subject to the consent of the UAW and, if the designated nominee is not independent within the meaning of NYSE rules, to the consent of the UST, which consent of the UST is not to be unreasonably withheld). Following this offering, subject to our Board of Directors' approval, our Board of Directors shall nominate the New VEBA nominee to be elected a member of our Board of Directors and include the New VEBA nominee in our proxy statement and related materials in respect of the election to which the nomination pertains.

Following this offering, the UST and Canada Holdings will no longer have the right under the Stockholders Agreement to designate nominees for election to our Board of Directors.

The Stockholders Agreement provides that, following this offering and until the respective termination of their obligations under the Stockholders Agreement, the UST and Canada Holdings (Government Holders) will not vote their shares of our common stock at any meeting (whether annual or special) or by written consent, except that each Government Holder may vote its shares:

As it desires in a vote with respect to any removal of directors;

In a vote with respect to any election of directors as it desires only with respect to any candidates that are nominated by the Board of Directors, nominated by third parties, or nominated by either Government Holder pursuant to a Joint Slate Procedure, as defined in the Stockholders Agreement (provided that each Government Holder will vote for the nominees jointly named pursuant to a Joint Slate Procedure and each Government Holder will vote for any nominee designated by the New VEBA as described above that is standing for election);

As it desires in a vote with respect to any acquisition or purchase of our capital stock or of all or substantially all of our assets or any merger, consolidation, business combination, recapitalization, reorganization or other extraordinary business transaction involving or otherwise relating to the Company, in each case, which would require a stockholder vote under Delaware law or our Certificate of Incorporation;

As it desires in a vote with respect to any amendment or modification to our Certificate of Incorporation or our Bylaws that would affect any matters relating to the three bullet points above; and

On each other matter presented to our stockholders, solely to the extent that the vote of the Government Holders is required for the stockholders to take action at a meeting at which a quorum is present and in that instance, in the same proportionate manner as the holders of common stock (other than the UST, Canada Holdings, New VEBA, and its affiliates and the directors and executive officers of the Company) that were present and entitled to vote on such matter voted or consented in connection with each such matter.

Table of Contents

The Stockholders Agreement provides that, until the termination of the Stockholders Agreement with respect to the New VEBA, the New VEBA will vote its shares at any meeting (whether annual or special) or by written consent on each matter presented to our stockholders in the same proportionate manner as the holders of our common stock (other than the New VEBA and its affiliates and our directors and executive officers).

The rights, restrictions, and obligations under the Stockholders Agreement shall terminate with respect to a stockholder party to the Stockholders Agreement when such stockholder party beneficially owns less than 2% of the shares of our common stock then issued and outstanding.

Equity Registration Rights Agreement

On October 15, 2009, in connection with the holding company merger, we, the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA, MLC and our previous legal entity prior to our October 2009 holding company reorganization (which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) entered into an Equity Registration Rights Agreement, which replaced and is substantially identical to the prior Equity Registration Rights Agreement dated as of July 10, 2009 that we entered into in connection with the 363 Sale. Pursuant to the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, we have granted the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC registration rights with respect to the shares of common stock, the warrants (including underlying shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants) and the shares of Series A Preferred Stock of the Company (referred to as registrable securities) held by them as of October 15, 2009. Each of the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC, and certain of their transferees that agree to become a party to the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, is referred to as a holder.

Any particular registrable securities shall cease to be registrable securities for purposes of the Equity Registration Rights Agreement on the earliest of the date on which such securities: (1) have been registered under the Securities Act and disposed of in accordance with a registration statement; (2) have been sold pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act; (3) are held by a holder that may sell all such registrable securities held by it in a single day pursuant to, and in accordance with, Rule 144; (4) cease to be outstanding; or (5) are held by any person or entity who is not a holder. The rights and obligations of a holder under the Equity Registration Rights Agreement shall terminate, subject to limited exceptions, when such holder no longer holds any registrable securities.

Demand Registration Rights

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement provides that, subject to limitations described below, any holder or holders of registrable securities shall have the right to require us to file a registration statement under the Securities Act for a public offering of all or part of its or their registrable securities. This is referred to as a demand registration. The other holders shall have the right to elect to include in such demand registration such portion of their registrable securities as they may request, subject to underwriter cutback provisions. We may also register in any demand registration any equity securities of the Company, subject to underwriter cutback provisions.

Shelf Registrations and Sales

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement provides that, subject to limitations described below, at any time that we are eligible to use Form S-3 or an automatic shelf registration statement on Form S-3 with respect to the registrable securities, any holder requesting a demand registration may request that we file a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act to effect such demand registration or, if a shelf registration statement covering registrable securities is effective, register additional registrable securities of the requesting holders pursuant to such shelf registration statement to effect such demand registration. Each of these is referred to as a shelf registration.

Table of Contents

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement also provides that, subject to limitations described below, any holder with registrable securities registered pursuant to a shelf registration may effect an underwritten offering of its registrable securities after delivery of advance notice to the Company. The other holders shall have the right to elect to include in such underwritten offering such portion of their registrable securities as they may request, subject to underwriter cutback provisions.

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement also provides that any holder with registrable securities registered pursuant to a shelf registration may effect a non-underwritten sale or transfer of its registrable securities after delivery of advance notice to the Company. Such a non-underwritten sale or transfer will not be deemed to be a demand registration and will not be subject to the limitations described in the following section.

Certain Limitations on Demand Registrations and Underwritten Shelf Sales

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement imposes certain limitations on a holder's ability to exercise its demand registration rights and a holder's ability to effect underwritten offerings of registrable securities registered pursuant to a shelf registration. In particular:

A holder may not request a demand registration, or submit a transfer notice with respect to a proposed underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration, within 180 days after either: (1) the effective date of a previous demand registration (other than a shelf registration); or (2) the completion of any underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration.

A holder may not request a demand registration or submit a transfer notice with respect to a proposed underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration unless it is for either: (1) a number of registrable securities having a market value equal to or exceeding a specified threshold in the aggregate; (2) at least a specified number of shares of common stock and/or warrants exercisable for at least a specified number of shares of common stock in the aggregate; or (3) all of the registrable securities then held by the requesting holder.

We are not required to effect: (1) until (but excluding) July 10, 2012, more than two demand registrations (which shall include for this purpose any underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration but shall exclude a shelf registration) in the aggregate during any consecutive 12-month period; and (2) from and including July 10, 2012, more than one demand registration (which shall include for this purpose any underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration but shall exclude a shelf registration) in the aggregate during any consecutive 12-month period. However, the New VEBA has the right, from and including July 10, 2012, to request one additional demand registration (which shall include for this purpose any underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration but shall exclude a shelf registration) during any consecutive 12-month period.

The above limitations do not apply to any non-underwritten sales or transfers by any holder of registrable securities registered pursuant to a shelf registration.

Piggyback Registration Rights

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement provides that each time we propose to offer any of our equity securities in a registered underwritten offering (other than pursuant to specified excluded registrations) under the Securities Act (whether for our account or the account of any our equity holders other than a holder), we must give each holder under the Equity Registration Rights Agreement the opportunity to include any or all of its registrable securities in such underwritten offering, subject to underwriter cutback provisions.

Table of Contents

Deferral of Filing or Suspension of Use of Registration Statement

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement gives us the right to defer the filing (but not the preparation) or the effectiveness, or suspend the use, of any registration statement required by or filed pursuant to the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, at any time if: (1) we determine, in our sole discretion, that such action or use (or proposed action or use) would require us to make specified types of disclosures; or (2) prior to receiving the request for demand registration or the transfer notice with respect to an underwritten offering pursuant to a shelf registration, as applicable, our Board of Directors had determined to effect a registered underwritten public offering of our equity securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable for our equity securities for our account and we have taken substantial steps (such as selecting a managing underwriter for such offering) and are proceeding with reasonable diligence to effect such offering. However, we cannot exercise our rights to deferral or suspension, and cannot so effect any such deferral or suspension, for more than a total of 180 days (which need not be consecutive) in any consecutive 12-month period.

Holdback Agreements

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement provides that we cannot effect any public sale or distribution of our equity securities or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for our equity securities, except in each case as part of the underwritten offering, during the 60-day period (or such lesser period as the lead underwriters or managing underwriters may permit) beginning on: (1) the effective date of any registration statement in connection with an underwritten demand registration (other than a shelf registration); or (2) the pricing date for any underwritten offering of registrable securities pursuant to a shelf registration, in each case subject to various exceptions.

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement also provides that, in the event of an underwritten offering of equity securities by us (whether for our account or otherwise), no holder can offer, sell, contract to sell or otherwise dispose of any preferred stock, warrants, common stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for common stock, including any sale pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act (except as part of such underwritten offering), during the 60-day period (or such lesser period in each case as the lead underwriters or managing underwriters may permit) beginning on the effective date of the registration statement for such underwritten offering (or, in the case of an offering pursuant to an effective shelf registration statement, the pricing date for such underwritten offering). However, the sum of all holdback periods applicable to the holders may not exceed 120 days (which need not be consecutive) in any given 12-month period.

Indemnification and Contribution

The Equity Registration Rights Agreement also contains indemnification and contribution provisions.

This Offering and the Concurrent Offering

The common stock offering and the Series B preferred stock offering are being conducted pursuant to the piggyback registration rights provisions of the Equity Registration Rights Agreement.

Table of Contents

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain Relationships

Our Board of Directors has adopted a written policy governing the approval of related party transactions. Related party transactions are transactions in which our Company is a participant, the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and a related party has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. Related parties of our Company include directors (including nominees for election as directors), executive officers, 5% stockholders of our Company and the immediate family members of these persons. Our Legal Staff, in consultation with management and outside counsel, as appropriate, will review potential related party transactions to determine if they are subject to our Related Party Transactions Policy. If so, the transaction will be referred for approval or ratification to: (i) the CEO and the Vice President and General Counsel (General Counsel), in the case of a transaction involving an executive officer other than the CEO or the General Counsel (and/or such officer's immediate family members); (ii) to the CEO, in the case of a transaction involving the General Counsel (and/or such officer's immediate family members); or (iii) to the Governance Committee, in the case of a transaction involving the CEO, a director or a 5% stockholder (and/or such person's immediate family members). In determining whether to approve a related party transaction, the appropriate approving body will consider, among other factors, the fairness of the proposed transaction, whether there are compelling business reasons to proceed, and whether the transaction would impair the independence of a non-management director or present an improper conflict of interest for a director or executive officer, taking into account the size of the transaction, the overall financial position of the related person, the direct or indirect nature of his or her interest in the transaction and the ongoing nature of any proposed relationship and any other factors the Governance Committee deems relevant. Transactions that are approved by the CEO and the General Counsel will be reported to the Governance Committee at its next meeting. The Governance Committee has authority to oversee our Related Party Transactions Policy and to amend it from time to time. In addition, the Governance Committee is responsible for annually reviewing the independence of each director and the appropriateness of any potential related party transaction and related issues. Our Related Party Transactions Policy is available on our website at <http://investor.gm.com>, under the heading Corporate Governance.

Douglas L. Henderson, brother of former President and Chief Executive Officer Frederick A. Henderson, is employed by General Motors LLC. In addition, Juli A. Stephens, sister-in-law of Vice Chairman Thomas G. Stephens, and George T. Stephens, Mr. Stephens's brother, are employed by General Motors LLC. Mr. Douglas Henderson, Ms. Juli Stephens, and Mr. George Stephens each make less than \$155,000 per year, and receive salary and benefits comparable to those provided to other GM employees in similar positions.

David Bonderman is a founding partner of TPG, a private investment firm, whose affiliate invests in automobile dealerships in Asia representing various vehicle manufacturers. These investments include dealerships in China that sell Chevrolet and Buick brand vehicles under a distribution agreement with SGM. Under the terms of SGM's joint venture agreement, we do not control SGM's distribution activities.

In 2009, while serving as President of SJG, Stephen J. Girsky received advisory fees of \$400,000 and expense reimbursement of approximately \$50,000 from Old GM for consulting services related to strategic alternatives for Saturn. The Saturn engagement began in early 2009 and was completed before Mr. Girsky was named to our Board. Under the agreement assumed as part of the 363 Sale, we were required to pay SJG a fee of \$1 million. From December 2009 to February 2010, Mr. Girsky served as Senior Advisor to the Office of the Chairman, for which he received salary stock grants valued at \$225,000 pursuant to our Salary Stock Plan and reimbursement of his living expenses in Detroit, Michigan and travel expenses to and from Detroit, Michigan.

Robert Hertzberg, husband of director Cynthia A. Telles, is a partner in the global law firm of Mayer Brown LLP, which has provided legal representation to GM and Old GM in connection with various matters for many years. GM anticipates that it will continue to engage Mayer Brown LLP to provide legal counsel from time to time as appropriate. In 2009, GM and Old GM collectively paid Mayer Brown LLP approximately \$1.3 million for legal services.

Table of Contents

In connection with the 363 Sale and our holding company reorganization, we entered into certain agreements and engaged in certain transactions with the UST, New VEBA, Canada Holdings and MLC. For additional information on those agreements and transactions, see the sections of this prospectus entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale 363 Sale Transaction, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Specific Management Initiatives, Business Significant Transactions 363 Sale Transaction, Business Significant Transactions Issuances of Securities, Business Significant Transactions Agreements with the UST, EDC and New VEBA, Certain Stockholder Agreements, Description of Capital Stock Description of the Warrants, Note 2 to our audited consolidated financial statements and Note 2 to our unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

In connection with the closing of the 363 Sale, we and MLC entered into a Transition Services Agreement (TSA). Pursuant to the TSA, we provide MLC with specified transition services and support functions in connection with their operation and ultimate liquidation in bankruptcy, and MLC provides specified transition services and support functions to us. We and MLC are each required to pay to the other the applicable usage fees specified with respect to various types of services and functions under the TSA. The obligation to provide services and functions under the TSA will terminate on the applicable dates specified in the TSA with respect to each such service and function, the latest such date being December 31, 2013. During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, MLC paid \$1 million and \$2 million to us pursuant to the TSA.

In connection with the closing of the 363 Sale, we and MLC also entered into a Master Lease Agreement (Excluded Manufacturing Assets), dated as of July 10, 2009 (EMA Lease) and a Master Lease Agreement (Subdivision Properties), dated as of July 10, 2009 (Subdivision Lease). Under the EMA Lease, we lease from MLC various manufacturing facilities that were retained by MLC in the 363 Sale. The EMA Lease terminates with respect to each facility in accordance with the EMA Lease, the latest such date for any facility being June 30, 2014. Under the EMA Lease, we pay fixed base rent for each facility. In addition, we pay all operating costs associated with our use of the properties throughout the lease term with respect to each facility. During the six months ended June 30, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2009, we paid \$8 million and \$13 million in rent to MLC pursuant to the EMA Lease. The current annual aggregate base rent under the EMA Lease is \$15 million.

Under the Subdivision Lease, we lease from MLC certain manufacturing facilities that we acquired from MLC in the 363 Sale (Subdivision Premises) but that could not be conveyed to us until they are subdivided from adjacent property that MLC retained. We pay annual rent of \$1 under the Subdivision Lease and are responsible for all operating costs relating to the Subdivision Premises. The term of the Subdivision Lease with respect to each separate Subdivision Premise terminates on the first to occur of July 31, 2029 or the date on which the respective Subdivision Premise is subdivided, at which time MLC will convey such Subdivision Premise to us for \$1.

Table of Contents

CONCURRENT OFFERING OF SERIES B PREFERRED STOCK

Concurrently with this offering of common stock, we plan to offer 60,000,000 shares of our Series B mandatory convertible junior preferred stock, and we have granted the underwriters of the offering of Series B preferred stock a 30-day option to purchase up to 9,000,000 additional shares of Series B preferred stock to cover over-allotments. There are currently no shares of Series B preferred stock outstanding. We cannot assure you that the offering of Series B preferred stock will be completed or, if completed, on what terms it will be completed. The closing of this offering is not conditioned upon the closing of the offering of Series B preferred stock, but the closing of our offering of Series B preferred stock is conditioned upon the closing of this offering.

The following summary of the terms of the Series B preferred stock is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of the certificate of designations for the Series B preferred stock.

Ranking

The Series B preferred stock, with respect to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up or dissolution, ranks:

senior to (i) our common stock and (ii) each other class of capital stock or series of preferred stock established after the first original issue date of the Series B preferred stock (which we refer to as the issue date) the terms of which do not expressly provide that such class or series ranks senior to or on a parity with the Series B preferred stock as to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up or dissolution (which we refer to collectively as junior stock);

on parity with any class of capital stock or series of preferred stock established after the issue date the terms of which expressly provide that such class or series will rank on a parity with the Series B preferred stock as to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up or dissolution (which we refer to collectively as parity stock);

junior to (i) the Series A Preferred Stock and (ii) each class of capital stock or series of preferred stock established after the issue date the terms of which expressly provide that such class or series will rank senior to the Series B preferred stock as to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up or dissolution (which we refer to collectively as senior stock); and

junior to our existing and future indebtedness.

In addition, the Series B preferred stock, with respect to dividend rights or rights upon our liquidation, winding-up or dissolution, will be structurally subordinated to existing and future indebtedness of our subsidiaries as well as the capital stock of our subsidiaries held by third parties.

Dividends

Holders of shares of Series B preferred stock will be entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our Board of Directors, or an authorized committee of our Board of Directors, out of funds legally available for payment, cumulative dividends at the rate per annum of % on the liquidation preference of \$50 per share of Series B preferred stock (equivalent to \$ per annum per share), payable in cash, by delivery of shares of our common stock or through any combination of cash and shares of our common stock, as determined by us in our sole discretion (subject to certain limitations). Dividends on the Series B preferred stock will be payable quarterly on , , and of each year to and including the mandatory conversion date (as defined below), commencing , at such annual rate, and shall accumulate from the most recent date as to which dividends shall have been paid or, if no dividends have been paid, from the issue date of the Series B preferred stock, whether or not in any dividend period or periods there have been funds legally available for the payment of such dividends.

Table of Contents

Our ability to declare and pay cash dividends and make other distributions with respect to the Series B preferred stock is subject to restrictions in the event we fail to declare and pay (or set aside for payment) full dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock and may be limited by the terms of any indentures or other financing arrangements that we enter into in the future. In addition, our ability to declare and pay dividends may be limited by applicable Delaware law.

Redemption

The Series B preferred stock will not be redeemable.

Liquidation Preference

In the event of our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, winding-up or dissolution, each holder of Series B preferred stock will be entitled to receive a liquidation preference in the amount of \$50 per share of the Series B preferred stock (the liquidation preference), plus an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid dividends on the shares to (but excluding) the date fixed for liquidation, winding-up or dissolution to be paid out of our assets available for distribution to our shareholders, after satisfaction of liabilities to our creditors and holders of any senior stock and before any payment or distribution is made to holders of junior stock (including our common stock). If, upon our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, winding-up or dissolution, the amounts payable with respect to the liquidation preference plus an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid dividends of the Series B preferred stock and all parity stock are not paid in full, the holders of the Series B preferred stock and any parity stock will share equally and ratably in any distribution of our assets in proportion to the liquidation preference and an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid dividends to which they are entitled. After payment of the full amount of the liquidation preference and an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid dividends to which they are entitled, the holders of the Series B preferred stock will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets.

Voting Rights

The holders of the Series B preferred stock do not have voting rights other than those described below, except as specifically required by Delaware law.

Whenever dividends on any shares of Series B preferred stock have not been declared and paid for the equivalent of six or more dividend periods, whether or not for consecutive dividend periods, the holders of such shares of Series B preferred stock, voting together as a single class with holders of any and all other series of parity stock then outstanding, will be entitled to vote for the election of a total of two additional members of our Board of Directors, subject to certain limitations.

So long as any shares of Series B preferred stock remain outstanding, we will not, without the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Series B preferred stock and all other series of voting preferred stock entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting:

amend or alter the provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation or the certificate of designations for the shares of Series B preferred stock so as to authorize or create, or increase the authorized amount of, any specific class or series of stock ranking senior to the Series B preferred stock with respect to payment of dividends or the distribution of our assets upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up; or

amend, alter or repeal the provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation or the certificate of designations for the shares of Series B preferred stock so as to materially and adversely affect the special rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers of the shares of Series B preferred stock, taken as a whole; or

Table of Contents

consummate a binding share exchange or reclassification involving the shares of Series B preferred stock or a merger or consolidation of us with another entity, unless in each case (i) shares of Series B preferred stock remain outstanding and are not amended in any respect or, in the case of any such merger or consolidation with respect to which we are not the surviving or resulting entity, are converted into or exchanged for preference securities of the surviving or resulting entity or its ultimate parent, and (ii) such shares of Series B preferred stock remaining outstanding or such preference securities, as the case may be, have such rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers, taken as a whole, as are not materially less favorable to the holders thereof than the rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers of the Series B preferred stock immediately prior to such consummation, taken as a whole.

Mandatory Conversion

Each share of the Series B preferred stock, unless previously converted, will automatically convert on _____, 2013 (the mandatory conversion date), into a number of shares of common stock equal to the conversion rate described below. If prior to the mandatory conversion date we have not declared all or any portion of the accumulated and unpaid dividends on the Series B preferred stock, the conversion rate will be adjusted so that holders receive an additional number of shares of common stock equal to the amount of accumulated and unpaid dividends that have not been declared (the additional conversion amount) divided by the greater of the floor price and the applicable market value (as defined below). To the extent that the additional conversion amount exceeds the product of the number of additional shares and the applicable market value, we will, if we are legally able to do so, declare and pay such excess amount in cash pro rata to the holders of the Series B preferred stock.

The conversion rate, which is the number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of each share of Series B preferred stock on the mandatory conversion date, will, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments, be as follows:

if the applicable market value of our common stock is greater than \$ _____, which we call the threshold appreciation price, then the conversion rate will be _____ shares of common stock per share of Series B preferred stock (the minimum conversion rate), which is equal to \$50 divided by the threshold appreciation price;

if the applicable market value of our common stock is less than or equal to the threshold appreciation price but equal to or greater than \$ _____ (the initial price, which equals the price at which we initially offered our common stock to the public in this offering of our common stock), then the conversion rate will be equal to \$50 divided by the applicable market value of our common stock, which will be between _____ and _____ shares of common stock per share of Series B preferred stock; or

if the applicable market value of our common stock is less than the initial price, then the conversion rate will be _____ shares of common stock per share of Series B preferred stock (the maximum conversion rate), which is equal to \$50 divided by the initial price.

Applicable market value means the average of the closing prices per share of our common stock over the 40 consecutive trading day period ending on the third trading day immediately preceding the mandatory conversion date.

Conversion at the Option of the Holder

Holders of the Series B preferred stock have the right to convert their shares of Series B preferred stock, in whole or in part (but in no event less than one share of Series B preferred stock), at any time prior to the mandatory conversion date, into shares of our common stock at the minimum conversion rate of _____ shares of common stock per share of Series B preferred stock, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments.

Table of Contents

Conversion at the Option of the Holder upon Cash Acquisition; Cash Acquisition Dividend Make-whole Amount

If we are the subject of certain cash acquisitions, on or prior to the mandatory conversion date, holders of the Series B preferred stock will have the right to (i) convert their shares of Series B preferred stock, in whole or in part (but in no event less than one share of Series B preferred stock), into shares of common stock at the cash acquisition conversion rate which will be based on the effective date of the cash acquisition and the price paid per share of our common stock in such transaction, (ii) with respect to such converted shares, receive a cash acquisition dividend make-whole amount based on the present value of remaining dividend payments on the Series B preferred stock and (iii) with respect to such converted shares, to the extent that, as of the effective date of the cash acquisition, we have not declared any or all of the accumulated and unpaid dividends on the Series B preferred stock as of such effective date, receive an adjustment in the conversion rate and, under certain circumstances, a cash payment.

Anti-dilution Adjustments

The formula for determining the conversion rate on the mandatory conversion date and the number of shares of our common stock to be delivered upon an early conversion event may be adjusted if certain events occur, including if:

We issue common stock to all holders of our common stock as a dividend or other distribution.

We issue to all holders of our common stock rights or warrants (other than rights or warrants issued pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan or share purchase plan or other similar plans) entitling them, for a period of up to 45 calendar days from the date of issuance of such rights or warrants, to subscribe for or purchase our shares of common stock at less than the current market price of our common stock.

We subdivide or combine our common stock.

We distribute to all holders of our common stock evidences of our indebtedness, shares of capital stock, securities, rights to acquire our capital stock, cash or other assets, excluding any dividend, distribution, rights or warrants referred to in the bullets above and any spin-off.

We make a distribution consisting exclusively of cash to all holders of our common stock, subject to limited exceptions.

We or any of our subsidiaries successfully complete a tender or exchange offer for our common stock (excluding any securities convertible or exchangeable for our common stock), where the cash and the value of any other consideration included in the payment per share of our common stock exceeds the current market price of our common stock.

Transfer Restrictions

Certain transfer restrictions will apply to shares of Series B preferred stock. These restrictions are intended to protect against a limitation on our ability to use net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits. See the section of this prospectus entitled "Description of Capital Stock - Certain Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws - Transfer Restrictions" for a more detailed description of these restrictions.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following description of our capital stock is based upon our Certificate of Incorporation, our Bylaws, the Warrant Agreements, the certificate of designations for the shares of Series A Preferred Stock, and applicable provisions of law, in each case as currently in effect. The following is a description of the material provisions regarding our capital stock contained in our Certificate of Incorporation, our Bylaws, the Warrant Agreements, and the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of those documents. A description of the Stockholders Agreement dated as of October 15, 2009 among us, the UST, the New VEBA, Canada Holdings, and our previous legal entity prior to our October 2009 holding company reorganization (which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), which includes among other things various voting agreements among the parties thereto, is contained within the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Stockholder Agreements" Stockholders Agreement.

Certain provisions of the DGCL, our Certificate of Incorporation, and our Bylaws summarized in the following paragraphs may have an anti-takeover effect. This may delay, defer, or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in its best interests.

Authorized Capital Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation currently authorizes us to issue 7,000,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of:

5,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; and

2,000,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

As of November 2, 2010, the following shares of capital stock and warrants to acquire shares of capital stock were issued and outstanding:

1,500,000,000 shares of common stock;

360,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock (including 83,898,305 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that we have agreed to purchase from the UST); and

Warrants for the purchase of up to 318,181,815 shares of common stock.

Certain Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Amendments to Our Certificate of Incorporation

Under the DGCL, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon and a majority of the outstanding stock of each class entitled to vote thereon is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation. Under the DGCL, the holders of the outstanding shares of a class of our capital stock shall be entitled to vote as a class upon a proposed amendment, whether or not entitled to vote thereon by the certificate of incorporation, if the amendment would:

Increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of such class;

Increase or decrease the par value of the shares of such class; or

Alter or change the powers, preferences, or special rights of the shares of such class so as to affect them adversely.

Table of Contents

If any proposed amendment would alter or change the powers, preferences, or special rights of one or more series of any class of our capital stock so as to affect them adversely, but shall not so affect the entire class, then only the shares of the series so affected by the amendment shall be considered a separate class for the purposes of this provision.

Transfer Restrictions

Our Certificate of Incorporation restricts certain transfers of certain shares of our capital stock (referred to as "corporation securities") to reduce the risk that we would experience any "ownership change" (as defined in Section 382 of the IRC) that could limit our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits. "Corporation securities" include, among other things, shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase our common stock and will include shares of our Series B preferred stock issued in the Series B preferred stock offering. These restrictions are intended to protect against a limitation on our ability to use net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits by preventing any direct or indirect transfer of "corporation securities" if the effect of the transfer would be to:

increase the direct or indirect "percentage stock ownership" (as defined in our Certificate of Incorporation) by any person or group of persons from less than 4.9% of the value of all such securities of the Company to 4.9% or more; or

increase the direct or indirect "percentage stock ownership" of a person or group of persons having or deemed to have a "percentage stock ownership" of 4.9% or more of the value of all such securities of the Company.

Generally, the above restrictions are imposed only with respect to the number of shares of "corporation securities" purportedly transferred in excess of the threshold. These transfer restrictions will not apply, however, in the case of a transfer that:

is authorized by our Board of Directors prior to the consummation of the transfer (or, in the case of an involuntary transfer, as soon as practicable after the transaction is consummated);

is pursuant to any transaction, including a merger or consolidation, in which all holders of "corporation securities" receive, or are offered the same opportunity to receive, cash or other consideration, and as a result of which the acquiror will own at least a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock;

is a transfer to an underwriter for distribution in a public offering (provided that transfers by such underwriter to purchasers in such offering remain subject to these transfer restrictions); or

does not result in an aggregate owner shift of more than 40% for purposes of Section 382 of the IRC.

Further, the restrictions on transfer will not apply to:

outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Stock;

any transfer by MLC (or any trust created pursuant to a bankruptcy plan of reorganization of MLC or any other person distributing "corporation securities" pursuant to such a plan) to or for the benefit of (i) creditors of MLC, (ii) beneficiaries of any trust created pursuant to a bankruptcy plan of reorganization of MLC or (iii) MLC (or any other trust created pursuant to a bankruptcy plan of reorganization of MLC or any other person distributing "corporation securities" pursuant to such a plan);

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any transfer by any person distributing corporation securities pursuant to a bankruptcy plan of reorganization of MLC;

any transfer by any person for distribution in the common stock offering; and

any acquisition of corporation securities directly from us, whether by way of the exercise of a warrant or otherwise.

Table of Contents

Our Board of Directors may impose, in connection with authorizing any proposed transaction restricted by our Certificate of Incorporation, any conditions that it deems reasonable and appropriate and may require affidavits, representations or opinions of counsel from the party who requests such authorization. Persons making such requests are generally required to reimburse us for all reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred in determining whether to authorize the proposed transfer.

Any attempted transfer that would violate these restrictions will be void as of the date of the purported transfer (*i.e.*, void *ab initio*), and the purported transferee will not be recognized as the owner of the shares purported to have been transferred, including for purposes of voting and receiving dividends or other distributions. The purported transferor will remain the owner of such transferred shares, and the purported transferee will be required to turn over the transferred shares, together with any distributions received by the purported transferee with respect to the transferred shares, to our agent, who will attempt to sell such shares in arm's-length transactions that do not violate the restrictions and then distribute the proceeds in a specified manner.

A legend referring to these restrictions will be placed on each certificate representing shares of corporation securities issued prior to the expiration of the restrictions. In the case of uncertificated corporation securities, a notation referring to these restrictions will appear on all trade confirmations issued prior to the expiration of the restrictions.

These restrictions expire on the earliest of:

the close of business on December 31, 2013, subject to extension as noted below;

the repeal of Section 382 of the IRC, or any other change in law, if our Board of Directors determines that the restrictions are no longer necessary for the preservation of our net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits;

the beginning of a taxable year for which our Board of Directors determines that none of our net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits may be carried forward; and

such earlier date as our Board of Directors determines for the restrictions to terminate.

The December 31, 2013 expiration date may be extended for two additional one-year terms if our Board of Directors determines that the extension of the restrictions is reasonably necessary to preserve our net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits and is in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors

Our Bylaws provide that, subject to limitations, any vacancy occurring in our Board of Directors for any reason may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of our Board of Directors then in office, even if such majority is less than a quorum. Each director so elected shall hold office until the expiration of the term of the other directors. Each such director shall hold office until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until the earlier of his or her death, resignation, or removal.

Special Meetings of Stockholders

Under our Bylaws, special meetings of stockholders may be called at any time by the chairman of the Board of Directors or by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors. Our Bylaws further provide that the Board of Directors shall call a special meeting upon the written request of the record holders of at least 25% of the voting power of the outstanding shares of all classes of stock entitled to vote at such a meeting, subject to requirements and limitations set forth in our Bylaws.

Table of Contents

Under the DGCL, written notice of any special meeting must be given not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the special meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting.

Requirements for Notice of Stockholder Director Nominations and Stockholder Business

Following this offering, nominations for the election of directors may be made by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Stockholders Agreement or by any stockholder entitled to vote for the election of directors who complies with the applicable notice requirements.

Following this offering, if a stockholder wishes to bring any business before an annual or special meeting or nominate a person for election to our Board of Directors, our Bylaws contain certain procedures that must be followed for the advance timing required for delivery of stockholder notice of such business and the information that such notice must contain. The information that may be required in a stockholder notice includes general information regarding the stockholder, a description of the proposed business, and, with respect to nominations for the Board of Directors, certain specified information regarding the nominee(s). In addition to the information required in a stockholder notice described above, our Bylaws require under certain circumstances a representation that the stockholder is a holder of our voting stock and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to make the nomination or bring up the matter specified in the notice. For the timing of the stockholder notice, our Bylaws require that the notice must be received by our secretary:

In the case of an annual meeting, not more than 180 days and not less than 120 days in advance of the annual meeting; and

In the case of a special meeting, not more than 15 days after the day on which notice of the special meeting is first mailed to stockholders.

Stockholder Action by Written Consent without a Meeting

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that, following this offering, no action that is required or permitted to be taken by our stockholders at any annual or special meeting of stockholders may be effected by written consent of stockholders in lieu of a meeting except where such consent is signed by the holders of all shares of stock of the Company then outstanding and entitled to vote. Our Bylaws also contain notice and procedural requirements applicable to persons seeking to have the stockholders authorize or take corporate action by written consent without a meeting.

Certain Anti-Takeover Effects of Delaware Law

Following this offering, we will be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. In general, Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in various business combination transactions with any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the time that such person became an interested stockholder, unless:

The business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved by the Board of Directors prior to the date the interested stockholder obtained such status;

Upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or

At or subsequent to such time the business combination is approved by the Board of Directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Table of Contents

A business combination is defined to include mergers, asset sales, and other transactions resulting in financial benefit to an interested stockholder. In general, an interested stockholder is a person who owns (or is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and, within the prior three years, did own) 15% or more of a corporation's voting stock.

However, the restrictions contained in Section 203 will not apply if the business combination is with an interested stockholder who became an interested stockholder before the time that we have a class of voting stock that is either listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 stockholders.

Description of Common Stock

Our only class of common stock is our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to our common stock. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Dividends

The DGCL and our Certificate of Incorporation do not require our Board of Directors to declare dividends on our common stock. The declaration of any dividend on our common stock is a matter to be acted upon by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion. We have no current plans to commence payment of a dividend on our common stock. Our payment of dividends on our common stock in the future will be determined by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion and will depend on business conditions, our financial condition, earnings and liquidity, and other factors.

The DGCL restricts the power of our Board of Directors to declare and pay dividends on our common stock. The amounts which may be declared and paid by our Board of Directors as dividends on our common stock are subject to the amount legally available for the payment of dividends on our common stock by us under the DGCL. In particular, under the DGCL, we can only pay dividends to the extent that we have surplus—the extent by which the fair market value of our net assets exceeds the amount of our capital—or to the extent of our net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. In addition, dividends on our common stock are subject to any preferential rights on any outstanding series of preferred stock authorized for issuance by our Board of Directors in accordance with our Certificate of Incorporation.

Voting Rights

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that, except as may otherwise be provided in a certificate of designations relating to any outstanding series of preferred stock or by applicable law, the holders of shares of common stock shall be entitled to one vote for each such share upon each matter presented to the stockholders and the common stock shall have the exclusive right to vote for the election of directors and for all other purposes. Our common stockholders do not possess cumulative voting rights.

Under our Bylaws in uncontested elections of directors, those nominees receiving a majority of the votes cast by holders of shares entitled to vote with respect to that director's election at the meeting shall be elected. A majority of votes cast means that the number of votes for a director must exceed 50% of the votes cast with respect to that director. Votes against will count as a vote cast with respect to a director, but abstentions will not count as a vote cast with respect to that director. In certain contested elections, the nominees who receive a plurality of votes cast by holders of shares entitled to vote in the election at a meeting shall be elected. Under our Bylaws, any other corporate action put to a stockholder vote shall be decided by the vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the share of stock entitled to vote thereon present in person or by proxy at the meeting, unless otherwise provided by applicable law.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company, the holders of our common stock would be entitled to receive, after payment or provision for payment of all our debts and liabilities, all of our

Table of Contents

assets available for distribution. Holders of our preferred stock, if any such shares are then outstanding, may have a priority over the holders of common stock in the event of any liquidation or dissolution.

Transfer Restrictions

As described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Provisions of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws - Transfer Restrictions" above, certain transfer restrictions apply to shares of our common stock. These restrictions are intended to protect against a limitation on our ability to use net operating loss carryovers and other tax benefits.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. is the transfer agent and registrar for our common stock.

Listing

Our common stock has been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "GM". The Toronto Stock Exchange has conditionally approved the listing of our common stock under the symbol "GMM", subject to our fulfilling all of the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Description of Preferred Stock

Under our Certificate of Incorporation and the DGCL, our Board of Directors has the authority to issue shares of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series. Any certificate of designations establishing a series of preferred stock will describe the terms of the series of preferred stock, including:

The designation of the series;

The number of shares of the series;

The amounts payable on and the preferences, if any, of shares of the series in respect of dividends and whether such dividends, if any, shall be cumulative or noncumulative;

Dates at which dividends, if any, shall be payable;

The redemption rights and price or prices, if any, for shares of the series;

The terms and amount of any sinking fund provided for the purchase or redemption of shares of the series;

The amounts payable on and the preferences, if any, of shares of the series in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Company;

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Whether the shares of the series shall be convertible into or exchangeable for shares of any other class or series, or any other security, of the Company or any other corporation and, if so, the specification of such other class or series or such other security, the conversion or exchange price or prices or rate or rates, any adjustments thereof, the date or dates at which such shares shall be convertible or exchangeable, and all other terms and conditions upon which such conversion or exchange may be made;

Restrictions on the issuance of shares of the same series or of any other class or series; and

The voting rights, if any, of the holders of shares of the series.

Holders of our preferred stock will not be entitled to vote except as may otherwise be provided in the certificate of designations establishing a series of preferred stock and except as may otherwise be provided under applicable law.

Table of Contents

Description of Series A Preferred Stock

The certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock authorizes 360,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, all of which are outstanding as of November 2, 2010 (including 83,898,305 shares of Series A Preferred Stock that we have agreed to purchase from the UST). There are no sinking fund provisions applicable to our Series A Preferred Stock. All outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Ranking

As described more fully below, the Series A Preferred Stock ranks senior with respect to liquidation preference and dividend rights to any Junior Stock, which means the common stock, any preferred stock other than the Series A Preferred Stock, and any other class or series of stock that we may issue.

Liquidation Preference

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company's affairs, a holder of Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to be paid, before any distribution or payment may be made to any holders of Junior Stock: (1) the liquidation amount of \$25.00 per share; and (2) the amount of any accrued and unpaid dividends, if any, whether or not declared, prior to such distribution or payment date.

Dividends

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, on each share, if, as and when declared by the Board of Directors or any duly authorized committee of the Board of Directors out of assets legally available, cumulative cash dividends with respect to each quarterly dividend period at a rate of 9.0% per annum on: (1) the liquidation amount of \$25.00 per share; and (2) the amount of accrued and unpaid dividends for any prior dividend periods on such share, if any. Unless all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are paid in full, no dividends or distributions may be paid on common stock or any other Junior Stock, and no shares of common stock or any other Junior Stock may be repurchased or redeemed by us (subject to certain exceptions that are specified in the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock). Dividends, if declared, will be payable on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15 of each year.

Redemption

We may not redeem the Series A Preferred Stock prior to December 31, 2014. On or after December 31, 2014, the Series A Preferred Stock may be redeemed, in whole or in part, for cash at a price per share equal to the \$25.00 per share liquidation amount, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends.

Series A Preferred Stock Directors

Whenever, at any time or times, dividends payable on the shares of Series A Preferred Stock have not been paid for an aggregate of six quarterly dividend periods or more, whether or not consecutive, the authorized number of our directors will automatically be increased by two, and the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will have the right, voting as a class, to elect two directors to our Board of Directors to fill the newly created directorships at the next annual meeting of stockholders (or at a special meeting called for that purpose prior to the next annual meeting) and at each subsequent annual meeting of stockholders until all accrued and unpaid dividends for all past dividend periods on all outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock have been declared and paid in full, at which time such right shall terminate with respect to the Series A Preferred Stock subject to revesting in the event of each and every subsequent payment failure of the character mentioned above. Upon any termination of the rights of the holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock as a class to vote for directors as described above, the preferred directors so elected to our Board of Directors shall cease to be qualified as directors and the term of their office shall terminate immediately.

Table of Contents

Class Voting Rights on Certain Matters

The vote or consent of the holders of at least 66 ²/₃% of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at the time outstanding, voting as a separate class, shall be necessary for effecting:

Any amendment or alteration of the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock or our Certificate of Incorporation to authorize or create or increase the authorized amount of, or any issuance of, any shares of, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for shares of, any class or series of our capital stock ranking senior to or pari passu with the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to either or both the payment of dividends and/or the distribution of assets on any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company;

Any amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of the certificate of designations for the Series A Preferred Stock or our Certificate of Incorporation (subject to certain exceptions) so as to adversely affect the rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers of the Series A Preferred Stock; provided, however, that the vote of 100% of the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock at the time outstanding shall be necessary to: (1) reduce the \$25.00 per share liquidation amount; (2) reduce the applicable 9.0% dividend rate; (3) provide for the payment of dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock to be made in other than U.S. Dollars; (4) change any dividend payment date or the December 31, 2014 first optional redemption date; or (5) make dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock non-cumulative; or

Any consummation of a binding share exchange or reclassification involving the Series A Preferred Stock, or of a merger or consolidation of us with or into another corporation or other entity, unless in each case: (1) the shares of the Series A Preferred Stock remain outstanding and are not amended in any respect or, in the case of any such merger or consolidation with respect to which we are not the surviving or resulting entity, are converted into or exchanged for preference securities of the surviving or resulting entity or its ultimate parent; and (2) such shares remaining outstanding or such preference securities, as the case may be, have such rights, preferences, privileges, and voting powers, and limitations and restrictions thereof, taken as a whole, as are not materially less favorable to the holders thereof than the rights, preferences, privileges, and voting powers, and limitations and restrictions thereof, of the Series A Preferred Stock immediately prior to such consummation, taken as a whole; provided, however, that any increase in the amount of our authorized preferred stock, or the creation and issuance, or an increase in the authorized or issued amount of any other series of our preferred stock, or any securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any other series of our preferred stock, ranking junior to the Series A Preferred Stock with respect to the payment of dividends (whether such dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative) and the distribution of assets upon liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Company will not be deemed to adversely affect the rights, preferences, privileges, or voting powers, and shall not require the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of, outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Trust Company, N.A. is the transfer agent and registrar for our Series A Preferred Stock.

Description of the Warrants

Pursuant to the Warrant Agreements, we issued two warrants, each to acquire 136,363,635 shares of common stock, to MLC and one warrant to acquire 45,454,545 shares of common stock to the New VEBA. The first of the MLC Warrants is exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2016 at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, and the second of the MLC Warrants is exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2019 at an exercise price of \$18.33 per share. The New VEBA Warrant is exercisable at any time prior to December 31, 2015 at an exercise price of \$42.31 per share. The number of shares of common stock underlying each of the warrants and the per share exercise price thereof are subject to adjustment as a result of certain events specified in the Warrant Agreements, including stock splits, reverse stock splits, and stock dividends. U.S. Bank National Association is the warrant agent under each of the Warrant Agreements.

Table of Contents

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock. Future sales of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity or equity-related securities in the future.

Upon the completion of this offering, we will have outstanding an aggregate of 1,500,000,000 shares of common stock. Of these shares, the 365,000,000 shares of common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders in the offering of common stock (419,750,000 shares if the underwriters in the offering of common stock exercise their over-allotment option in full) will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except that any shares held by any of our affiliates, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, generally may be sold in the public market only in compliance with Rule 144 as described below.

The remaining 1,135,000,000 outstanding shares of our common stock held by the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC upon completion of this offering (1,080,250,000 shares if the underwriters in the offering of common stock exercise their over-allotment option in full) will be subject to lock-up arrangements, as described below. After the expiration of the applicable lock-up restrictions, these securities may be sold in the public market only if they are registered under the Securities Act or they qualify for an exemption from registration under the Securities Act, including an exemption pursuant to Rule 144. In addition, as of November 2, 2010, MLC holds a warrant to acquire 136,363,636 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, MLC holds another warrant to acquire 136,363,636 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$18.33 per share, and the New VEBA holds a warrant to acquire 45,454,545 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$42.31 per share. Our existing stockholders, including the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC, may be interested in selling after this offering a large number of shares of our common stock and warrants to acquire our common stock, or exercising their warrants and then selling the underlying shares of our common stock. In addition to open market and other transactions, a sale by MLC could occur through a distribution by MLC to its numerous creditors and other stakeholders pursuant to a plan of reorganization confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court in the Chapter 11 Proceedings, who might then resell those shares and warrants.

Additional shares of common stock will be issuable upon conversion of the shares of Series B preferred stock issued in our offering of Series B preferred stock. All of such shares of common stock will be available for immediate resale in the public market upon conversion, except for any such shares issued to persons who are subject to the lock-up arrangements described below, which shares will be subject to the terms of such lock-up arrangements.

Lock-up Arrangements

Holdback Provisions in the Equity Registration Rights Agreement

Under the terms of the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, each of the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC are prohibited from selling any shares of common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for common stock, including any sale pursuant to Rule 144, during the 60 day period beginning on the effective date of the registration statement for this offering. See the section of this prospectus entitled *Certain Stockholder Agreements Equity Registration Rights Agreement* for further information about the Equity Registration Rights Agreement.

Other Lock-up Agreements

Refer to the section of this prospectus entitled *Underwriting* for a description of other lock-up agreements in connection with this offering.

Table of Contents

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as in effect on the date of this prospectus, a person who is not one of our affiliates (as that term is defined in Rule 144) at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has owned the shares of our common stock proposed to be sold for at least six months, would be entitled to sell an unlimited number of such shares of our common stock provided current public information about us is available. Such non-affiliate, after owning the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, would be entitled to sell an unlimited number of such shares of our common stock regardless of whether current public information about us is available.

In general, under Rule 144 as in effect on the date of this prospectus, our affiliates who have owned the shares of our common stock proposed to be sold for at least six months are entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of:

1% of the number of shares of common stock then outstanding, which will equal approximately 15,000,000 shares immediately after this offering; and

The average weekly trading volume of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to that sale.

However, sales under Rule 144 by our affiliates are also subject to certain manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

Registration Rights

Following the consummation of this offering, each of the UST, Canada Holdings, the New VEBA and MLC will have the right, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, to require us to register their shares of our common stock, warrants and Series A Preferred Stock under the Securities Act pursuant to the Equity Registration Rights Agreement, and they will have the right to participate in certain future registrations of securities by us. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in the shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of registration. See the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain Stockholder Agreements" Equity Registration Rights Agreement for further information about the Equity Registration Rights Agreement.

Proposed Pension Plan Contribution

We expect to contribute \$2.0 billion of our common stock to our U.S. hourly and salaried pension plans after the completion of the common stock offering and the Series B preferred stock offering. This contribution is contingent on Department of Labor approval, which we expect to receive in the near-term. Based on the number of shares determined using an assumed public offering price per share of our common stock in the common stock offering of \$27.50, the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover of this prospectus, this anticipated contribution would consist of 72.7 million shares of our common stock. Although we reserve the right to modify the amount or timing of the contribution, or to not make the contribution at all, we currently expect to complete the contribution to the pension plans in the near-term. In connection with any such contribution, we expect to grant the pension plans the right to require us in certain circumstances to file registration statements under the Securities Act covering additional resales of those shares of our common stock held by them and the right to participate in other registered offerings in certain circumstances. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in the shares becoming freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of registration.

Table of Contents

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS

The following discussion describes material U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences associated with the purchase, ownership, and disposition of our common stock as of the date of this prospectus by Non-U.S. Holders (as defined below). It is assumed in this discussion that a Non-U.S. Holder holds shares of our common stock as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the IRC (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income or estate taxation. Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the IRC, the existing and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof, all as of the date of this prospectus, and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address any state, local, or foreign tax consequences, nor any federal tax consequences, other than federal income and estate tax consequences. Persons considering the purchase, ownership, or disposition of our common stock should consult their tax advisors concerning U.S. federal, state, local, foreign or other tax consequences in light of their particular situations.

A U.S. Holder of our common stock means a holder that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

An individual citizen or resident of the United States;

A corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

An estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

A trust if it: (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A Non-U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of our common stock (other than an entity or arrangement classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. Holder. If a partnership or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership purchasing common stock, we urge you to consult your tax advisor. Special rules may also apply to certain Non-U.S. Holders, such as:

U.S. expatriates;

controlled foreign corporations ;

passive foreign investment companies ; and

investors in pass-through entities that are subject to special treatment under the IRC.

Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local, and other tax consequences that may be relevant to them.

THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON STOCK AND IS NOT TAX OR LEGAL ADVICE. PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM (INCLUDING THE APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ANY STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX LAWS) OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Table of Contents

Dividends

In general, any distribution we make to a Non-U.S. Holder with respect to its shares of our common stock that constitutes a dividend for U.S. federal tax purposes will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% of the gross amount, unless the Non-U.S. Holder is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding tax under an applicable treaty and the Non-U.S. Holder provides proper certification of its eligibility for such reduced rate. A distribution will constitute a dividend for U.S. federal tax purposes to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any distribution not constituting a dividend will be treated first as reducing the adjusted basis in the Non-U.S. Holder's shares of our common stock and, to the extent it exceeds the adjusted basis in the Non-U.S. Holder's shares of our common stock, as gain from the sale or exchange of such stock.

If you wish to claim the benefit of an applicable treaty for dividends, you will be required to complete Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) and certify under penalties of perjury that you are not a U.S. person and that you are entitled to the benefits of the applicable treaty.

Dividends we pay that are effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business within the United States or, if certain tax treaties apply, are attributable to your U.S. permanent establishment, are not subject to the withholding tax, but instead are subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if you were a U.S. resident, subject to other treatment under an applicable income tax treaty. Special certification and disclosure requirements, including the completion of Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI (or any successor form), must be satisfied for effectively connected income to be exempt from withholding. If you are a foreign corporation, any such effectively connected dividends received by you may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

Special certification and other requirements apply to certain Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals.

If you are eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty, you may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the Internal Revenue Service.

Sale or Exchange of Common Stock

You generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to gain recognized on a sale or other disposition of shares of our common stock unless:

The gain is effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to your U.S. permanent establishment;

If you are an individual and hold shares of our common stock as a capital asset, you are present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition, and certain other conditions are met; or

We are or have been a U.S. real property holding corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and you held, directly or indirectly, at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of disposition, more than 5% of our common stock and you are not eligible for any treaty exemption.

If you are an individual and are described in the first bullet above, you will be subject to tax on the net gain derived from the sale under regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates in the same manner as if you were a U.S. resident. If you are an individual and are described in the second bullet above, you will be subject to a flat 30% tax on the gain derived from the sale, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses (even though you

Table of Contents

are not considered a resident of the United States). If you are a foreign corporation and are described in the first bullet above, you will be subject to tax on your gain under regular graduated U.S. federal income tax rates in the same manner as if you were a U.S. Holder and, in addition, may be subject to the branch profits tax on your effectively connected earnings and profits at a rate of 30% or at such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

We believe we are not and do not anticipate becoming a U.S. real property holding corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

Shares of our common stock owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) of the United States at the time of death will be includible in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and therefore may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Under certain circumstances, Treasury Regulations require information reporting and backup withholding on certain payments on common stock.

U.S. backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28%) is imposed on certain payments to persons that fail to furnish the information required under the U.S. information reporting requirements. Dividends on common stock paid to a Non-U.S. Holder will generally be exempt from backup withholding, provided the Non-U.S. Holder meets applicable certification requirements, including providing a correct and properly executed Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN or otherwise establishes an exemption. We must report annually to the Internal Revenue Service and to each Non-U.S. Holder the amount of dividends paid to that holder and the U.S. federal withholding tax withheld with respect to those dividends, regardless of whether withholding is reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty. Copies of these information reports may also be made available under the provisions of an applicable treaty or other agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder is a resident.

Under Treasury Regulations, payments of proceeds from the sale of our common stock effected through a foreign office of a broker to its customer generally are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, if the broker is a U.S. person, a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business for a specified three-year period, or a foreign partnership with significant United States ownership or engaged in a United States trade or business, then information reporting (but not backup withholding) will be required, unless the broker has in its records documentary evidence that the beneficial owner of the payment is a Non-U.S. Holder or is otherwise entitled to an exemption (and the broker has no knowledge or reason to know to the contrary), and other applicable certification requirements are met. Backup withholding will apply if the sale is subject to information reporting and the broker has actual knowledge that you are a United States person. Information reporting and backup withholding generally will apply to payments of proceeds from the sale of our common stock effected through a United States office of any United States or foreign broker, unless the beneficial owner, under penalties of perjury, certifies, among other things, its status as a Non-U.S. Holder, or otherwise establishes an exemption. The certification procedures required to claim a reduced rate of withholding under a treaty will satisfy the certification requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding as well.

Backup withholding does not represent an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from a payment to a holder under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against the holder's United States federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the required information or returns are timely furnished by the holder to the Internal Revenue Service.

Table of Contents

New Withholding Legislation

Newly enacted legislation imposes withholding taxes on certain types of payments made to certain non-U.S. entities. The legislation generally applies to payments made after December 31, 2012. Under this legislation, the failure to comply with certification, information reporting and other specified requirements (that are different from, and in addition to, the beneficial owner certification requirements described above) could result in a 30% withholding tax being imposed on payments of dividends on, and sales proceeds of, U.S. common stock to certain Non-U.S. Holders. Under certain circumstances, a Non-U.S. Holder of our common stock may be eligible for a refund or credit of such taxes. Investors are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation on their investment in our common stock.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

Under the terms and subject to the conditions in an underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, the underwriters named below, for whom Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC are acting as representatives, have severally agreed to purchase, and the selling stockholders have agreed to sell to them, severally, the number of shares of common stock indicated below:

Name	Number of Shares
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated	
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	
Incorporated	
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Barclays Capital Inc.	
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	
RBC Capital Markets Corporation	
Banco Bradesco BBI S.A.	
CIBC World Markets Corp.	
Commerz Markets LLC	
BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC	
ICBC International Securities Limited	
Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc.	
Lloyds TSB Bank plc	
China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Limited	
Loop Capital Markets LLC	
The Williams Capital Group, L.P.	
Soleil Securities Corporation	
Scotia Capital (USA) Inc.	
Piper Jaffray & Co.	
SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited	
Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., LLC	
Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC	
CastleOak Securities, L.P.	
CF Global Trading LLC	
C.L. King & Associates, Inc.	
CRT Investment Banking LLC	
FBR Capital Markets & Co.	
Gardner Rich, LLC	
Lebenthal & Co., LLC	
M. R. Beal & Company	
Muriel Siebert & Co., Inc.	
Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc.	
Total	365,000,000

We may add additional underwriters to the table above. Any such underwriters would be selected by us taking into account various criteria, including among other things their marketing and distribution capability, ownership and management diversity, and automotive industry expertise.

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The underwriters are offering the shares of common stock subject to their receipt and acceptance of the shares from the selling stockholders, subject to prior sale and subject to their right to reject any order in whole or

257

Table of Contents

in part. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus are subject to the approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to take and pay for all of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus if any such shares are taken. However, the underwriters are not required to take or pay for the shares covered by the underwriters' over-allotment option described below. The underwriting agreement also provides that if one or more underwriters default, the purchase commitments of the non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering may be terminated.

The underwriters initially propose to offer part of the shares of common stock directly to the public at the offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus and part to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$ _____ a share under the public offering price. After the initial offering of the shares of common stock, the offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the representatives. Sales of shares of common stock outside of the United States may be made by affiliates of the underwriters.

The selling stockholders have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to 54,750,000 additional shares of common stock at the public offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus, less underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the offering of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. To the extent the option is exercised, each underwriter will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase about the same percentage of the additional shares of common stock as the number listed next to the underwriter's name in the preceding table bears to the total number of shares of common stock listed next to the names of all underwriters in the preceding table. If the underwriters purchase any additional shares of common stock, they will offer the additional shares on the same terms as the other shares of common stock that are the subject of this offering.

The following table shows the per share and total public offering price, underwriting discounts and commissions, and proceeds before expenses to the selling stockholders. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase up to an additional 54,750,000 shares of common stock.

	Per Share	Total	
		No Exercise	Full Exercise
Public offering price	\$	\$	\$
Underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid by the selling stockholders	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to selling stockholders	\$	\$	\$

We estimate that the total offering expenses payable by us for this offering and the offering of Series B preferred stock, exclusive of the underwriting discounts and commissions payable by us in the offering of Series B preferred stock, are approximately \$22.9 million. The underwriters have agreed to reimburse us for a portion of our legal and road show costs and expenses incurred in connection with the common stock offering and Series B preferred stock offering, up to a maximum aggregate amount of \$3.0 million.

The underwriters have informed us that they do not intend sales to discretionary accounts to exceed 5% of the total number of shares of common stock offered by them.

Our common stock has been approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **GM**. The Toronto Stock Exchange has conditionally approved the listing of our common stock under the symbol **GMM**, subject to our fulfilling all of the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

We and each of our executive officers and directors have agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters, we and they will not, during the period ending 180 days after the date of this prospectus (the restricted period):

offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of,

Table of Contents

directly or indirectly, any shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock (including, with respect to our executive officers and directors, without limitation, shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock which may be deemed to be beneficially owned by the executive officer or director in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and securities which may be issued upon exercise of a stock option or warrant), or, in the case of our executive officers and directors, publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge or disposition; or

enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or such other securities,
whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or such other securities, in cash or otherwise.

In addition, we have agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters, we will not, during the restricted period, file with the SEC a registration statement under the Securities Act (or with any Canadian securities commission a prospectus under Canadian securities laws) relating to any shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock. Furthermore, each of our executive officers and directors has agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters, such person will not, during the restricted period, make any demand for or exercise any right with respect to the registration of any shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock.

Each of the selling stockholders has agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters, it will not, during the restricted period:

offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock (including without limitation, shares of common stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock which may be deemed to be beneficially owned by the selling stockholder in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC and securities which may be issued upon exercise of a stock option or warrant); or

enter into any swap or other agreement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of shares of common stock or such other securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock,
whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of shares of common stock or such other securities, in cash or otherwise.

In addition, the selling stockholders have agreed that, without the prior written consent of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC on behalf of the underwriters, the selling stockholders will not, during the period ending 90 days after the date of this prospectus, make any demand for or exercise any right with respect to the registration of any shares of common stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock.

The restrictions on us and the selling stockholders described above are subject to certain limited exceptions and do not apply to the sale of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to the underwriters.

Table of Contents

With respect to us, the restrictions above also do not apply to:

the issuance and/or sale of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or the grant of equity-based awards (including options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and/or salary stock units) pursuant to the terms of any agreement or pursuant to any employee stock option plan, employee stock incentive plan or employee stock ownership plan existing as of the date of this prospectus or described herein;

the issuance of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock upon the conversion, exercise, exchange or settlement of any securities that are convertible into, exercisable or exchangeable for, or which may be settled for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock (including warrants, options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and salary stock units) and that are outstanding as of the date of this prospectus or are described herein;

the issuance of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock or Series B preferred stock in connection with transfers to dividend reinvestment plans or to employee benefit plans in effect as of the date of this prospectus;

the issuance of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to existing holders of such stock for purposes of effecting a stock dividend or stock split;

the issuance of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for common stock or Series B preferred stock as consideration or partial consideration for any bona fide merger, acquisition, business combination or other strategic or commercial transaction or relationship; provided that the shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock, options, warrants or other convertible or exchangeable securities relating to common stock or Series B preferred stock so issued shall not have a fair market value (as reasonably determined by us after consultation with Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC) in an amount greater than \$5.0 billion and provided that the recipient of any securities so issued shall execute a lock-up agreement containing substantially the same lock-up restrictions described above for the balance of the restricted period;

the filing of a registration statement on Form S-4 and/or Form S-8 (or any successor form) or of a prospectus under Canadian securities laws in connection with any of the foregoing exceptions; or

the filing of any registration statement (or prospectus under Canadian securities laws) to the extent required by the exercise of a demand registration right by MLC pursuant to the Equity Registration Rights Agreement.

With respect to our executive officers and directors, the restrictions described above also do not apply to:

sales, transfers or other dispositions of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock pursuant to a sales plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act existing as of the date of this prospectus in the form existing at such time;

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transfers of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to any beneficiary of such executive officer or director pursuant to a will or other testamentary document or applicable laws of descent;

260

Table of Contents

transfers of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock as a bona fide gift or gifts;

transfers of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to any trust, partnership or limited liability company for the direct or indirect benefit of such executive officer or director or their immediate family;

distributions of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to their members, limited partners, stockholders or creditors; or

transfers of shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of common stock or Series B preferred stock to a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other business entity that is a controlled or managed affiliate,

provided that, in the case of any transfer or distribution pursuant to the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth bullets above, each transferee shall sign and deliver a lock-up letter containing substantially the same lock-up restrictions described above for the balance of the restricted period.

In addition, if (1) during the last 17 days of the restricted period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to us occurs; or (2) prior to the expiration of the restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the restricted period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the issuance of the earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or material event.

In order to facilitate the offering of the common stock, the underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the common stock. Specifically, the underwriters may sell more shares than they are obligated to purchase under the underwriting agreement, creating a short position. A short sale is covered if the short position is no greater than the number of shares available for purchase by the underwriters under the over-allotment option. The underwriters can close out a covered short sale by exercising the over-allotment option or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out a covered short sale, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the open market price of shares compared to the price available under the over-allotment option. The underwriters may also sell shares in excess of the over-allotment option, creating a naked short position. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in this offering. As an additional means of facilitating this offering, the underwriters may bid for, and purchase, shares of common stock in the open market to stabilize the price of the common stock. The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions. The activities described above may raise or maintain the market price of the common stock above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the common stock. The underwriters are not required to engage in these activities and may end any of these activities at any time if they are commenced.

We and the underwriters have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on websites maintained by one or more underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering. The representatives may agree to

Table of Contents

allocate a number of shares of common stock to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the representatives to underwriters that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock. The public offering price was determined by negotiations between us, the selling stockholders, and the representatives. Among the factors considered in determining the public offering price were our future prospects and those of our industry in general, our sales, earnings and certain other financial and operating information in recent periods, and the price-earnings ratios, price-sales ratios, market prices of securities, and certain financial and operating information of companies engaged in activities similar to ours. We cannot assure you, however, that the price at which the shares of common stock will sell in the public market after this offering will not be lower than the public offering price or that an active trading market in the shares of our common stock will develop and continue after this offering.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory, investment banking, commercial banking and other services for us for which they received or will receive compensatory fees and expense reimbursements.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the issuer. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Certain of the underwriters are not U.S.-registered broker-dealers and, therefore, to the extent that they intend to effect any sales of the securities in the United States, they will do so through one or more U.S. registered broker-dealers, which may be affiliates of such underwriters, in accordance with the applicable U.S. securities laws and regulations, and as permitted by FINRA regulations. One or more of the underwriters may be unable to make offers or sales in the United States other than through Rule 15a-6 under the Exchange Act.

Directed Share Program

At our request, the underwriters have reserved up to five percent of the shares of common stock to be sold by the selling stockholders and offered by this prospectus for sale, at the public offering price, to certain individuals residing in the United States and Canada at the time of this offering through a directed share program, including directors, hourly and salaried employees and retirees, and dealers of the Company and GMCL and U.S. ACDelco distributors. The number of shares of common stock available for sale to the general public will be reduced by the number of reserved shares sold to these individuals. Any reserved shares not purchased by these individuals will be offered by the underwriters to the general public on the same basis as the other shares of common stock offered by this prospectus.

Conflicts of Interest

As of September 30, 2010, the UST owned approximately 3.6 billion shares of the common stock of Citigroup Inc., representing 12.4% ownership of the outstanding common stock of Citigroup Inc. As a result, Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. is an affiliate of the UST under Rule 2720 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, and a conflict of interest is deemed to exist under Rule 2720. Accordingly, this offering will be made in compliance with the applicable provisions of Rule 2720 of the FINRA Conduct Rules. In addition, in accordance with Rule 2720, Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. will not make sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written consent of the customer.

Table of Contents

UST's Guidance on Distribution of Shares

The UST has informed us that mindful of its duty to maximize the return to taxpayers, its shareholder principles, and the complexity of the transaction, it requires us and the underwriters to use commercial best efforts to provide potential investors with the opportunity to purchase shares in accordance with the following guidelines:

Maximize taxpayer returns The UST expects that this offering will be executed in a manner that will use sound commercial practices to balance maximizing the price per share and the total proceeds to taxpayers while achieving a stable shareholder base, an active, liquid aftermarket, and broad interest in follow-on offerings to the extent practicable.

Access to all investors The UST expects that potential investors will be sought across multiple geographies with a focus on North American investors, in line with what is typical in similar transactions.

Broad distribution The UST expects that a large and diverse group of institutional investors will be offered an opportunity to participate, with no single investor or group of investors receiving a disproportionate share or unusual treatment.

Retail investors The UST expects that interested retail purchasers will be given ample opportunity to participate, consistent with appropriate commercial practices aimed at maximizing the UST's return and creating a stable trading market for the shares.

U.S. Government involvement Consistent with its articulated principles and prior practice, the UST will satisfy itself that the above principles are being adhered to but will not involve itself in decisions regarding allocation of shares to specific buyers.

Table of Contents

SELLING RESTRICTIONS

Australia

This document has not been lodged with the Australian Securities & Investments Commission and is only directed to certain categories of exempt persons. Accordingly, if you receive this document in Australia:

(a) you confirm and warrant that you are either:

(i) a sophisticated investor under section 708(8)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia (Corporations Act);

(ii) a sophisticated investor under section 708(8)(c) or (d) of the Corporations Act and that you have provided an accountant's certificate to the Company which complies with the requirements of section 708(8)(c)(i) or (ii) of the Corporations Act and related regulations before the offer has been made; or

(iii) a professional investor within the meaning of section 708(11)(a) or (b) of the Corporations Act,

and to the extent that you are unable to confirm or warrant that you are an exempt sophisticated investor or professional investor under the Corporations Act any offer made to you under this document is void and incapable of acceptance.

(b) you warrant and agree that you will not offer any of the shares issued to you pursuant to this document for resale in Australia within 12 months of those shares being issued unless any such resale offer is exempt from the requirement to issue a disclosure document under section 708 of the Corporations Act.

Austria

This document serves marketing purposes and constitutes neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy any securities. There is no intention to make a public offer in Austria. Should a public offer be made in Austria, a prospectus prepared in accordance with the Austrian Capital Market Act (Capital Market Act) will be published.

The shares may only be offered in the Republic of Austria in compliance with the provisions of the Capital Market Act and any other laws applicable in the Republic of Austria governing the offer and sale of the shares in the Republic of Austria. The shares are not registered or otherwise authorized for public offer under the Capital Market Act or any other relevant securities legislation in Austria. The recipients of this prospectus and other selling materials in respect to the shares have been individually selected and identified before the offer being made and are targeted exclusively on the basis of a private placement. Accordingly, the shares may not be, and are not being, offered or advertised publicly or offered similarly under either the Capital Market Act or any other relevant securities legislation Austria. This offer may not be made to any other persons than the recipients to whom this document is personally addressed. This prospectus and other selling materials in respect to the shares may not be issued, circulated or passed on in Austria to any person except under circumstances neither constituting a public offer of, nor a public invitation to subscribe for, the shares. This prospectus has been issued to each prospective investor for its personal use only. Accordingly, recipients of this prospectus are advised that this prospectus and any other selling materials in respect to the shares shall not be passed on by them to any other person in Austria.

Bahrain

THIS OFFER IS A PRIVATE PLACEMENT. IT IS NOT SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF BAHRAIN THAT APPLY TO PUBLIC OFFERINGS OF SECURITIES, AND THE

Table of Contents

EXTENSIVE DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER PROTECTIONS THAT SUCH REGULATIONS CONTAIN. THIS PROSPECTUS IS THEREFORE INTENDED ONLY FOR ACCREDITED INVESTORS.

THE STOCK OF GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY OFFERED BY WAY OF THIS PRIVATE PLACEMENT MAY ONLY BE OFFERED IN MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTIONS OF US\$100,000 (OR THE EQUIVALENT IN OTHER CURRENCIES).

THE CENTRAL BANK OF BAHRAIN ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF THE STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE HOWSOEVER ARISING FROM RELIANCE UPON THE WHOLE OR ANY PART OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, TO THE BEST OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE MANAGEMENT, WHO HAVE TAKEN ALL REASONABLE CARE TO ENSURE THAT SUCH IS THE CASE, THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS AND DOES NOT OMIT ANYTHING LIKELY TO AFFECT THE RELIABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION.

Belgium

No action has been taken in Belgium to permit a public offer of the shares in accordance with the Belgian act of 16 June 2006 on the public offer of securities and admission of securities to trading on a regulated market (Belgian Prospectus Act) and no securities may be offered or sold to persons in Belgium which are not qualified investors within the meaning of article 10 of the Belgian Prospectus Act or pursuant to another exemption available pursuant to article 3 of the Belgian Prospectus Act.

Bermuda

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF BERMUDA

This prospectus and the securities offered hereby have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws and regulations of Bermuda, nor has any regulatory authority in Bermuda passed comment upon or approved the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus.

Brazil

For purposes of Brazilian law, this offer of securities is addressed to you personally, upon your request and for your sole benefit, and is not to be transmitted to anyone else, to be relied upon elsewhere or for any other purpose either quoted or referred to in any other public or private document or to be filed with anyone without our prior, express and written consent.

Therefore, as this prospectus does not constitute or form part of any public offering to sell or solicitation of a public offering to buy any shares or assets, the offering and THE SHARES OFFERED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED FOR SALE OR SOLD IN BRAZIL EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT CONSTITUTE A PUBLIC OFFERING OR DISTRIBUTION UNDER BRAZILIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SHARES, AS WELL AS THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN, MAY NOT BE SUPPLIED TO THE PUBLIC, AS A PUBLIC OFFERING IN BRAZIL OR BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION OR SALE OF THE SHARES TO THE PUBLIC IN BRAZIL.

Table of Contents

Brunei

Notice to Residents of Brunei Darussalam

This document and the shares described herein is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy and/or to subscribe for any shares to the public or any member of the public in Brunei Darussalam but for information purposes only and directed solely to such persons as the law in Brunei Darussalam would regard as a person whose ordinary business or part thereof it is to buy or sell shares, whether as principal or agent. As such, this document and any other document, circular, notice or other material issued in connection therewith may not be distributed or redistributed to and may not be relied upon or used by the public or any member of the public in Brunei Darussalam. All offers, acceptances subscription, sales, and allotments of the shares or any part thereof shall be made outside Brunei Darussalam. This document has not been registered as a prospectus with the Registrar of Companies under the Companies Act, Cap. 39 of Brunei Darussalam and the shares have not been approved by Registrar of Companies or by any other government agency in Brunei Darussalam.

Cayman Islands

THIS IS NOT AN OFFER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SHARES, AND APPLICATIONS ORIGINATING FROM THE CAYMAN ISLANDS WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED FROM SOPHISTICATED PERSONS OR HIGH NET WORTH PERSONS, IN EACH CASE WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS SECURITIES INVESTMENT BUSINESS LAW (AS AMENDED).

Chile

The shares are not registered in the Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores*) or subject to the control of the Chilean Securities and Exchange Commission (*Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile*). This prospectus and other offering materials relating to the offer of the shares do not constitute a public offer of, or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase, the shares in the Republic of Chile, other than to individually identified purchasers pursuant to a private offering within the meaning of Article 4 of the Chilean Securities Market Act (*Ley de Mercado de Valores*) (an offer that is not addressed to the public at large or to a certain sector or specific group of the public).

China

This prospectus may not be circulated or distributed in the People's Republic of China (China) and the shares may not be offered or sold, and will not offer or sell to any person for re-offering or resale directly or indirectly to any resident of China except pursuant to applicable laws and regulations of China. For the purpose of this paragraph, China does not include Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive, each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Member State it has not made and will not make an offer of shares to the public in that Member State, except that it may, with effect from and including such date, make an offer of shares to the public in that Member State at any time:

(a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;

(b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts; or

Table of Contents

(c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer;

(d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by us of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of the above, the expression an offer of shares to the public in relation to any shares in any Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in that Member State.

Finland

This prospectus does not constitute a public offer or an advertisement of securities to the public in the Republic of Finland. The shares will not and may not be offered, sold, advertised or otherwise marketed in Finland under circumstances which would constitute a public offering of securities under Finnish law. Any offer or sale of the shares in Finland shall be made pursuant to a private placement exemption as defined under European Council Directive 2003/71/EC, Article 3(2) and the Finnish Securities Market Act (1989/495, as amended) and any regulation there under. This prospectus has not been approved by or notified to the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority.

France

This offering document has not been prepared in the context of a public offering of securities in France (*offre au public*) within the meaning of Article L.411-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and Articles 211-1 and seq. of the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF) regulations and has therefore not been submitted to the AMF for prior approval or otherwise.

The securities have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France and neither this offering document nor any other offering material relating to the securities has been distributed or caused to be distributed or will be distributed or caused to be distributed to the public in France, except only to persons licensed to provide the investment service of portfolio management for the account of third parties and/or to qualified investors (as defined in Article L.411-2, D.411-1 and D.411-2 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*) and/or to a limited circle of investors (as defined in Article L.411-2, D.411-4 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*) on the condition that no such offering document nor any other offering material relating to the securities shall be delivered by them to any person nor reproduced (in whole or in part). Such qualified investors are notified that they must act in that connection for their own account in accordance with the terms set out by Article L.411-2 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and by Article 211-4 of the AMF Regulations and may not re-transfer, directly or indirectly, the securities in France, other than in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and in particular those relating to a public offering (which are, in particular, embodied in Articles L.411-1, L.412-1 and L.621-8 and seq. of the *French Code monétaire et financier*).

You are hereby notified that in connection with the purchase of these securities, you must act for your own account in accordance with the terms set out by Article L.411-2 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and by Article 211-4 of the AMF Regulations and may not re-transfer, directly or indirectly, the securities in France, other than in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and in particular those relating to a public offering (which are, in particular, embodied in Articles L.411-1, L.411-2, L.412-1 and L.621-8 and seq. of the *French Code monétaire et financier*).

Table of Contents

Germany

Any offer or solicitation of shares within Germany must be in full compliance with the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz – WpPG*). The offer and solicitation of securities to the public in German requires the approval of the prospectus by the German Federal Financial Services Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – BaFin*). This prospectus has not been and will not be submitted for approval to the BaFin. This prospectus does not constitute a public offer under the WpPG. This prospectus and any other document relating to the shares, as well as any information contained therein, must not be supplied to the public in Germany or used in connection with any offer for subscription of the shares to the public in Germany, any public marketing of the shares or any public solicitation for offers to subscribe for or otherwise acquire the shares. The prospectus and other offering materials relating to the offer of shares are strictly confidential and may not be distributed to any person or entity other than the designated recipients hereof.

Hong Kong

The shares have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance.

No advertisement, invitation or document, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) has been issued or will be issued in Hong Kong or elsewhere other than with respect to the shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

WARNING

The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

Hungary

PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 OF ACT CXX OF 2001 ON THE CAPITAL MARKETS, THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH A PRIVATE PLACEMENT IN HUNGARY.

Israel

This document does not constitute a prospectus under the Israeli Securities Law, 5728-1968, and has not been filed with or approved by the Israel Securities Authority. In Israel, this prospectus is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, investors listed in the first addendum, or the Addendum, to the Israeli Securities Law, consisting primarily of joint investment in trust funds, provident funds, insurance companies, banks, portfolio managers, investment advisors, members of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, underwriters purchasing for their own account, venture capital funds, and entities with shareholders' equity in excess of NIS 250 million, each as defined in the Addendum (as it may be amended from time to time, collectively referred to as institutional investors). Institutional investors may be required to submit written confirmation that they fall within the scope of the Addendum. In addition, we may distribute and direct this document in Israel, at our sole discretion, to certain other exempt investors or to investors who do not qualify as institutional or exempt investors, provided that the number of such non-qualified investors in Israel shall be no greater than 35 in any 12-month period.

Table of Contents

Italy

The offering of the shares has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (CONSOB), in accordance with Italian securities legislation. Accordingly, the shares may not be offered or sold, and copies of this offering document or any other document relating to the shares may not be distributed in Italy except to Qualified Investors, as defined in Article 34-*ter*, subsection 1, paragraph b) of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended (the Issuers' Regulation), or in any other circumstance where an express exemption to comply with public offering restrictions provided by Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998 (the Consolidated Financial Act) or Issuers' Regulation applies, including those provided for under Article 100 of the Finance Law and Article 34-*ter* of the Issuers' Regulation, and provided, however, that any such offer or sale of the shares or distribution of copies of this offering document or any other document relating to the shares in Italy must (i) be made in accordance with all applicable Italian laws and regulations, (ii) be conducted in accordance with any relevant limitations or procedural requirements that CONSOB may impose upon the offer or sale of the shares, and (iii) be made only by (a) banks, investment firms or financial companies enrolled in the special register provided for in Article 107 of Legislative Decree no. 385 of September 1, 1993, to the extent duly authorized to engage in the placement and/or underwriting of financial instruments in Italy in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Act and the relevant implementing regulations; or (b) foreign banks or financial institutions (the controlling shareholding of which is owned by one or more banks located in the same EU Member State) authorized to place and distribute securities in the Republic of Italy pursuant to Articles 15, 16 and 18 of the Banking Act, in each case acting in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

India

This document has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus or a statement in lieu of prospectus with any registrar of companies in India. This document has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by any regulatory authority in India, including the Securities and Exchange Board of India, any registrar of companies in India or any stock exchange in India. This document and this offering of shares are not and should not be construed as an invitation, offer or sale of any securities to the public in India. Other than in compliance with the private placement exemptions under applicable laws and regulations in India, including the Companies Act, 1956, as amended, the shares have not been, and will not be, offered or sold to the public or any member of the public in India. This document is strictly personal to the recipient and neither this document nor the offering of the shares is calculated to result, directly or indirectly, in the shares becoming available for subscription or purchase by persons other than those receiving the invitation or offer.

Ireland

Notice to prospective investors in Ireland

This document does not comprise a prospectus for the purposes of the Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2005 of Ireland, the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005 of Ireland or the Prospectus Rules issued by the Financial Regulator of Ireland in March 2006. This document is only being made available to certain prospective investors in Ireland (Prospective Irish Investors) on the understanding that any written or oral information contained herein or otherwise made available to them will be kept strictly confidential. The opportunity described in this document is personal to the addressees in Ireland. This document must not be copied, reproduced, distributed or passed by any Prospective Irish Investor to any other person without the consent of underwriters. By accepting this document, Prospective Irish Investors are deemed to undertake and warrant to the underwriters and General Motors Company that they will keep this prospectus confidential.

Prospective Irish Investors are recommended to seek their own independent financial advice in relation to the opportunity described in this document from their stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser who is duly authorized or exempted under the Investments Intermediaries Act 1995 of Ireland or the European Communities (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 of Ireland.

Table of Contents

Japan

The shares have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law). Accordingly, no resident of Japan may participate in the offering of the shares and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any shares, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Kuwait

The shares have not been licensed for offering in Kuwait by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or the Central Bank of Kuwait or any other relevant Kuwaiti government agency. The offering of the shares in Kuwait on the basis a private placement or public offering is, therefore, restricted in accordance with Decree Law No. 31 of 1990, as amended, and Ministerial Order No. 113 of 1992, as amended. No private or public offering of the shares are being made in Kuwait, and no agreement relating to the sale of the shares will be concluded in Kuwait. No marketing or solicitation or inducement activities are being used to offer or market the shares in Kuwait.

Luxembourg

The shares may not be offered or sold in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, except for shares which are offered in circumstances that do not require the approval of a prospectus by the Luxembourg financial regulatory authority and the publication of such prospectus pursuant to the law of July 10, 2005 on prospectuses for securities. The shares are offered to a limited number of high net worth individual investors or to institutional investors, in all cases under circumstances designed to preclude a distribution that would be other than a private placement. This document may not be reproduced or used for any purposes, or furnished to any persons other than those to whom copies have been sent.

Mexico

No actions, applications nor filings have been undertaken in Mexico, whether before the National Banking and Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores or CNBV*) nor the Mexican Stock Exchange (*Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, or BMV*), in order to make a public offering in said territory, with or without price, through mass media and to indeterminate subjects to subscribe, acquire, sell or otherwise assign the shares, in any form or manner.

This document is not intended to be distributed through mass media to indeterminate subjects, nor to serve as an application for the registration of the shares before any securities registry or exchange in Mexico, nor as a prospectus for their public offering in said jurisdiction. No financial authority nor securities exchange in Mexico have reviewed or assessed the particulars of the shares or their offering, and in no case will they assert the goodness of the shares, the solvency of the issuer, nor the exactitude or veracity of the information contained herein, and will not validate acts.

You are solely responsible if you have procured this copy of this document yourself or came by it through your own means out of your own accord, regardless of the source. If you have received one such copy from either the issuer or the underwriter the shares are being offered to you under the private offering exceptions in the Securities Market Law (SML), for which you must be in one of the following situations:

(a) You are either an institutional investor within the meaning of Article 2, Roman numeral XVII, of the SML and regarded as such pursuant to the laws of Mexico, or a qualified investor because pursuant to

Table of Contents

Article 2, Roman numeral XVI, of said statute you have the income, assets or qualitative characteristics provided for under Article 1, Roman numeral XIII of the General Provisions Applicable to Issuers of Securities and other Participants in the Securities Market, which require that you have maintained, in average over the past year, investments in securities (within the meaning of the SML) for an amount equal or greater than 1,500,000 Investment Units (*Unidades de Inversión, UDIs*), or in each of the last 2 years had a gross annual income equal to or greater than 500,000 such Investment Units;

(b) You are a member of a group of less than 100 individually identified people to whom the shares are being offered directly and personally; or

(c) You are an employee of the issuer and a beneficiary of a generally-applicable employee benefit plan or program of said issuer.

You may be further required to expressly reiterate that you fall into either of said exceptions, that you further understand that the private offering of shares has less documentary and information requirements than public offerings do, and to waive the right to claim on any lacking thereof.

Netherlands

The shares may not, directly or indirectly, be offered or acquired in the Netherlands and this offering memorandum may not be circulated in the Netherlands, as part of an initial distribution or any time thereafter, other than to individuals or (legal) entities who or which qualify as qualified investors within the meaning of Article 1:1 of the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) as amended from time to time.

Norway

This offering document has not been approved or disapproved by, or registered with, the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority (Finanstilsynet) nor the Norwegian Registry of Business Enterprises, and the shares are marketed and sold in Norway on a private placement basis and under other applicable exceptions from the offering prospectus requirements as provided for pursuant to the Norwegian Securities Trading Act and the Norwegian Securities Trading Regulation.

Oman

The information contained in this prospectus neither constitutes a public offer of securities in the Sultanate of Oman as contemplated by the Commercial Companies Law of Oman (Royal Decree 4/74) or the Capital Market Law of Oman (Royal Decree 80/98), nor does it constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of any offer to buy Non-Omani securities in the Sultanate of Oman as contemplated by Article 139 of the Executive Regulations of the Capital Market Law (issued by Decision No.1/2009). Additionally, this prospectus is not intended to lead to the conclusion of a contract for the sale or purchase of securities in Oman.

The recipient of this prospectus in Oman represents that it is a financial institution and is a sophisticated investor (as described in Article 139 of the Executive Regulations of the Capital Market Law) and that its officers/employees have such experience in business and financial matters that they are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of investments.

This prospectus has been sent at the request of the investor in Oman, and by receiving this prospectus, the person or entity to whom it has been issued and sent understands, acknowledges and agrees that this prospectus has not been approved by the CMA or any other regulatory body or authority in Oman, nor has any authorization, license or approval been received from the CMA or any other regulatory authority in Oman, to market, offer, sell, or distribute the shares within Oman.

Table of Contents

No marketing, offering, selling or distribution of any financial or investment products or services has been or will be made from within Oman and no subscription to any securities, products or financial services may or will be consummated within Oman. The distributor of the prospectus is neither a company licensed by the CMA to provide investment advisory, brokerage, or portfolio management services in Oman, nor a bank licensed by the Central Bank of Oman to provide investment banking services in Oman. The distributor of the prospectus does not advise persons or entities resident or based in Oman as to the appropriateness of investing in or purchasing or selling securities or other financial products.

Nothing contained in this prospectus is intended to constitute Omani investment, legal, tax, accounting or other professional advice. This prospectus is for your information only, and nothing herein is intended to endorse or recommend a particular course of action. You should consult with an appropriate professional for specific advice on the basis of your situation.

Any recipient of this prospectus and any purchaser of the shares pursuant to this prospectus shall not market, distribute, resell, or offer to resell the shares within Oman without complying with the requirements of applicable Omani law, nor copy or otherwise distribute this prospectus to others.

Portugal

This document does not constitute an offer or an invitation by or on behalf of General Motors Company to subscribe or purchase any shares. It may not be used for or in connection with any offer to, or solicitation by, anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. The distribution of this presentation/marketing material and the marketing of the shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this presentation/marketing material comes are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions.

No action has been taken or will be taken by General Motors Company that would permit a public offering of shares or the circulation or distribution of this presentation/marketing material or any material in relation to the Company or the shares, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Prospective investors should understand the risks of investing in the shares before they make their investment decision. They should make their own independent decision to invest in the shares and as to whether an investment in such shares are appropriate or proper for them based upon their own judgment and upon advice from such advisors as they consider necessary.

Russia

Not for release, distribution or publication, directly or indirectly, into or in the Russian Federation. Information contained herein is not an offer, or an invitation to make offers, sell, purchase, exchange or transfer any securities in Russia or to or for the benefit of any Russian person or any person in the Russian Federation, and does not constitute an advertisement or offering of any securities in Russia within the meaning of Russian securities laws to any person other than a qualified investor (as defined in Russian securities laws). This information must not be passed on to third parties or otherwise be made publicly available in Russia. The shares have not been and will not be registered in Russia or admitted to public placement and/or public circulation in Russia. The shares are not intended for offering, placement or circulation in Russia, except as permitted by Russian law (each as defined in Russian securities laws).

Singapore

The offer or invitation which is the subject of this document is only allowed to be made to the persons set out herein. Moreover, this document is not a prospectus as defined in the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore (SFA) and accordingly, statutory liability under the SFA in relation to the content of the document will not apply.

Table of Contents

As this document has not been and will not be lodged with or registered as a document by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, this document and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than: (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA; (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person who is:

(a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or

(b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor,

shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 of the SFA except:

(1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms that such shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired at a consideration of not less than S\$200,000 (or its equivalent foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets;

(2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or

(3) by operation of law.

By accepting this document, the recipient hereof represents and warrants that he is entitled to receive such report in accordance with the restrictions set forth above and agrees to be bound by the limitations contained herein. Any failure to comply with these limitations may constitute a violation of law.

South Korea

The shares may not be offered, sold and delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in South Korea or to any resident of South Korea except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of South Korea, including the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law and the decrees and regulations thereunder. The shares have not been registered with the Financial Services Commission of South Korea for public offering in South Korea. Furthermore, the shares may not be re-sold to South Korean residents unless the purchaser of the shares complies with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to government approval requirements under the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law and its subordinate decrees and regulations) in connection with their purchase.

Spain

This offer of shares of General Motors Company has not been and will not be registered with the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores or CNMV*) and, therefore, no shares of General Motors Company may be offered, sold or distributed in any manner, nor may any resale of

Table of Contents

the shares be carried out in Spain except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offer of securities in Spain or are exempted from the obligation to publish a prospectus, as set forth in Spanish Securities Market Act (*Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores*) and Royal Decree 1310/2005, of 4 November, and other applicable regulations, as amended from time to time, or otherwise without complying with all legal and regulatory requirements in relation thereto. Neither the prospectus nor any offering or advertising materials relating to the shares of General Motors Company have been or will be registered with the CNMV and therefore they are not intended for the public offer of the shares of General Motors Company in Spain.

Sweden

THIS OFFERING DOCUMENT IS NOT A PROSPECTUS AND HAS NOT BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROSPECTUS REQUIREMENTS LAID DOWN IN THE SWEDISH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TRADING ACT (*LAG (1991:980) OM HANDEL MED FINANSIELLA INSTRUMENT*) NOR ANY OTHER SWEDISH ENACTMENT. NEITHER THE SWEDISH FINANCIAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY NOR ANY OTHER SWEDISH REGULATORY BODY HAS EXAMINED, APPROVED OR REGISTERED THIS OFFERING DOCUMENT.

NO SHARES WILL BE OFFERED OR SOLD TO ANY INVESTOR IN SWEDEN EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WILL NOT RESULT IN A REQUIREMENT TO PREPARE A PROSPECTUS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE SWEDISH FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TRADING ACT.

Switzerland

This document does not constitute a prospectus within the meaning of Article 652a of the Swiss Code of Obligations. The shares of General Motors Company may not be sold directly or indirectly in or into Switzerland except in a manner which will not result in a public offering within the meaning of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Neither this document nor any other offering materials relating to the shares may be disturbed, published or otherwise made available in Switzerland except in a manner which will not constitute a public offer of the shares of General Motors Company in Switzerland.

United Arab Emirates

The Global Offering has not been approved or licensed by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Securities and Commodities Authority of the UAE and/or any other relevant licensing authority in the UAE including any licensing authority incorporated under the laws and regulations of any of the free zones established and operating in the territory of the UAE, in particular the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA), a regulatory authority of the Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC). The Global Offering does not constitute a public offer of securities in the UAE, DIFC and/or any other free zone in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law, Federal Law No 8 of 1984 (as amended), DFSA Offered Securities Rules and NASDAQ Dubai Listing Rules, accordingly, or otherwise. The shares may not be offered to the public in the UAE and/or any of the free zones.

The shares may be offered and issued only to a limited number of investors in the UAE or any of its free zones who qualify as sophisticated investors under the relevant laws and regulations of the UAE or the free zone concerned.

United Kingdom

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) in connection with the issue or sale of the shares in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of such Act does not apply to us and it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of such Act with respect to anything done by it in relation to any shares in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Table of Contents

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Robert C. Shrosbree, Esq., Attorney, GM Legal Staff, and certain other legal matters related to the securities will be passed upon for us by Jenner & Block LLP. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the underwriters by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP.

Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP acts as counsel to the Executive Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors and has acted as our counsel, and as counsel for certain of our subsidiaries, in various matters.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of General Motors Company as of December 31, 2009 (Successor) and for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor), and of General Motors Corporation as of December 31, 2008 (Predecessor), the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor) and each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2008 (Predecessor), included in this Prospectus and the related financial statement schedule of General Motors Company included elsewhere in the registration statement, and the effectiveness of General Motors Company's internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports appearing herein and elsewhere in the registration statement which reports (1) express an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule and include explanatory paragraphs relating to: (a) the Successor's acquisition of substantially all of the assets and assumption of certain of the liabilities of the Predecessor in accordance with the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Court sale order dated July 5, 2009 and the resulting application of fresh-start reporting, which resulted in a lack of comparability between the financial statements of the Successor and the Predecessor; (b) the Predecessor's adoption of new or revised accounting standards, and (c) a retrospective change in the Successor's reportable segments, and (2) express an adverse opinion on the effectiveness of General Motors Company's internal control over financial reporting because of a material weakness. Such financial statements and financial statement schedule have been so included in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Ally Financial Inc. (formerly GMAC Inc.) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, included in the registration statement at Exhibit 99.1, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing in the registration statement at Exhibit 99.1. Such financial statements have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the securities offered in this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of the registration statement and does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement. For further information about us and our securities, you should refer to the registration statement. Statements made in this prospectus as to the content of any contract, agreement, or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement are not necessarily complete. With respect to those statements, you should refer to the corresponding exhibit for a more complete description of the matter involved and read all statements in this prospectus in light of that exhibit. We have included or incorporated by reference copies of these documents as exhibits to our registration statement.

Table of Contents

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports and other information with the SEC. Our filings with the SEC are available to the public on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Those filings are also available to the public on our corporate website at www.gm.com. The information we file with the SEC or contained on, or linked to through, our corporate website or any other website that we may maintain is not part of this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. You may also read and copy, at the SEC's prescribed rates, any document we file with the SEC, including the registration statement (and its exhibits) of which this prospectus is a part, at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You can call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 to obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room.

Table of Contents

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Financial Statements</u>	F-2
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations of General Motors Company (Successor) for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets of General Motors Company (Successor) as of December 31, 2009 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) as of December 31, 2008</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of General Motors Company (Successor) for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity (Deficit) of General Motors Company (Successor) for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-9
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-11

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations of General Motors Company (Successor) for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)</u>	F-171
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets of General Motors Company (Successor) as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)</u>	F-172
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity (Deficit) of General Motors Company (Successor) for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)</u>	F-173
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows of General Motors Company (Successor) for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and General Motors Corporation (Predecessor) for the six months ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)</u>	F-174
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	F-175

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

General Motors Company, its Directors, and Stockholders:

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets of General Motors Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 (Successor) and General Motors Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 (Predecessor), and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Cash Flows and Equity (Deficit) for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor), the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor) and each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2008 (Predecessor) (Successor and Predecessor collectively, the Company). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of General Motors Company and subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 (Successor) and General Motors Corporation and subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 (Predecessor), and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor), the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor) and each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2008 (Predecessor), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on July 10, 2009 the Successor completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets and assumed certain of the liabilities of the Predecessor in accordance with the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Court sale order dated July 5, 2009. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 852, *Reorganizations*. The Successor applied fresh-start reporting and recognized the acquired net assets at fair value, resulting in a lack of comparability with the prior period financial statements of the Predecessor.

As discussed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Predecessor adopted ASC Topic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, effective January 1, 2008 and adopted amendments to ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*, effective January 1, 2009. In addition, on January 1, 2009, the Predecessor retrospectively adjusted the consolidated financial statements for all prior periods presented for the adoption of amendments to ASC Topic 810-10, *Consolidation*, which affect the reporting of noncontrolling interests in partially-owned consolidated subsidiaries, and for the adoption of ASC Topic 470-20, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*.

As discussed in Notes 3 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements, the consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect a change in the Successor's reportable segments pursuant to ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Successor's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated April 7, 2010 expressed an adverse opinion on the Successor's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Detroit, Michigan

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April 7, 2010 (August 18, 2010 as to the effects of the retrospective adjustment of reportable segments described in Notes 3 and 33 and November 1, 2010 as to the effects of the stock split described in Note 3)

F-2

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

General Motors Company, its Directors, and Stockholders:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of General Motors Company and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing in this Prospectus. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on that risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A material weakness related to ineffective controls over the period-end financial reporting process has been identified and included in management's assessment. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of General Motors Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 (Successor) and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Cash Flows and Equity (Deficit) for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor) and the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor). This report does not affect our report on such financial statements.

In our opinion, because of the effect of the material weakness identified above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet of General Motors Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 (Successor) and the related Consolidated Statements of Operations, Cash Flows and Equity (Deficit) for the period July 10, 2009 through

Table of Contents

December 31, 2009 (Successor) and the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (Predecessor). Our report dated April 7, 2010 (August 18, 2010 as to the effect of the restropective adjustment of reportable segments described in Notes 3 and 33) expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included explanatory paragraphs relating to (a) the Successor's acquisition of substantially all of the assets and assumption of certain of the liabilities of the Predecessor in accordance with the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Court sale order dated July 5, 2009 and the resulting application of fresh-start reporting, which resulted in a lack of comparability between the financial statements of the Successor and Predecessor; (b) the Predecessor's adoption of new or revised accounting standards and (c) a retrospective change in the Successor's reportable segments.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Detroit, Michigan

April 7, 2010

F-4

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In millions, except per share amounts)

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Net sales and revenue				
Sales	\$ 57,329	\$ 46,787	\$ 147,732	\$ 177,594
Other revenue	145	328	1,247	2,390
Total net sales and revenue	57,474	47,115	148,979	179,984
Costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	56,381	55,814	149,257	165,573
Selling, general and administrative expense	6,006	6,161	14,253	14,412
Other expenses, net	15	1,235	6,699	4,308
Total costs and expenses	62,402	63,210	170,209	184,293
Operating loss	(4,928)	(16,095)	(21,230)	(4,309)
Equity in income (loss) of and disposition of interest in GMAC		1,380	(6,183)	(1,245)
Interest expense	(694)	(5,428)	(2,525)	(3,076)
Interest income and other non-operating income, net	440	852	424	2,284
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(101)	(1,088)	43	
Reorganization gains, net (Note 2)		128,155		
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity income	(5,283)	107,776	(29,471)	(6,346)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1,000)	(1,166)	1,766	36,863
Equity income, net of tax	497	61	186	524
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,786)	109,003	(31,051)	(42,685)
Discontinued operations (Note 5)				
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax				256
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax				4,293
Income from discontinued operations				4,549
Net income (loss)	(3,786)	109,003	(31,051)	(38,136)
Less: Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(511)	115	108	(406)
Net income (loss) attributable to stockholders	(4,297)	109,118	(30,943)	(38,542)
Less: Cumulative dividends on preferred stock	131			
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ (4,428)	\$ 109,118	\$ (30,943)	\$ (38,542)
Earnings (loss) per share (Note 28)				
Basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$ (3.58)	\$ 178.63	\$ (53.47)	\$ (76.16)

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Income from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders				8.04
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$	(3.58)	\$ 178.63	\$ (53.47)
				\$ (68.12)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding		1,238	611	579
				566
Diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	\$	(3.58)	\$ 178.55	\$ (53.47)
				\$ (76.16)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to common stockholders				8.04
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$	(3.58)	\$ 178.55	\$ (53.47)
				\$ (68.12)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding		1,238	611	579
				566
Cash dividends per common share	\$		\$	0.50
				\$ 1.00
Amounts attributable to common stockholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	\$	(4,428)	\$ 109,118	\$ (30,943)
				\$ (43,091)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax				4,549
Net income (loss)	\$	(4,428)	\$ 109,118	\$ (30,943)
				\$ (38,542)

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In millions, except share amounts)

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,679	\$ 14,053
Marketable securities	134	141
Total cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	22,813	14,194
Restricted cash and marketable securities	13,917	672
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowance of \$250 and \$422)	7,518	7,918
Inventories	10,107	13,195
Assets held for sale	388	
Equipment on operating leases, net	2,727	5,142
Other current assets and deferred income taxes	1,777	3,146
Total current assets	59,247	44,267
Non-Current Assets		
Restricted cash and marketable securities	1,489	1,917
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	7,936	2,146
Assets held for sale	530	
Equipment on operating leases, net	3	442
Property, net	18,687	39,665
Goodwill	30,672	
Intangible assets, net	14,547	265
Deferred income taxes	564	98
Prepaid pension	98	109
Other assets (Note 15)	2,522	2,130
Total non-current assets	77,048	46,772
Total Assets	\$ 136,295	\$ 91,039
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 18,725	\$ 22,259
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	10,221	16,920
Liabilities held for sale	355	
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	846	4,002
Accrued expenses	22,288	32,427
Total current liabilities	52,435	75,608
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long-term debt	5,562	29,018
Liabilities held for sale	270	
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	8,708	28,919
Pensions	27,086	25,178
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	13,279	17,392

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Total non-current liabilities	54,905	100,507
Total liabilities	107,340	176,115
Commitments and contingencies (Note 21)		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value (2,000,000,000 shares authorized and 360,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009) (Notes 2 and 19)	6,998	
Equity (Deficit)		
Old GM		
Preferred stock, no par value (6,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding)		
Preference stock, \$0.10 par value (100,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding)		
Common stock, \$1 2/3 par value common stock (2,000,000,000 shares authorized, 800,937,541 shares issued and 610,483,231 shares outstanding at December 31, 2008)		1,017
General Motors Company		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value (5,000,000,000 shares authorized and 1,500,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009) (Notes 2 and 19)	15	
Capital surplus (principally additional paid-in capital)	24,040	16,489
Accumulated deficit	(4,394)	(70,727)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,588	(32,339)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	21,249	(85,560)
Noncontrolling interests	708	484
Total equity (deficit)	21,957	(85,076)
Total Liabilities and Equity (Deficit)	\$ 136,295	\$ 91,039

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In millions)

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,786)	\$ 109,003	\$ (31,051)	\$ (38,136)
Income (loss) income from discontinued operations				4,549
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(3,786)	109,003	(31,051)	(42,685)
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided by (used in) continuing operating activities				
Depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense	4,241	6,873	10,014	9,513
Goodwill impairment charges			610	
Delphi charges			4,797	1,547
Foreign currency translation and transaction (gain) loss	755	1,077	(1,705)	661
Impairment charges related to investments in GMAC	270		8,100	
Amortization of discount and issuance costs on debt issues	140	3,897	189	177
(Gain) loss related to Saab deconsolidation and bankruptcy filing	(59)	478		
Undistributed earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	(497)	1,036	(727)	293
OPEB expense	3,206	193	(2,115)	2,362
OPEB payments	(1,514)	(1,886)	(3,831)	(3,751)
VEBA withdrawals		9	1,355	1,694
Contributions to New VEBA	(252)			
Pension expense	364	3,041	4,862	1,799
Pension contributions	(4,318)	(586)	(1,067)	(937)
Gain on extinguishment of U.S. term loan		(906)		
Loss on extinguishment of UST GMAC Loan		1,994		
Loss on extinguishment of other debt	101			
Gain on disposition of GMAC Common Membership Interests		(2,477)		
Cash payments related to reorganizations gains, net		(408)		
Reorganization gains, net		(128,155)		
Provisions for deferred taxes	(1,427)	(600)	1,163	36,717
Change in other investments and miscellaneous assets	292	596	(395)	651
Change in other operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and disposals	3,372	(10,229)	94	(3,412)
Other	176	(1,253)	(2,358)	2,878
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operating activities	1,064	(18,303)	(12,065)	7,507
Cash provided by discontinued operating activities				224

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Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,064	(18,303)	(12,065)	7,731
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F-7

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

(In millions)

	Successor	January 1, 2009	Predecessor	
	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Cash flows from investing activities				
Expenditures for property	(1,862)	(3,517)	(7,530)	(7,542)
Investments in marketable securities, acquisitions	(158)	(202)	(3,771)	(10,155)
Investments in marketable securities, liquidations	171	185	5,866	8,119
Investment in GMAC		(884)		(1,022)
Investment in stock warrants	(25)			
Acquisition of companies, net of cash acquired	(2,127)		(1)	(46)
Increase in cash due to consolidation of CAMI		46		
Decrease in cash due to deconsolidation of Saab in February 2009		(41)		
Increase in cash due to consolidation of Saab in August 2009	222			
Distributions from GMAC received on GMAC common stock	72			
Operating leases, liquidations	564	1,307	3,610	3,165
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations				5,354
Proceeds from sale of business units/equity investments			232	
Proceeds from sale of real estate, plants, and equipment	67	38	347	332
Change in notes receivable	61	(23)	(430)	34
Change in restricted cash and marketable securities	5,171	(18,043)	(87)	23
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing investing activities	2,156	(21,134)	(1,764)	(1,738)
Cash used in discontinued investing activities				(22)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,156	(21,134)	(1,764)	(1,760)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Net decrease in short-term debt	(352)	(2,364)	(4,100)	(5,749)
Proceeds from UST Loan Facility and UST GMAC Loan		16,645	4,000	
Proceeds from funding by EDC	4,042			
Proceeds from the Receivables Program	30	260		
Proceeds from DIP Facility		33,300		
Proceeds from EDC Loan Facility		2,407		
Proceeds from issuance of other debt	1,365	345	5,928	2,131
Proceeds from German Facility	716	992		
Payments on the UST Loans	(1,361)			
Payments on Canadian Loan	(192)			
Payments on Receivables Program	(140)			
Payments on German Facility	(1,779)			
Payments on other debt	(1,787)	(6,072)	(1,702)	(1,403)
		(1,216)		

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Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash retained by MLC				
Payments to acquire noncontrolling interest	(100)		(5)	
Fees paid for debt modification			(63)	
Cash dividends paid to GM preferred stockholders	(97)			
Cash dividends paid to Old GM common stockholders			(283)	(567)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing financing activities	345	44,229	3,843	(5,588)
Cash provided by (used in) discontinued financing activities				(5)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	345	44,229	3,843	(5,593)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	492	168	(778)	316
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,057	4,960	(10,764)	694
Cash and cash equivalents reclassified as assets held for sale	(391)			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	19,013	14,053	24,817	24,123
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 22,679	\$ 19,013	\$ 14,053	\$ 24,817

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(In millions)

	Common Stockholders						
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Accumulated Equity (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity (Deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2006, Predecessor	\$ 943	\$ 15,946	\$ (29)	\$ (22,126)	\$ 1,190		\$ (4,076)
Net income (loss)			(38,542)		406	\$ (38,136)	(38,136)
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Foreign currency translation adjustments				998	29	1,027	
Cash flow hedging losses, net				(38)	(272)	(310)	
Unrealized loss on securities				(17)		(17)	
Defined benefit plans, net (Note 27)				6,043		6,043	
Other comprehensive income (loss)				6,986	(243)	6,743	6,743
Comprehensive income (loss)						\$ (31,393)	
Effects of accounting change regarding pension plans and OPEB plans measurement dates pursuant to ASC 715-20, net of tax			(425)	1,153			728
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle adoption of ASC 740-10, net of tax			137				137
Stock options		55					55
Conversion of GMAC Preferred Membership Interests		27					27
Cash dividends paid to Old GM common stockholders			(567)				(567)
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling interests					(88)		(88)
Dealership investments					(51)		(51)
Purchase of capped call option on Old GM common stock		(99)					(99)
Issuance of Series D debentures		171					171
Other					4		4
Balance at December 31, 2007, Predecessor	943	16,100	(39,426)	(13,987)	1,218		(35,152)
Net income (loss)			(30,943)		(108)	\$ (31,051)	(31,051)
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Foreign currency translation adjustments				(1,155)	(161)	(1,316)	
Cash flow hedging losses, net				(811)	(420)	(1,231)	
Unrealized loss on securities				(298)		(298)	
Defined benefit plans, net (Note 27)				(16,088)		(16,088)	
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(18,352)	(581)	(18,933)	(18,933)
Comprehensive income (loss)						\$ (49,984)	
Effects of GMAC adoption of ASC 820-10 and ASC 825-10			(76)				(76)
Stock options		32	1				33

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Common stock issued for settlement of Series D debentures	74	357					431
Cash dividends paid to Old GM common stockholders			(283)				(283)
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling interests					(46)		(46)
Other					1		1
Balance December 31, 2008, Predecessor	1,017	16,489	(70,727)	(32,339)	484		(85,076)
Net income (loss)			109,118		(115)	\$ 109,003	109,003
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Foreign currency translation adjustments				232	(85)		147
Cash flow hedging gains, net				99	177		276
Unrealized gain on securities				46			46
Defined benefit plans, net (Note 27)				(3,408)			(3,408)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				(3,031)	92		(2,939)
Comprehensive income (loss)						\$ 106,064	
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling interests					(26)		(26)
Other	1	5	(1)		(27)		(22)
Balance July 9, 2009, Predecessor	1,018	16,494	38,390	(35,370)	408		20,940

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(In millions)

	Common Stockholders			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity (Deficit)
	Common Stock(a)	Capital Surplus(a)	Accumulated Equity (Deficit)	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity (Deficit)
Balance July 9, 2009, Predecessor	1,018	16,494	38,390	(35,370)	408		20,940
Fresh-start reporting adjustments:							
Elimination of predecessor common stock, capital surplus and accumulated deficit	(1,018)	(16,494)	(38,390)				(55,902)
Elimination of accumulated other comprehensive loss				35,370			35,370
Issuance of GM common stock	12	18,779					18,791
Balance July 10, 2009 Successor	12	18,779			408		19,199
Net income (loss)			(4,297)		511	\$ (3,786)	(3,786)
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Foreign currency translation adjustments				157	(33)	124	
Unrealized gain on derivatives				(1)		(1)	
Unrealized gain on securities				2		2	
Defined benefit plans, net (Note 27)				1,430		1,430	
Other comprehensive income (loss)				1,588	(33)	1,555	1,555
Comprehensive income (loss)						\$ (2,231)	
Common stock related to settlement of UAW hourly retiree medical plan	3	4,933					4,936
Common stock warrants related to settlement of UAW hourly retiree medical plan		220					220
Participation in GM Daewoo equity rights offering		108			(108)		
Purchase of noncontrolling interest in CAMI					(100)		(100)
Cash dividends paid to GM preferred stockholders			(97)				(97)
Other					30		30
Balance December 31, 2009, Successor	\$ 15	\$ 24,040	\$ (4,394)	\$ 1,588	\$ 708		\$ 21,957

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- (a) Common stock and Capital surplus as of July 10, 2009 and December 31, 2009 are restated to reflect a three-for-one stock split effected on November 1, 2010.

Reference should be made to the notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-10

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Nature of Operations

General Motors Company was formed by the United States Department of the Treasury (UST) in 2009 originally as a Delaware limited liability company, Vehicle Acquisition Holdings LLC, and subsequently converted to a Delaware corporation, NGMCO, Inc. This company, which on July 10, 2009 acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of General Motors Corporation (363 Sale) and changed its name to General Motors Company, is sometimes referred to in these consolidated financial statements for the periods on or subsequent to July 10, 2009 as we, our, us, ourselves, the Company, General Motors, or GM, and is the successor entity solely for accounting and financial reporting purposes (Successor). General Motors Corporation is sometimes referred to in these consolidated financial statements, for the periods on or before July 9, 2009, as Old GM. Prior to July 10, 2009 Old GM operated the business of the Company, and pursuant to the agreement with the SEC Staff, as described in a no-action letter issued to Old GM by the SEC Staff on July 9, 2009 regarding GM filing requirements and those of MLC as subsequently defined, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements and related information of Old GM as it is our predecessor entity solely for accounting and financial reporting purposes (Predecessor). On July 10, 2009 in connection with the 363 Sale, General Motors Corporation changed its name to Motors Liquidation Company, which is sometimes referred to in these consolidated financial statements for the periods on or after July 10, 2009 as MLC. MLC continues to exist as a distinct legal entity for the sole purpose of liquidating its remaining assets and liabilities.

We develop, produce and market cars, trucks and parts worldwide. We analyze the results of our business through our three segments, which are GM North America (GMNA), GM Europe (GME), and General Motors International Operations (GMIO). Nonsegment operations are classified as Corporate. Corporate includes investments in GMAC, certain centrally recorded income and costs, such as interest, income taxes and corporate expenditures, certain nonsegment specific revenues and expenses, including costs related to the Delphi Benefit Guarantee Agreements (as subsequently defined in Note 19) and a portfolio of automotive retail leases.

We also own a 16.6% equity interest in GMAC Inc. (GMAC), which is accounted for as a cost method investment because we cannot exercise significant influence over GMAC. GMAC provides a broad range of financial services, including consumer vehicle financing, automotive dealership and other commercial financing, residential mortgage services, and automobile service contracts. On May 10, 2010 GMAC changed its name to Ally Financial, Inc.

Note 2. Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale

Background

Over time as Old GM's market share declined in North America, Old GM needed to continually restructure its business operations to reduce cost and excess capacity. In addition, legacy labor costs and obligations and capacity in its dealer network made Old GM less competitive than new entrants into the U.S. market. These factors continued to strain Old GM's liquidity. In 2005 Old GM incurred significant losses from operations and from restructuring activities such as providing support to Delphi Corporation (Delphi) and other efforts intended to reduce operating costs. Old GM managed its liquidity during this time through a series of cost reduction initiatives, capital markets transactions and sales of assets. However, the global credit market crisis had a dramatic effect on Old GM and the automotive industry. In the second half of 2008, the increased turmoil in the mortgage and overall credit markets (particularly the lack of financing for buyers or lessees of vehicles), the continued reductions in U.S. housing values, the volatility in the price of oil, recessions in the United States and Western Europe and the slowdown of economic growth in the rest of the world created a substantially more difficult business environment. The ability to execute capital markets transactions or sales of assets was extremely limited, vehicle sales in North America and Western Europe contracted severely, and the pace of vehicle sales in the rest of the world slowed. Old GM's liquidity position, as well as its operating performance, were negatively affected by these economic and industry conditions and by other financial and business factors, many of which were beyond its control.

As a result of these economic conditions and the rapid decline in sales in the three months ended December 31, 2008 Old GM determined that, despite the actions it had then taken to restructure its U.S. business, it would be unable to pay its obligations in the normal course of business in 2009 or service its debt in a timely fashion, which required the development of a new plan that depended on financial assistance from the U.S. government.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In December 2008 Old GM requested and received financial assistance from the U.S. government and entered into a loan and security agreement with the UST, which was subsequently amended (UST Loan Agreement). In early 2009 Old GM's business results and liquidity continued to deteriorate, and, as a result, Old GM obtained additional funding from the UST under the UST Loan Agreement. Old GM also received funding from Export Development Canada (EDC), a corporation wholly-owned by the government of Canada, under a loan and security agreement entered into in April 2009 (EDC Loan Facility).

As a condition to obtaining the loans under the UST Loan Agreement, Old GM was required to submit a Viability Plan in February 2009 that included specific actions intended to result in the following:

Repayment of all loans, interest and expenses under the UST Loan Agreement, and all other funding provided by the U.S. government;

Compliance with federal fuel efficiency and emissions requirements and commencement of domestic manufacturing of advanced technology vehicles;

Achievement of a positive net present value, using reasonable assumptions and taking into account all existing and projected future costs;

Rationalization of costs, capitalization and capacity with respect to its manufacturing workforce, suppliers and dealerships; and

A product mix and cost structure that is competitive in the U.S. marketplace.

The UST Loan Agreement also required Old GM to, among other things, use its best efforts to achieve the following restructuring targets:

Debt Reduction

Reduction of its outstanding unsecured public debt by not less than two-thirds through conversion of existing unsecured public debt into equity, debt and/or cash or by other appropriate means.

Labor Modifications

Reduction of the total amount of compensation paid to its U.S. employees so that, by no later than December 31, 2009, the average of such total amount is competitive with the average total amount of such compensation paid to U.S. employees of certain foreign-owned, U.S. domiciled automakers (transplant automakers);

Elimination of the payment of any compensation or benefits to U.S. employees who have been fired, laid-off, furloughed or idled, other than customary severance pay; and

Application of work rules for U.S. employees in a manner that is competitive with the work rules for employees of transplant automakers.

VEBA Modifications

Modification of its retiree healthcare obligations arising under the 2008 UAW Settlement Agreement under which responsibility for providing healthcare for International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW) retirees, their spouses and dependents would permanently shift from Old GM to the New Plan funded by the UAW Retiree Medical Benefits Trust (New VEBA), such that payment or contribution of not less than one-half of the value of each future payment was to be made in the form of Old GM common stock, subject to certain limitations.

F-12

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The UST Loan Agreement provided that if, by March 31, 2009 or a later date (not to exceed 30 days after March 31, 2009) as determined by the President's Designee (Certification Deadline), the President's Designee had not certified that Old GM had taken all steps necessary to achieve and sustain its long-term viability, international competitiveness and energy efficiency in accordance with the Viability Plan, then the loans and other obligations under the UST Loan Agreement were to become due and payable on the thirtieth day after the Certification Deadline.

On March 30, 2009 the President's Designee determined that the plan was not viable and required substantial revisions. In conjunction with the March 30, 2009 announcement, the administration announced that it would offer Old GM adequate working capital financing for a period of 60 days while it worked with Old GM to develop and implement a more accelerated and aggressive restructuring that would provide a sound long-term foundation. On March 31, 2009 Old GM and the UST agreed to postpone the Certification Deadline to June 1, 2009.

Old GM made further modifications to its Viability Plan in an attempt to satisfy the President's Designee's requirement that it undertake a substantially more accelerated and aggressive restructuring plan (Revised Viability Plan). The following is a summary of significant cost reduction and restructuring actions contemplated by the Revised Viability Plan, the most significant of which included reducing Old GM's indebtedness and VEBA obligations.

Indebtedness and VEBA obligations

In April 2009 Old GM commenced exchange offers for certain unsecured notes to reduce its unsecured debt in order to comply with the debt reduction condition of the UST Loan Agreement.

Old GM also commenced discussions with the UST regarding the terms of a potential restructuring of its debt obligations under the UST Loan Agreement, the UST GMAC Loan Agreement (as subsequently defined), and any other debt issued or owed to the UST in connection with those loan agreements pursuant to which the UST would exchange at least 50% of the total outstanding debt Old GM owed to it at June 1, 2009 for Old GM common stock.

In addition, Old GM commenced discussions with the UAW and the VEBA-settlement class representative regarding the terms of potential VEBA modifications.

Other cost reduction and restructuring actions

In addition to the efforts to reduce debt and modify the VEBA obligations, the Revised Viability Plan also contemplated the following cost reduction efforts:

Extended shutdowns of certain North American manufacturing facilities in order to reduce dealer inventory;

Refocus its resources on four core U.S. brands: Chevrolet, Cadillac, Buick and GMC;

Acceleration of the resolution for Saab Automobile AB (Saab), HUMMER and Saturn and no planned future investment for Pontiac, which was to be phased out by the end of 2010;

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Acceleration of the reduction in U.S. nameplates to 34 by 2010;

A reduction in the number of U.S. dealers from 6,246 in 2008 to 3,605 in 2010;

A reduction in the total number of plants in the U.S. to 34 by the end of 2010 and 31 by 2012; and

A reduction in the U.S. hourly employment levels from 61,000 in 2008 to 40,000 in 2010 as a result of the nameplate reductions, operational efficiencies and plant capacity reductions.

F-13

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Old GM had previously announced that it would reduce salaried employment levels on a global basis by 10,000 during 2009 and had instituted several programs to effect reductions in salaried employment levels. Old GM had also negotiated a revised labor agreement with the Canadian Auto Workers Union (CAW) to reduce its hourly labor costs to approximately the level paid to the transplant automakers; however, such agreement was contingent upon receiving longer term financial support for its Canadian operations from the Canadian federal and Ontario provincial governments.

Chapter 11 Proceedings

Old GM was not able to complete the cost reduction and restructuring actions in its Revised Viability Plan, including the debt reductions and VEBA modifications, which resulted in extreme liquidity constraints. As a result, on June 1, 2009 Old GM and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 (Chapter 11 Proceedings) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (Bankruptcy Code) in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (Bankruptcy Court).

In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM entered into a secured superpriority debtor-in-possession credit agreement with the UST and EDC (DIP Facility) and received additional funding commitments from EDC to support Old GM's Canadian operations.

The following table summarizes the total funding and funding commitments Old GM received from the U.S. and Canadian governments and the additional notes Old GM issued related thereto in the period December 31, 2008 through July 9, 2009 (dollars in millions):

Description of Funding Commitment	Funding and Funding Commitments	Additional Notes Issued(a)	Total Obligation
UST Loan Agreement (b)	\$ 19,761	\$ 1,172	\$ 20,933
EDC funding (c)	6,294	161	6,455
DIP Facility	33,300	2,221	35,521
Total	\$ 59,355	\$ 3,554	\$ 62,909

(a) Old GM did not receive any proceeds from the issuance of these promissory notes, which were issued as additional compensation to the UST and EDC.

(b) Includes debt of \$361 million, which the UST loaned to Old GM under the warranty program.

(c) Includes approximately \$2.4 billion from the EDC Loan Facility received in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and funding commitments of CAD \$4.5 billion (equivalent to \$3.9 billion when entered into) that were immediately converted into our equity. This funding was received on July 15, 2009.

363 Sale

On July 10, 2009 we completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Old GM and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries (collectively, the Sellers). The 363 Sale was consummated in accordance with the Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated June 26, 2009, as amended, (Purchase Agreement) between us and the Sellers, and pursuant to the Bankruptcy

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Court's sale order dated July 5, 2009.

In connection with the 363 Sale, the purchase price paid to Old GM was comprised of:

A credit bid in an amount equal to the total of: (1) debt of \$19.8 billion under Old GM's UST Loan Agreement, plus notes of \$1.2 billion issued as additional compensation for the UST Loan Agreement, plus interest on such debt Old GM owed as of the closing date of the 363 Sale; and (2) debt of \$33.3 billion under Old GM's DIP Facility, plus notes of \$2.2 billion issued as additional compensation for the DIP Facility, plus interest Old GM owed as of the closing date, less debt of \$8.2 billion owed under the DIP Facility;

F-14

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The UST's return of the warrants Old GM previously issued to it;

The issuance to MLC of 150 million shares (or 10%) of our common stock and warrants to acquire newly issued shares of our common stock initially exercisable for a total of 273 million shares of our common stock (or 15% on a fully diluted basis); and

Our assumption of certain specified liabilities of Old GM (including debt of \$7.1 billion owed under the DIP Facility). Under the Purchase Agreement, we are obligated to issue additional shares of our common stock to MLC (Adjustment Shares) in the event that allowed general unsecured claims against MLC, as estimated by the Bankruptcy Court, exceed \$35.0 billion. The maximum number of Adjustment Shares issuable is 30 million shares (subject to adjustment to take into account stock dividends, stock splits and other transactions). The number of Adjustment Shares to be issued is calculated based on the extent to which estimated general unsecured claims exceed \$35.0 billion with the maximum number of Adjustment Shares issued if estimated general unsecured claims total \$42.0 billion or more. We determined that it is probable that general unsecured claims allowed against MLC will ultimately exceed \$35.0 billion by at least \$2.0 billion. In that circumstance, we would be required to issue 8.6 million Adjustment Shares to MLC as an adjustment to the purchase price. At July 10, 2009 we accrued \$113 million in Other liabilities and deferred income taxes related to this contingent obligation.

Agreements with the UST, UAW Retiree Medical Benefits Trust and Export Development Canada

On July 10, 2009 we entered into the UST Credit Agreement and assumed debt of \$7.1 billion that Old GM incurred under its DIP Facility (UST Loans). Immediately after entering into the UST Credit Agreement, we made a partial prepayment, reducing the UST Loans principal balance to \$6.7 billion. We also entered into the VEBA Note Agreement and issued a note in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion (VEBA Notes) to the New VEBA. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary General Motors of Canada Limited (GMCL), we also entered into the amended and restated Canadian Loan Agreement with EDC, as a result of which GMCL has a CAD \$1.5 billion (equivalent to \$1.3 billion when entered into) term loan (Canadian Loan).

Refer to Note 18 for additional information on the UST Loans, VEBA Notes and the Canadian Loan.

Issuance of Common Stock, Preferred Stock and Warrants

On July 10, 2009 we issued the following securities to the UST, Canada GEN Investment Corporation (formerly 7176384 Canada Inc.), a corporation organized under the laws of Canada (Canada Holdings), the New VEBA and MLC:

UST

912.4 million shares of our common stock;

83.9 million shares of our Series A Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (Series A Preferred Stock);
Canada Holdings

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175.1 million shares of our common stock;

16.1 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock;
New VEBA

262.5 million shares of our common stock;

260.0 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock;

Warrant to acquire 45.5 million shares of our common stock;

F-15

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

MLC

150.0 million shares of our common stock; and

Two warrants, each to acquire 136.4 million shares of our common stock.

Preferred Stock

The shares of Series A Preferred Stock have a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share and accrue cumulative dividends at 9.0% per annum (payable quarterly on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15) that are payable if, as and when declared by our Board of Directors. So long as any share of the Series A Preferred Stock remains outstanding, no dividend or distribution may be declared or paid on our common stock unless all accrued and unpaid dividends have been paid on the Series A Preferred Stock, subject to exceptions, such as dividends on our common stock payable solely in shares of our common stock. On or after December 31, 2014 we may redeem, in whole or in part, the shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding, at a redemption price per share equal to \$25.00 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends, subject to limited exceptions.

The Series A Preferred Stock is classified as temporary equity because one of the holders, the UST, owns a significant percentage of our common stock and therefore has, and may continue to have, the ability to exert control, through its power to vote for the election of our directors, over various matters, which could include compelling us to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in 2014 or later. We believe that it is not probable that the UST or the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, as a class, will continue to have this ability to elect our directors at December 31, 2014 considering the government's stated intent with respect to its equity holdings in our company to dispose of its ownership interest as soon as practicable and considering provisions in the Stockholders Agreement we entered into with certain of our stockholders that provide a timeline under which the UST would use its reasonable best efforts to cause an initial public offering of our common stock to occur by July 10, 2010 unless we were already taking steps and proceeding with reasonable diligence to effect an initial public offering.

The Series A Preferred Stock will remain classified as temporary equity until the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock no longer own a majority of our common stock and therefore no longer have the ability to exert control, through the power to vote for the election of our directors, over various matters, including compelling us to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock when it becomes callable by us on and after December 31, 2014. The reclassification of the Series A Preferred Stock to permanent equity would occur upon the earlier of: (1) the holders of Series A Preferred Stock no longer owning a majority (greater than 50%) of our common stock; or (2) the UST no longer holding any Series A Preferred Stock, which would result in the remaining holders of Series A Preferred Stock, as a class, owning less than 50% of our common stock. Upon the occurrence of either of these two events, the existing carrying amount of the Series A Preferred Stock would be reclassified to permanent equity.

Our Series A Preferred Stock is recorded at a discount of \$2.0 billion. We are not accreting the Preferred Stock to its redemption amount of \$9.0 billion because we believe it is not probable that the UST or the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, as a class, will continue to have this ability to elect a majority of our directors in 2014. If it becomes probable that the UST or the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock, as a class, will continue to have this ability to elect a majority of our directors in 2014, then we would begin accreting to the redemption value from the date this condition becomes probable to December 31, 2014.

Regardless of whether we accrete the Series A Preferred Stock, upon a redemption or purchase of any or all Series A Preferred Stock, the difference, if any, between the recorded amount of the Series A Preferred Stock being redeemed or purchased and the consideration paid would be recorded as a charge to Net income attributable to common shareholders. If all of the Series A Preferred Stock were to be redeemed or purchased at its par value, the amount of the charge would be \$2.0 billion.

Warrants

The first tranche of warrants issued to MLC is exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2016, with an exercise price of \$10.00 per share. The second tranche of warrants issued to MLC is exercisable at any time prior to July 10, 2019, with an exercise price of

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

\$18.33 per share. The warrant issued to the New VEBA is exercisable at any time prior to December 31, 2015, with an exercise price of \$42.31 per share. The number of shares of our common stock underlying each of the warrants issued to MLC and the New VEBA and the per share exercise price are subject to adjustment as a result of certain events, including stock splits, reverse stock splits and stock dividends.

Additional Modifications to Pension and Other Postretirement Plans Contingent upon the Emergence from Bankruptcy

We modified the U.S. hourly pension plan, the U.S. executive retirement plan, the U.S. salaried life plan, the non-UAW hourly retiree medical plan and the U.S. hourly life plan. These modifications became effective upon the completion of the 363 Sale. The key modifications were:

Elimination of the post 65 benefits and capping the pre 65 benefits in the non-UAW hourly retiree medical plan;

Capping the life benefit for non-UAW retirees and future retirees at \$10,000 in the U.S. hourly life plan;

Capping the life benefit for existing salaried retirees at \$10,000, reduced the retiree benefit for future salaried retirees and eliminated the executive benefit for the U.S. salaried life plan;

Elimination of a portion of nonqualified benefits in the U.S. executive retirement plan; and

Elimination of the flat monthly special lifetime benefit of \$66.70 that was to commence on January 1, 2010 for the U.S. hourly pension plan.

Accounting for the Effects of the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale

Chapter 11 Proceedings

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 852, Reorganizations, (ASC 852) is applicable to entities operating under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. ASC 852 generally does not affect the application of U.S. GAAP that we and Old GM followed to prepare the consolidated financial statements, but it does require specific disclosures for transactions and events that were directly related to the Chapter 11 Proceedings and transactions and events that resulted from ongoing operations.

Old GM prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the guidance in ASC 852 in the period June 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009. Revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions for losses directly related to the Chapter 11 Proceedings were recorded in Reorganization gains, net. Reorganization gains, net do not constitute an element of operating loss due to their nature and due to the requirement of ASC 852 that they be reported separately. Old GM's balance sheet prior to the 363 Sale distinguished prepetition liabilities subject to compromise from prepetition liabilities not subject to compromise and from postpetition liabilities. Cash amounts provided by or used in the Chapter 11 Proceedings are separately disclosed in the statement of cash flows.

Application of Fresh-Start Reporting

The Bankruptcy Court did not determine a reorganization value in connection with the 363 Sale. Reorganization value is defined as the value of our assets without liabilities. In order to apply fresh-start reporting, ASC 852 requires that total postpetition liabilities and allowed claims be in excess of reorganization value and prepetition stockholders receive less than 50.0% of our common stock. Based on our estimated reorganization value, we determined that on July 10, 2009 both the criteria of ASC 852 were met and, as a result, we applied fresh-start reporting.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Our reorganization value was determined using the sum of:

Our discounted forecast of expected future cash flows from our business subsequent to the 363 Sale, discounted at rates reflecting perceived business and financial risks;

The fair value of operating liabilities;

The fair value of our non-operating assets, primarily our investments in nonconsolidated affiliates and cost method investments; and

The amount of cash we maintained at July 10, 2009 that we determined to be in excess of the amount necessary to conduct our normal business activities.

The sum of the first, third and fourth bullet items equals our Enterprise value.

Our discounted forecast of expected future cash flows included:

Forecasted cash flows for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and the years ending 2010 through 2014, for each of Old GM's former segments (refer to Note 3 for a discussion of our change in segments) and for certain subsidiaries that incorporated:

Industry seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of vehicle sales and our related market share as follows:

Worldwide 59.1 million vehicles and market share of 11.9% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 81.0 million vehicles and market share of 12.2% in 2014;

North America 14.2 million vehicles and market share of 17.8% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 19.8 million vehicles and decreasing market share of 17.6% in 2014;

Europe 16.8 million vehicles and market share of 9.5% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 22.5 million vehicles and market share of 10.3% in 2014;

LAAM 6.1 million vehicles and market share of 18.0% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 7.8 million vehicles and market share of 18.4% in 2014;

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AP 22.0 million vehicles and market share of 8.4% based on vehicle sales volume in 2010 increasing to 30.8 million vehicles and market share of 8.6% in 2014;

Projected product mix, which incorporates the 2010 introductions of the Chevrolet Volt, Chevrolet/Holden Cruze, Cadillac CTS Coupe, Opel/Vauxhall Meriva and Opel/Vauxhall Astra Station Wagon;

Projected changes in our cost structure due to restructuring initiatives that encompass reduction of hourly and salaried employment levels by approximately 18,000;

The terms of the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement, which released us from UAW retiree healthcare claims incurred after December 31, 2009;

F-18

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Projected capital spending to support existing and future products, which range from \$4.9 billion in 2010 to \$6.0 billion in 2014; and

Anticipated changes in global market conditions.

A terminal value, which was determined using a growth model that applied long-term growth rates ranging from 0.5% to 6.0% and a weighted average long-term growth rate of 2.6% to our projected cash flows beyond 2014. The long-term growth rates were based on our internal projections as well as industry growth prospects; and

Discount rates that considered various factors including bond yields, risk premiums, and tax rates to determine a weighted-average cost of capital (WACC), which measures a company's cost of debt and equity weighted by the percentage of debt and equity in a company's target capital structure. We used discount rates ranging from 16.5% to 23.5% and a weighted-average rate of 22.8%.

To estimate the value of our investment in nonconsolidated affiliates we used multiple valuation techniques, but we primarily used discounted cash flow analyses. Our excess cash of \$33.8 billion, including Restricted cash and marketable securities of \$21.2 billion, represents cash in excess of the amount necessary to conduct our ongoing day-to-day business activities and to keep them running as a going concern. Refer to Note 14 for additional discussion of Restricted cash and marketable securities.

Our estimate of reorganization value assumes the achievement of the future financial results contemplated in our forecasted cash flows, and there can be no assurance that we will realize that value. The estimates and assumptions used are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, and there is no assurance that anticipated financial results will be achieved. Assumptions used in our discounted cash flow analysis that have the most significant effect on our estimated reorganization value include:

Our estimated WACC;

Our estimated long-term growth rates; and

Our estimate of industry sales and our market share in each of Old GM's former segments.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table reconciles our enterprise value to our estimated reorganization value and the estimated fair value of our Equity (in millions except per share amounts):

	Successor July 10, 2009
Enterprise value	\$ 36,747
Plus: Fair value of operating liabilities (a)	80,832
Estimated reorganization value (fair value of assets) (b)	117,579
Adjustments to tax and employee benefit-related assets (c)	(6,074)
Goodwill (c)	30,464
Carrying amount of assets	\$ 141,969
Enterprise value	\$ 36,747
Less: Fair value of debt	(15,694)
Less: Fair value of warrants issued to MLC (additional paid-in-capital)	(2,405)
Less: Fair value of liability for Adjustment Shares	(113)
Less: Fair value of noncontrolling interests	(408)
Less: Fair value of Series A Preferred Stock (d)	(1,741)
Fair value of common equity (common stock and additional paid-in capital)	\$ 16,386
Common shares outstanding (d)	1,238
Per share value	\$ 13.24

- (a) Operating liabilities are our total liabilities excluding the liabilities listed in the reconciliation above of our enterprise value to the fair value of our common equity.
- (b) Reorganization value does not include assets with a carrying amount of \$1.8 billion and a fair value of \$2.0 billion at July 9, 2009 that MLC retained.
- (c) The application of fresh-start reporting resulted in the recognition of goodwill. When applying fresh-start reporting, certain accounts, primarily employee benefit and income tax related, were recorded at amounts determined under specific U.S. GAAP rather than at fair value and the difference between the U.S. GAAP and fair value amounts gives rise to goodwill, which is a residual. Further, we recorded valuation allowances against certain of our deferred tax assets, which under ASC 852 also resulted in goodwill. Our employee related obligations were recorded in accordance with ASC 712 and ASC 715, and deferred income taxes were recorded in accordance with ASC 740.

(d)

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The 260 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock, 263 million shares of our common stock, and warrant to acquire 45.5 million shares of our common stock issued to the New VEBA on July 10, 2009 were not considered outstanding until the UAW retiree medical plan was settled on December 31, 2009. The fair value of these instruments was included in the liability recognized at July 10, 2009 for this plan. The common shares issued to the New VEBA are excluded from common shares outstanding at July 10, 2009. Refer to Note 19 for a discussion of the termination of our UAW hourly retiree medical plan and Mitigation Plan and the resulting payment terms to the New VEBA.

F-20

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Effect of 363 Sale Transaction and Application of Fresh-Start Reporting**

The following table summarizes the adjustments to Old GM's consolidated balance sheet as a result of the 363 Sale and the application of fresh-start reporting and presents our consolidated balance sheet at July 10, 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor July 9, 2009	Reorganization via 363 Sale Adjustments	Fresh-Start Reporting Adjustments	Successor after Reorganization via 363 Sale and Fresh- Start Reporting Adjustments July 10, 2009
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,054	\$ (41)	\$	\$ 19,013
Marketable securities	139			139
Total cash and marketable securities	19,193	(41)		19,152
Restricted cash and marketable securities	20,290	(1,175)		19,115
Accounts and notes receivable, net	8,396	3,859	(79)	12,176
Inventories	9,802	(140)	(66)	9,596
Equipment on operating leases, net	3,754	2	90	3,846
Other current assets and deferred income taxes	1,874	75	69	2,018
Total current assets	63,309	2,580	14	65,903
Non-Current Assets				
Restricted cash and marketable securities	1,401	(144)		1,257
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	1,972	4	3,822	5,798
Equipment on operating leases, net	23		3	26
Property, net	36,216	(137)	(17,579)	18,500
Goodwill			30,464	30,464
Intangible assets, net	210		15,864	16,074
Deferred income taxes	79	550	43	672
Prepaid pension	121		(24)	97
Other assets	1,244	(12)	1,946	3,178
Total non-current assets	41,266	261	34,539	76,066
Total Assets	\$ 104,575	\$ 2,841	\$ 34,553	\$ 141,969
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (DEFICIT)				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 13,067	\$ (42)	\$ 42	\$ 13,067
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	43,412	(30,179)	(56)	13,177
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	187	1,645	124	1,956
Accrued expenses	25,607	(81)	(1,132)	24,394
Total current liabilities	82,273	(28,657)	(1,022)	52,594
Non-Current Liabilities				
Long-term debt	4,982	(977)	(1,488)	2,517

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Postretirement benefits other than pensions	3,954	14,137	310	18,401
Pensions	15,434	14,432	2,113	31,979
Liabilities subject to compromise	92,611	(92,611)		
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	14,449	278	811	15,538
Total non-current liabilities	131,430	(64,741)	1,746	68,435
Total Liabilities	213,703	(93,398)	724	121,029
Preferred stock		1,741		1,741
Equity (Deficit)				
Old GM				
Preferred stock				
Preference stock				
Common stock	1,018		(1,018)	
Capital surplus (principally additional paid-in capital)	16,494		(16,494)	
General Motors Company				
Common stock		12		12
Capital surplus (principally additional paid-in capital)		18,779		18,779
Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	(91,602)	63,492	28,110	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(35,370)	12,295	23,075	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(109,460)	94,578	33,673	18,791
Noncontrolling interests	332	(80)	156	408
Total equity (deficit)	(109,128)	94,498	33,829	19,199
Total Liabilities and Equity (Deficit)	\$ 104,575	\$ 2,841	\$ 34,553	\$ 141,969

F-21

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Reorganization Via 363 Sale Adjustments**

The following table summarizes the reorganization adjustments previously discussed including the liabilities that were extinguished or reclassified from Liabilities subject to compromise as part of the 363 Sale (dollars in millions):

	UST(a)	Canada Holdings(b)	New VEBA(c)	Pension and OPEB(d)	MLC(e)	Other(f)	Total
Assets MLC retained, net	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,797	\$	\$ 1,797
Accounts payable (principally trade)					(42)		(42)
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt extinguished	(31,294)	(5,972)			(1,278)		(38,544)
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt assumed	7,073	1,292					8,365
Net reduction to short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	(24,221)	(4,680)			(1,278)		(30,179)
Postretirement benefits other than pensions, current			1,409	236			1,645
Accrued expenses	(54)			219	(310)	64	(81)
Total current liabilities	(24,275)	(4,680)	1,409	455	(1,630)	64	(28,657)
Long-term debt extinguished					(977)		(977)
Postretirement benefits other than pensions, non-current			10,547	3,590			14,137
Pensions				14,432			14,432
Liabilities subject to compromise	(20,824)		(19,687)	(23,453)	(28,553)	(94)	(92,611)
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes				391	(184)	71	278
Total liabilities	(45,099)	(4,680)	(7,731)	(4,585)	(31,344)	41	(93,398)
Accumulated other comprehensive income balances relating to entities MLC retained					(21)		(21)
Additional EDC funding		(3,887)					(3,887)
Fair value of preferred stock issued	1,462	279					1,741
Fair value of common stock issued	12,076	2,324			1,986		16,386
Fair value of warrants					2,405		2,405
Release of valuation allowances and other tax adjustments						(751)	(751)
Reorganization gain	(31,561)	(5,964)	(7,731)	(4,585)	(25,177)	(710)	(75,728)
Amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests					(80)		(80)
Amounts recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income as part of Reorganization			7,731	4,585			12,316

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via 363 Sale adjustments

Total retained earnings adjustment	\$ (31,561)	\$ (5,964)	\$	\$	\$ (25,257)	\$ (710)	\$ (63,492)
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- (a) Liabilities owed to the UST under the UST Loan Agreement of \$20.6 billion, with accrued interest of \$251 million, and under the DIP Facility of \$30.9 billion with accrued interest of \$54 million and borrowings related to the warranty program of \$361 million were extinguished in connection with the 363 Sale through the assumption of the UST Loans of \$7.1 billion and the issuance of 912 million shares of our common stock with a fair value of \$12.1 billion and 84 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock with a fair value of \$1.5 billion.
- (b) Liabilities owed to Canada Holdings under the EDC Loan Facility of \$2.6 billion and under the DIP Facility of \$3.4 billion were extinguished in connection with the 363 Sale through the assumption of the Canadian Loan of CAD \$1.5 billion (equivalent of \$1.3 billion when entered into) and the issuance of 175 million shares of our common stock with a fair value of \$2.3 billion and

F-22

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16 million shares of Series A Preferred Stock with a fair value of \$279 million. In addition, we recorded an increase in Accounts and notes receivable, net of \$3.9 billion at July 10, 2010 for amounts to be received from the EDC in exchange for the equity Canada Holdings received in connection with the 363 Sale.

- (c) As a result of modifications to the UAW hourly retiree medical plan that became effective upon the 363 Sale, we recorded a reorganization gain of \$7.7 billion that represented the difference between the carrying amount of our \$19.7 billion plan obligation at July 9, 2009 and the July 10, 2009 actuarially determined value of \$12.0 billion for our modified plan based on the revised terms of the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement. Our obligation to the UAW hourly retiree medical plan was settled on December 31, 2009. Prior to the December 31, 2009 settlement, the VEBA Notes, Series A Preferred Stock, common stock and warrants contributed to the New VEBA were not considered outstanding. Refer to Note 19 for additional information on the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement.
- (d) As a result of modifications to benefit plans that became effective upon the 363 Sale, we recorded a reorganization gain of \$4.6 billion, which represented the difference between the carrying amount of our obligations under certain plans at July 9, 2009, and our new actuarially determined obligations at July 10, 2009. Major changes include:

For the non-UAW hourly retiree health care plan, we recorded a \$2.7 billion gain resulting from elimination of post 65 benefits and placing a cap on pre 65 benefits;

For retiree life insurance we recorded a \$923 million gain, resulting from capping benefits at \$10,000 for non-UAW hourly retirees and future retirees, capping benefits at \$10,000 for existing salaried retirees, reducing benefits for future salaried retirees, and elimination of executive benefits;

For the U.S. supplemental executive retirement plan, we recorded a \$221 million gain from the elimination of a portion of nonqualified benefits; and

For the U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan, we recorded a \$675 million gain, representing the net of a \$3.3 billion obligation decrease resulting from the elimination of the flat monthly special lifetime benefit that was to commence on January 1, 2010, offset by an obligation increase of \$2.6 billion from a discount rate decrease from 6.25% to 5.83% and other assumption changes.

- (e) Represents the net liabilities MLC retained in connection with the 363 Sale, primarily consisting of Old GM's unsecured debt and amounts owed to the UST under the DIP Facility of \$1.2 billion. These net liabilities were settled in exchange for assets retained by MLC with a carrying amount of \$1.8 billion and a fair value of \$2.0 billion, 150 million shares of our common stock with a fair value of \$2.0 billion, warrants to acquire an additional 273 million shares of our common stock with a fair value of \$2.4 billion and the right to contingently receive the Adjustment Shares. We increased Other liabilities and deferred income taxes to reflect the estimated fair value of \$113 million for our obligation to issue the Adjustment Shares to MLC.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of the assets MLC retained (dollars in millions):

Predecessor

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	Carrying amount at July 9, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41
Restricted cash and marketable securities, current	1,175
Accounts and notes receivable, net	28
Inventories	140
Equipment on operating leases, net	(2)
Other current assets and deferred income taxes	46
Restricted cash and marketable securities, non-current	144
Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	(4)
Property, net	137
Deferred income taxes	80
Other assets, non-current	12
 Total assets	 \$ 1,797

F-23

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (f) We assumed \$94 million of certain employee benefit obligations that were included in Liabilities subject to compromise that are now included in Accrued expenses (\$64 million) and Other liabilities (\$30 million). These primarily relate to postemployment benefits not modified as a part of the 363 Sale. In addition, in connection with the 363 Sale, we concluded that it was more likely than not that certain net deferred tax assets, primarily in Brazil, will be realized. Therefore, we reversed the existing valuation allowances related to such deferred tax assets resulting in an increase of \$121 million in Other current assets and an increase of \$630 million in Deferred income taxes, non-current. To record other tax effects of the 363 Sale, we recorded an increase to Other liabilities of \$41 million. We recorded a net reorganization gain of \$710 million in Income tax expense (benefit) as a result of these adjustments.

Fresh-Start Reporting Adjustments

In applying fresh-start reporting at July 10, 2009, which generally follows the provisions of ASC 805, *Business Combinations* (ASC 805), we recorded the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed from Old GM at fair value except for deferred income taxes and certain liabilities associated with employee benefits. These adjustments are final and no determinations of fair value are considered provisional. The significant assumptions related to the valuations of our assets and liabilities recorded in connection with fresh-start reporting are subsequently discussed.

Accounts and notes receivable

We recorded Accounts and notes receivable at their fair value of \$12.2 billion, which resulted in a decrease of \$79 million.

Inventory

We recorded Inventory at its fair value of \$9.6 billion, which was determined as follows:

Finished goods were determined based on the estimated selling price of finished goods on hand less costs to sell including disposal and holding period costs, and a reasonable profit margin on the selling and disposal effort for each specific category of finished goods being evaluated. Finished goods primarily include new vehicles, off-lease and company vehicles and service parts and accessories;

Work in process was determined based on the estimated selling price once completed less total costs to complete the manufacturing process, costs to sell including disposal and holding period costs, a reasonable profit margin on the remaining manufacturing, selling and disposal effort; and

Raw materials were determined based on current replacement cost.

Compared to amounts recorded by Old GM, finished goods increased by \$622 million, including elimination of Old GM's LIFO reserve of \$1.1 billion, work in process decreased by \$555 million, raw materials decreased by \$39 million and sundry items with nominal individual value decreased by \$94 million.

Equipment on Operating Leases, current and non-current

We recorded Equipment on operating leases, current and non-current at its fair value of \$3.9 billion, which was determined as follows:

(1) automotive leases to daily rental car companies were determined based on the market value of comparable vehicles; and (2) automotive retail leases were determined by discounting the expected future cash flows generated by the automotive retail leases including the estimated residual value of the vehicles when sold. Equipment on operating leases, current and non-current increased from that recorded by Old GM by \$93 million as a result of our determination of fair value.

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Other Current Assets and Deferred Income Taxes

We recorded Other current assets which included prepaid assets and other current assets at their fair value of \$1.5 billion and deferred income taxes of \$487 million. These amounts are \$69 million higher than the amounts recorded by Old GM.

F-24

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Equity in Net Assets of Nonconsolidated Affiliates

We recorded Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates at its fair value of \$5.8 billion. Fair value of these investments was determined using discounted cash flow analyses, which included the following assumptions and estimates:

Forecasted cash flows for the seven months ended December 31, 2009 and the years ending 2010 through 2013, which incorporated projected sales volumes, product mixes, projected capital spending to support existing and future products, research and development of new products and technologies and anticipated changes in local market conditions;

A terminal value, which was calculated by assuming a maintainable level of after-tax debt-free cash flow and multiplying it by a capitalization factor that reflected the investor's WACC adjusted for the estimated long-term perpetual growth rate;

A discount rate of 13.4% that considered various factors including risk premiums and tax rates to determine the investor's WACC given the assumed capital structure of comparable companies; and

The fair value of investment property and investments in affiliates was determined using market comparables. Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates was higher than Old GM's by \$3.8 billion as a result of our determination of fair value.

Property

We recorded Property, which includes land, buildings and land improvements, machinery and equipment, construction in progress and special tools, at its fair value of \$18.5 billion. Fair value was based on the highest and best use of specific properties. To determine fair value we considered and applied three approaches:

The market or sales comparison approach which relies upon recent sales or offerings of similar assets on the market to arrive at a probable selling price. Certain adjustments were made to reconcile differences in attributes between the comparable sales and the appraised assets. This method was utilized for certain assets related to land, buildings and land improvements and information technology.

The cost approach which considers the amount required to construct or purchase a new asset of equal utility at current prices, with adjustments in value for physical deterioration, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. This method was primarily utilized for certain assets related to land, buildings and land improvements, leasehold interests, and the majority of our machinery and equipment and tooling. Economic obsolescence represents a loss in value due to unfavorable external conditions such as the economics of our industry and was a factor in establishing fair value. Our machinery, equipment and special tools amounts, determined under the cost approach, were adjusted for economic obsolescence. Due to the downturn in the automotive industry, significant excess capacity exists and the application of the cost approach generally requires the replacement cost of an asset to be adjusted for physical deterioration, and functional and economic obsolescence. We estimated economic obsolescence as the difference between the discounted cash flows

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expected to be realized from our utilization of the assets as a group, compared to the initial estimate of value from the cost approach method. We did not reduce any fixed asset below its liquidation in place value as a result of economic obsolescence; however the effects of economic obsolescence caused some of our fixed assets to be recorded at their liquidation in place values.

The income approach which considers value in relation to the present worth of future benefits derived from ownership, usually measured through the capitalization of a specific level of income which can be derived from the subject asset. This method assumed fair value could not exceed the present value of the cash flows the assets generate discounted at a risk related rate of return commensurate with the level of risk inherent in the subject asset. This method was used to value certain assets related to buildings and improvements, leasehold interest, machinery and equipment and tooling.

F-25

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the components of Property as a result of the application of fresh-start reporting at July 10, 2009 and Property, net at July 9, 2009:

	Successor July 10, 2009	Predecessor July 9, 2009
Land	\$ 2,524	\$ 1,040
Buildings and land improvements, net	3,731	8,490
Machinery and equipment, net	5,915	13,597
Construction in progress	1,838	2,307
Real estate, plants, and equipment, net	14,008	25,434
Special tools, net	4,492	10,782
Total property, net	\$ 18,500	\$ 36,216

Goodwill

We recorded Goodwill of \$30.5 billion upon application of fresh-start reporting. When applying fresh-start reporting, certain accounts, primarily employee benefit and income tax related, were recorded at amounts determined under specific U.S. GAAP rather than fair value and the difference between the U.S. GAAP and fair value amounts gives rise to goodwill, which is a residual. Further, we recorded valuation allowances against certain of our deferred tax assets, which under ASC 852 also resulted in goodwill. Our employee benefit related accounts were recorded in accordance with ASC 712 and ASC 715 and deferred income taxes were recorded in accordance with ASC 740. There was no goodwill on an economic basis based on the fair value of our equity, liabilities and identifiable assets. None of the goodwill from this transaction is deductible for tax purposes.

Intangible assets

We recorded Intangible assets of \$16.1 billion at their fair values. The following is a summary of the approaches used to determine the fair value of our significant intangible assets:

We recorded \$7.9 billion for the fair value of technology. The relief from royalty method was used to calculate the \$7.7 billion fair value of developed technology. The significant assumptions used included:

Forecasted revenue for each technology category by Old GM's former segments;

Royalty rates based on licensing arrangements for similar technologies and obsolescence factors by technology category;

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Discount rates ranging from 24.0% to 26.0% based on our WACC and adjusted for perceived business risks related to these developed technologies; and

Estimated economic lives, which ranged from 7 to twenty years.

The excess earnings method was used to determine the fair value of in-process research and development of \$175 million. The significant assumptions used in this approach included:

Forecasted revenue for certain technologies not yet proven to be commercially feasible;

The probability and cost of obtaining commercial feasibility;

Discount rates ranging from 4.2% (when the probability of obtaining commercial feasibility was considered elsewhere in the model) to 36.0%; and

Estimated economic lives ranging from approximately 10 to 20 years.

F-26

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The relief from royalty method was also used to calculate the fair value of brand names of \$5.5 billion. The significant assumptions used in this method included:

Forecasted revenue for each brand name by Old GM's former segments;

Royalty rates based on licensing arrangements for the use of brands and trademarks in the automotive industry and related industries;

Discount rates ranging from 22.8% to 27.0% based on our WACC and adjusted for perceived business risks related to these intangible assets; and

Indefinite economic lives for our ongoing brands.

Our most significant brands included Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, GMC, Opel/Vauxhall and OnStar. We also recorded defensive intangible assets associated with brands we eliminated, which included Pontiac, Saturn and Oldsmobile.

A cost approach was used to calculate the fair value of our dealer networks and customer relationships of \$2.1 billion. The estimated fair value of our dealer networks of \$1.6 billion was determined by multiplying our estimated costs to recreate our dealer networks by our estimate of an optimal number of dealers. An income approach was used to calculate the fair value of our customer relationships of \$508 million. The significant assumptions used in this approach included:

Forecasted revenue;

Customer retention rates;

Profit margins; and

A discount rate of 20.8% based on an appropriate WACC and adjusted for perceived business risks related to these customer relationships.

We recorded other intangible assets of \$560 million primarily related to existing contracts, including leasehold improvements, that were favorable relative to available market terms.

The following table summarizes the components of our intangible assets and their weighted-average amortization periods.

	Weighted-Average Amortization Period (years)	Recorded Value
Technology and related intellectual property	5	\$ 7,889
Brands	38	5,476
Dealer network and customer relationships	21	2,149
Favorable contracts	28	543
Other intangible assets	3	17
 Total intangible assets		 \$ 16,074

Deferred Income Taxes, non-current

We recorded Deferred income taxes, non-current of \$672 million which was an increase of \$43 million compared to that recorded by Old GM.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Other Assets, non-current

We recorded Other assets, non-current of \$3.2 billion. Other assets, non-current differed from Old GM's primarily related to: (1) an increase of \$1.3 billion and \$629 million in the value of our investments in GMAC common stock and preferred stock; (2) an increase of \$175 million in the value of our investment in Saab; partially offset by (3) an elimination of \$191 million for certain prepaid rent balances and other adjustments.

We calculated the fair value of our investment in GMAC common stock of \$1.3 billion using a market multiple sum-of-the-parts methodology, a market approach. This approach considered the average price/tangible book value multiples of companies deemed comparable to each of GMAC's Auto Finance, Commercial Finance and Insurance operations in determining the fair value of each of these operations, which were then aggregated to determine GMAC's overall fair value. The significant inputs used in our fair value analysis were as follows:

GMAC's June 30, 2009 financial statements, as well as the financial statements of comparable companies in the Auto Finance, Commercial Finance and Insurance industries;

Expected performance of GMAC, as well as our view on its ability to access capital markets; and

The value of GMAC's mortgage operations, taking into consideration the continuing challenges in the housing markets and mortgage industry, and its need for additional liquidity to maintain business operations.

We calculated the fair value of our investment in GMAC preferred stock of \$665 million using a discounted cash flow approach. The present value of the cash flows was determined using assumptions regarding the expected receipt of dividends on GMAC preferred stock and the expected call date. The discount rate of 16.9% was determined based on yields of similar GMAC securities.

Accounts Payable

We recorded Accounts payable at its fair value of \$13.1 billion.

Debt

We recorded short-term debt, current portion of long-term debt and long-term debt at their total fair value of \$15.7 billion, which was calculated using a discounted cash flow methodology using our implied credit rating of CCC for most of our debt instruments (our credit rating was not observable as a result of the Chapter 11 Proceedings), adjusted where appropriate for any security interests. For the UST Loans and the Canadian Loan, carrying amount was determined to approximate fair value because these loans were fully collateralized by the restricted cash placed in escrow and were entered into on July 10, 2009 at market terms. Short-term debt, current portion of long-term debt and long-term debt decreased \$1.5 billion as a result of our calculation of fair value. Refer to Note 14 for additional information on the escrow arrangement.

Pensions, Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions, current and non-current, and Prepaid Pensions

We recorded Pensions of \$32.0 billion and Prepaid pensions of \$97 million, which includes the actuarial measurement of those benefit plans that were not modified in connection with the 363 Sale. As a result of these actuarial measurements, our recorded value was \$2.1 billion higher than Old GM's for Pensions and Prepaid pensions for those plans not modified in connection with the 363 Sale. When the pension plans were measured at July 10, 2009, the weighted-average return on assets was 8.5% and 8.0% for U.S. and Non-U.S. plans. The weighted-average discount rate utilized to measure the plans at July 10, 2009 was 5.9% and 5.8% for U.S. and Non-U.S. plans.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

We also recorded Postretirement benefits other than pensions, current and non-current of \$20.4 billion, which is an increase of \$434 million compared to the amounts recorded by Old GM for those plans not modified in connection with the 363 Sale. When the other non-UAW postretirement benefit plans were measured at July 10, 2009, the weighted average discount rate used was 6.0% and 5.5% for the U.S. and Non-U.S. plans. For the U.S. there are no significant uncapped healthcare plans remaining at December 31, 2009, and therefore, the healthcare cost trend rate does not have a significant effect on our U.S. plans. For Non-U.S. plans the initial healthcare cost trend used was 5.4% and the ultimate healthcare cost trend rate was 3.3% with 8 years to the ultimate trend rate.

Accrued Expenses, Other Liabilities, and Deferred Income Taxes, current and non-current

We recorded Accrued expenses of \$24.4 billion and Other liabilities and deferred income taxes of \$15.5 billion. Accrued expenses and Other liabilities differed from those of Old GM primarily relating to:

\$1.2 billion less in deferred revenue, the fair value of which was determined based on our remaining performance obligations considering future costs associated with these obligations;

\$349 million decrease in warranty liability, the fair value of which was determined by discounting the forecasted future cash flows based on historical claims experience using rates ranging from 1.4% in 2009 to 4.3% in 2017;

A decrease of \$179 million to lease-related obligations;

A decrease of \$162 million related to certain customer deposits;

\$582 million increase in deferred income taxes; and

\$980 million of recorded unfavorable contractual obligations, primarily related to the Delphi-GM Settlement Agreements. The fair value of the unfavorable contractual obligations was determined by discounting forecasted cash flows representing the unfavorable portions of contractual obligations at our implied credit rating. Refer to Note 21 for further information on the Delphi-GM Settlement Agreements.

Equity (Deficit) and Preferred Stock

The changes to Equity (Deficit) reflect our recapitalization, the elimination of Old GM's historical equity, the issuance of our common stock, preferred stock and warrants to the UST, Canada Holdings and MLC at fair value, and the application of fresh-start reporting.

Noncontrolling Interests

We recorded the fair value of our Noncontrolling interests at \$408 million which was \$156 million higher than Old GM.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****363 Sale and Fresh-Start Reporting Adjustments**

The following table summarizes Old GM's Reorganization gains, net, arising from the 363 Sale and fresh-start reporting that primarily resulted from the adjustments previously discussed (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009
Change in net assets resulting from the application of fresh-start reporting	\$ 33,829
Fair value of New GM's Series A Preferred Stock, common shares and warrants issued in 363 Sale	20,532
Gain from the conversion of debt owed to UST to equity	31,561
Gain from the conversion of debt owed to EDC to equity	5,964
Gain from the modification and measurement of our VEBA obligation	7,731
Gain from the modification and measurement of other employee benefit plans	4,585
Gain from the settlement of net liabilities retained by MLC via the 363 Sale	25,177
Income tax benefit for release of valuation allowances and other tax adjustments	710
Other 363 Sale adjustments	(21)
Total adjustment from 363 Sale Transaction and fresh-start reporting	130,068
Adjustment recorded to Income tax benefit for release of valuation allowances and other tax adjustments	(710)
Other losses, net	(1,203)
Total Reorganization gains, net	\$ 128,155

Other losses, net of \$1.2 billion primarily relate to costs incurred during our Chapter 11 Proceedings, including:

Losses of \$958 million on extinguishments of debt resulting from Old GM's repayment of its secured revolving credit facility, its U.S. term loan, and its secured credit facility;

Losses of \$398 million on contract rejections, settlements of claims and other lease terminations;

Professional fees of \$38 million; and

Gain of \$247 million related to the release of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) associated with previously designated derivative financial instruments.

Note 3. Basis of Presentation**Principles of Consolidation**

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Our consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our subsidiaries that we control due to ownership of a majority voting interest. In addition, we continually evaluate our involvement with variable interest entities (VIEs) to determine whether we have variable interests and are the primary beneficiary of the VIE. When this criteria is met, we are required to consolidate the VIE. Our share of earnings or losses of nonconsolidated affiliates is included in our consolidated operating results using the equity method of accounting when we are able to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the affiliate. We use the cost method of accounting if we are not able to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the affiliate. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Old GM utilized the same principles of consolidation in its consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP, which requires the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the

F-30

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

reported amounts of revenue and expenses in the periods presented. We believe that the accounting estimates employed are appropriate and the resulting balances are reasonable; however, due to the inherent uncertainties in making estimates actual results could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to these balances in future periods.

Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

Amounts presented as discontinued operations represent the disposal of components of our business that have operations and cash flows that are clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of our businesses and where we do not have significant continuing involvement. In 2007 we sold the commercial and military operations of our Allison business that focused on a market segment separate from our core automotive business. We concluded that the cash flows associated with the Allison business were clearly distinguishable and our continuing involvement with Allison was not significant. Our sale of Saab in February 2010 and the cessation of production of our Pontiac, Saturn and HUMMER brands did not qualify as discontinued operations. We have significant continuing involvement with Saab through ongoing commercial relationships; primarily supply contracts and licensing arrangements. Saab, Pontiac, Saturn and HUMMER were brands that did not have largely independent cash flows separate from our ongoing operations because of the sharing of engineering, product platforms, and production facilities with our other brands.

Upon committing to and commencing of activities to sell a long-lived asset group, the assets and liabilities of the group are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheets as Assets held for sale and Liabilities held for sale once it is determined that the sale is probable and an appropriate level of authorization committing to the sale has been received. We require the receipt of Board approval, along with any other substantive governmental and regulatory approval requirements, prior to classifying assets and liabilities as held for sale.

Correction of Presentation in Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsequent to the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (2009 Form 10-K) we identified several items that had not been properly classified in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 (Successor). Although we do not consider the effects of these errors to be material, we have corrected our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to properly reflect these items. These errors, which primarily relate to reclassifications within the respective sections of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, had a net effect on Net cash provided by operating activities of \$93 million, Net cash provided by investing activities of \$144 million, and Net cash provided by financing activities of (\$197) million. The originally reported and corrected amounts are summarized in the following table (dollars in millions):

	Originally Reported	Adjustments	As Corrected
Cash flows from operating activities			
Change in other investments and miscellaneous assets	\$ 303	\$ (11)	\$ 292
Change in other operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and disposals	2,605	767	3,372
Other	839	(663)	176
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	971	93	1,064
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditures for property	(1,914)	52	(1,862)
Change in notes receivable	(31)	92	61
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,012	144	2,156
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net decrease in short-term debt	(909)	557	(352)
Proceeds from issuance of other debt	873	492	1,365
Payments on other debt	(541)	(1,246)	(1,787)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	542	(197)	345
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	532	(40)	492

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	19,013		19,013
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 22,679	\$	\$ 22,679

F-31

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In addition, we have corrected certain amounts disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in our 2009 Form 10-K. Although we do not consider the effects of these disclosure errors to be material, we have corrected the amounts in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Originally reported and corrected amounts are included in the affected notes to the consolidated financial statements which follow.

Change in Segments

Old GM's operations included four segments consisting of GMNA, GME, GM Latin America/Africa/Middle-East and GM Asia Pacific. In order to streamline our business and speed our decision making processes, we have revised our operational structure, combining Old GM's Latin America/Africa/Middle East and Asia Pacific segments into one segment, GMIO. We have revised the segment presentation for all periods presented.

In the three months ended June 30, 2010 we changed our managerial reporting structure so that certain entities geographically located within Russia and Uzbekistan were transferred from our GME segment to our GMIO segment. We have revised the segment presentation for all periods presented.

Stock Split

On October 5, 2010 our Board of Directors recommended a three-for-one stock split on shares of our common stock, which was approved by our stockholders on November 1, 2010. The stock split was effected on November 1, 2010.

Each stockholder's percentage ownership in us and proportional voting power remained unchanged after the stock split. All applicable Successor share, per share and related information in the consolidated financial statements and notes has been adjusted retroactively to give effect to the three-for-one stock split.

Increase in Authorized Shares

On October 5, 2010, our Board of Directors recommended that we amend our Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of common stock that we are authorized to issue from 2,500,000,000 shares to 5,000,000,000 shares and to increase the number of preferred shares that we are authorized to issue from 1,000,000,000 shares to 2,000,000,000 shares. Our stockholders approved these amendments on November 1, 2010, and they were effected on November 1, 2010.

Note 4. Significant Accounting Policies

In connection with our application of fresh-start reporting, we established a set of accounting policies which, unless otherwise indicated, utilized the accounting policies of our predecessor entity, Old GM.

Revenue Recognition

Net sales and revenue are primarily comprised of revenue generated from the sale of vehicles. Vehicle sales are recorded when title and risks and rewards of ownership have passed, which is generally when a vehicle is released to the carrier responsible for transporting it to a dealer and when collectability is reasonably assured. Provisions for recurring dealer and customer sales and leasing incentives, consisting of allowances and rebates, are recorded as reductions to Net sales and revenue at the time of vehicle sales. All other incentives, allowances, and rebates related to vehicles previously sold are recorded as reductions to Net sales and revenue when announced.

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Vehicle sales to daily rental car companies with guaranteed repurchase obligations are accounted for as operating leases. Estimated lease revenue is recorded ratably over the term of the lease based on the difference between net sales proceeds and the guaranteed repurchase amount. The difference between the cost of the vehicle and estimated residual value is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated term of the lease agreement.

Sales of parts and accessories to GM dealers are recorded when the goods arrive at the dealership and when collectability is reasonably assured. Sales of aftermarket products and powertrain components are recorded when title and risks and rewards of

F-32

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

ownership have passed, which is generally when the product is released to the carrier responsible for transporting them to the customer and when collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from OnStar, comprised of customer subscriptions related to comprehensive in-vehicle security, communications and diagnostic systems in our vehicles, is deferred and recorded on a straight-line basis over the subscription period. A one-year OnStar subscription is offered as part of the sale or lease of a new vehicle. The fair value of the subscription is recorded as deferred revenue when a vehicle is sold, and amortized over the one-year subscription period. Prepaid minutes for the Hands-Free Calling system are deferred and recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

Payments received from banks for credit card programs in which there is a redemption liability are recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated period of time the customer will accumulate and redeem their rebate points. This time period is estimated to be 60 months for the majority of the credit card programs. This redemption period is reviewed periodically to determine if it remains appropriate. The redemption liability anticipated to be paid to the dealer is estimated and accrued at the time specific vehicles are sold to the dealer. The redemption cost is classified as a reduction of Net sales and revenue.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (LCM). In connection with fresh-start reporting, we elected to use the FIFO costing method for all inventories previously accounted for by Old GM using the LIFO costing method. Old GM determined cost using the LIFO costing method for 21% of its inventories at December 31, 2008 and used the FIFO costing method or average cost method for all other inventories.

Inventory is analyzed and the carrying amount is adjusted downward if it is determined to be carried above market. Market, which represents selling price less cost to sell, considers general market and economic conditions, periodic reviews of current profitability of vehicles, and the effect of current incentive offers at the balance sheet date. Off-lease and other vehicles are compared to current auction sales proceeds less disposal and warranty costs. Productive material, work in process, supplies and service parts are reviewed to determine if inventory quantities are in excess of forecasted usage, or if they have become obsolete. If the estimated market value is less than cost, as determined by the inventory costing methodology, the carrying amount of the affected inventory is reduced to market value.

Advertising

Advertising costs of \$2.1 billion in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, \$1.5 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, \$5.3 billion in the year ended 2008 and \$5.5 billion in the year ended 2007 were expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Expenditures

Research and development expenditures of \$3.0 billion in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, \$3.0 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, \$8.0 billion in the year ended 2008 and \$8.1 billion in the year ended 2007 were expensed as incurred.

Property, net

Property, plants and equipment, including internal use software, is recorded at cost. Major improvements that extend the useful life or add functionality of property are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. We depreciate all assets using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or the life of the asset, whichever is shorter. For assets placed in service before January 2001, Old GM used accelerated depreciation methods. For assets placed in service after January 2001, Old GM used the straight-line method. Upon retirement or disposition of property, plants and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recorded in earnings. Impairment charges related to Property, net are recorded in Cost of sales. Refer to Notes 11 and 25 for additional information on property and impairments.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Special Tools

Special tools represent product-specific powertrain and non-powertrain related tools, dies, molds and other items used in the manufacturing process of vehicles. Expenditures for special tools are capitalized. In connection with our application of fresh-start reporting, we began amortizing all non-powertrain special tools using an accelerated amortization method. Powertrain special tools are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Old GM amortized all special tools using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Refer to Note 11 for additional information on special tools.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises from the application of fresh-start reporting and other business acquisitions. Goodwill is tested for impairment for all reporting units on an annual basis during the fourth quarter, or more frequently, if events occur or circumstances change that would warrant such a review. An impairment charge is recorded for the amount, if any, by which the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Fair values of reporting units are established using a discounted cash flow method. Our reporting units are GMNA, GME, and various reporting units within the GMIO segment. Because of the integrated nature of our manufacturing operations and the sharing of vehicle platforms among brands, assets and other resources are shared extensively within GMNA and GME and financial information by brand or country is not discrete below the operating segment level. Therefore, GMNA and GME do not contain reporting units below the operating segment level. However, GMIO is less integrated given the lack of regional trade pacts and other unique geographical differences and thus contains separate reporting units below the operating segment level. Where available and as appropriate, comparative market multiples are used to corroborate the results of the discounted cash flow method. Refer to Note 25 for additional information on goodwill impairments. Goodwill would be reassigned on a relative-fair-value basis to a portion of a reporting unit to be disposed of or upon the reorganization of the composition of one or more of our reporting units.

Intangible Assets, net

Intangible assets, excluding Goodwill, primarily include brand names (including defensive intangibles associated with discontinued brands), technology and intellectual property, customer relationships, dealer network and favorable contracts.

All intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line or an accelerated method of amortization over their estimated useful lives. An accelerated amortization method reflecting the pattern in which the asset will be consumed is utilized if that pattern can be reliably determined. If that pattern cannot be reliably determined, a straight-line amortization method is used. In selecting a useful life, we consider the period of expected cash flows and underlying data used to measure the fair value of the intangible assets.

Amortization of developed technology and intellectual property is recorded in Cost of sales. Amortization of brand names, customer relationships and our dealer network is recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense. Refer to Notes 2 and 13 for additional information on intangible assets.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

When events and circumstances warrant, the carrying amount of long-lived assets and finite-lived intangible assets to be held and used in the business are evaluated for impairment. If the carrying amount of a long-lived asset group is considered impaired, a loss is recorded based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value for the asset group to be held and used. Product-specific long-lived asset groups are tested for impairment at the platform level. Non-product specific long-lived assets are generally tested for impairment on a regional basis in GMNA and GME and tested at our various reporting units within our GMIO segment. Assets classified as held for sale are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Fair value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Long-lived assets to be disposed of other than by sale are considered held for use until disposition. Product-specific assets may become impaired as a result of declines in profitability due to changes in volume, pricing or costs.

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We tested certain long-lived assets for impairment in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and Old GM tested certain long-lived assets for impairment in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and in the years ended 2008 and 2007. Based on the results of the analyses, long-lived asset impairment charges were recorded. Refer to Note 25 for additional information on impairments.

F-34

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Valuation of Cost and Equity Method Investments

When events and circumstances warrant, investments accounted for under the cost or equity method of accounting are evaluated for impairment. An impairment charge is recorded whenever a decline in value of an investment below its carrying amount is determined to be other than temporary. In determining if a decline is other than temporary, factors such as the length of time and extent to which the fair value of the investment has been less than the carrying amount of the investment, the near-term and longer-term operating and financial prospects of the affiliate and the intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery are considered. Impairment charges related to equity method investments are recorded in Equity income, net of tax. Impairment charges related to cost method investments are recorded in Interest income and other non-operating income, net.

Equipment on Operating Leases, net

Equipment on operating leases, net is reported at cost, less accumulated depreciation and net of origination fees or costs. Estimated income from operating lease assets, which includes lease origination fees, net of lease origination costs, is recorded as operating lease revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement. Depreciation of vehicles is generally provided on a straight-line basis to an estimated residual value over the term of the lease agreement.

We have and Old GM had significant investments in vehicles in operating lease portfolios, which are comprised of vehicle leases to retail customers with lease terms of up to 48 months and vehicles leased to rental car companies with lease terms that average 11 months or less. We are and Old GM was exposed to changes in the residual values of those assets. The residual values represent estimates of the values of the assets at the end of the lease contracts and are determined based on the lower of forecasted or current auction proceeds in the United States and Canada and forecasted auction proceeds outside of the United States and Canada when there is a reliable basis to make such a determination. Realization of the residual values is dependent on the future ability to market the vehicles under the prevailing market conditions. Over the life of the lease, the adequacy of the estimate of the residual value is evaluated and adjustments may be made to the extent the expected value of the vehicle at lease termination changes. Adjustments may be in the form of revisions to the depreciation rate or recognition of an impairment charge. Impairment is determined to exist if the undiscounted expected future cash flows, which include estimated residual values, are lower than the carrying amount of the asset. If the carrying amount is considered impaired, an impairment charge is recorded for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value. Fair value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows, including estimated residual values.

When a lease vehicle is returned the asset is reclassified from Equipment on operating leases, net to Inventory at the lower of cost or estimated selling price, less costs to sell.

Impairment charges related to Equipment on operating leases, net are recorded in Cost of sales. Refer to Notes 25 and 30 for additional information on impairments and operating lease arrangements with GMAC.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries, using the local currency as their functional currency, are translated to U.S. Dollars based on the current exchange rate prevailing at each balance sheet date and any resulting translation adjustments are included in Other comprehensive income (loss). The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries which do not use the local currency as their functional currency are remeasured from their local currency to their functional currency, and then translated to U.S. Dollars. Revenues and expenses are translated into U.S. Dollars using the average exchange rates prevailing for each period presented.

Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions, which include the effects of remeasurements discussed previously, are recorded in Cost of sales. The effects of foreign currency transactions were a loss of \$755 million in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009, a loss of \$1.1 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, a gain of \$1.7 billion in the year ended 2008 and a loss of \$661 million in the year ended 2007.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Policy and Warranty

The estimated costs related to policy and product warranties are accrued at the time products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency, and average cost of claims of each vehicle line or each model year of the vehicle line. Revisions are made when necessary, based on changes in these factors. Trends of claims are actively studied and actions are taken to improve vehicle quality and minimize claims.

Recall Campaigns

The estimated costs related to product recalls based on a formal campaign soliciting return of that product are accrued when they are deemed to be probable and can be reasonably estimated.

Environmental Costs

A liability for environmental remediation costs is recorded when a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. For environmental sites where there are potentially multiple responsible parties, a liability for the allocable share of the costs related to involvement with the site is recorded, as well as an allocable share of costs related to insolvent parties or unidentified shares, neither of which are reduced for possible recoveries from insurance carriers. For environmental sites where we and Old GM are the only potentially responsible parties, a liability is recorded for the total estimated costs of remediation before consideration of recovery from insurers or other third parties. The process of estimating environmental remediation liabilities is complex and dependent primarily on the nature and extent of historical information and physical data relating to a contaminated site, the complexity of the site, the uncertainty as to what remediation and technology will be required, and the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other potentially responsible parties at multi-party sites.

There is an established process to develop environmental liabilities that is used globally. This process consists of a number of phases that begins with visual site inspections and an examination of historical site records. Once a potential problem is identified, physical sampling of the site, which may include analysis of ground water and soil borings, is performed. The evidence obtained is then evaluated and if necessary, a remediation strategy is developed and submitted to the appropriate regulatory body for approval. The final phase of this process involves the commencement of remediation activities according to the approved plan.

When applicable, estimated liabilities for costs relating to ongoing operating, maintenance, and monitoring at environmental sites where remediation has commenced are recorded. Subsequent adjustments to initial estimates are recorded as necessary based upon additional information obtained. In future periods, new laws or regulations, advances in remediation technologies and additional information about the ultimate remediation methodology to be used could significantly change our estimates.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly-liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Fair Value Measurements

A three-level valuation hierarchy is used for fair value measurements. The three-level valuation hierarchy is based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions based on the best evidence available. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

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Level 1 Quoted prices for *identical* instruments in active markets;

Level 2 Quoted prices for *similar* instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose significant inputs are observable; and

Level 3 Instruments whose significant inputs are *unobservable*.

F-36

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Financial instruments are transferred in and/or out of Level 3 in the valuation hierarchy based upon the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement. Level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable inputs, observable components that are validated to external sources.

Marketable Securities

We classify marketable securities as available-for-sale or trading. Various factors, including turnover of holdings and investment guidelines, are considered in determining the classification of investments. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported, net of related income taxes, in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) until realized. Trading securities are recorded at fair value. We determine realized gains and losses for all securities using the specific identification method.

Old GM classified marketable securities as available-for-sale, except for certain mortgage-related securities, that were classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity securities were recorded at amortized cost.

Securities are classified in Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy when quoted prices in an active market for identical securities are available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values of securities are determined using prices from a pricing vendor, pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics or discounted cash flow models and are generally classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Our pricing vendor utilizes industry-standard pricing models that consider various inputs, including benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads and benchmark securities as well as other relevant economic measures. U.S. government and agency securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and corporate debt securities are classified in Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Securities are classified in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy in certain cases where there are unobservable inputs to the valuation in the marketplace.

Annually, we conduct a review of our pricing vendor. This review includes discussion and analysis of the inputs used by the pricing vendor to provide prices for the types of securities we hold.

An evaluation is made monthly to determine if unrealized losses related to non-trading investments in debt and equity securities are other than temporary. Factors considered in determining whether a loss on a debt security is other than temporary include: (1) the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been below cost; (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and (3) the intent to sell or likelihood to be forced to sell the security before any anticipated recovery. Prior to April 1, 2009 Old GM considered its ability and intent to hold the investment for a sufficient period of time to allow for any anticipated recovery. Factors considered in determining whether a loss on an equity security is other than temporary include the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been below cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery. If losses are determined to be other than temporary, the loss is recorded and the investment carrying amount is adjusted to a revised fair value.

Derivative Instruments

We are party to a variety of foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity derivative contracts entered into in connection with the management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and certain commodity prices. These financial exposures are managed in accordance with corporate policies and procedures and a risk management control system is used to assist in monitoring hedging programs, derivative positions and hedging strategies. Hedging documentation includes hedging objectives, practices and procedures and the related accounting treatment. Derivatives that received hedge accounting treatment prior to October 1, 2008 were evaluated for effectiveness at the time they were designated as well as throughout the hedging period. We do not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets. Internal models are used to value a majority of derivatives. The models use, as their basis, readily observable market inputs, such as time value, forward interest rates, volatility

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

factors, and current and forward market prices for commodities and foreign currency exchange rates. In Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy, we include foreign currency derivatives, commodity derivatives, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and warrants. Derivative contracts that are valued based upon models with significant unobservable market inputs, primarily estimated forward and prepayment rates, are classified in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. In Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, we include warrants issued to the UST, certain foreign currency derivatives, certain long-dated commodity derivatives and interest rate swaps with notional amounts that fluctuated over time.

The valuation of derivative liabilities takes into account our nonperformance risk. For the periods presented after June 1, 2009, our nonperformance risk was not observable through the credit default swap market, and an analysis of comparable industrial companies was used to determine the appropriate credit spread which would be applied to us by market participants. In these periods, all derivatives whose fair values contained a significant credit adjustment based on our nonperformance risk were classified in Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy.

We recorded the earnings effect resulting from the change in fair value of all derivative instruments not receiving hedge accounting in Interest income and other non-operating income, net.

Prior to October 1, 2008 Old GM recorded effective changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges in net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives within a separate component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts were reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) when the underlying hedged item affected earnings. All ineffective changes in fair value were recorded in earnings. Prior to October 1, 2008 changes in fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges were recorded in earnings offset by changes in fair value of the hedged item to the extent the derivative was effective as a hedge. Changes in fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments were recorded in earnings. The earnings effect resulting from the change in fair value of derivative instruments was recorded in the same line item in the consolidated statements of operations as the underlying exposure being hedged.

As part of Old GM's quarterly tests for hedge effectiveness in the three months ended December 31, 2008, Old GM was unable to conclude that its cash flow and fair value hedging relationships continued to be highly effective. Therefore, Old GM discontinued the application of hedge accounting for derivative instruments used in cash flow and fair value hedging relationships. Accordingly, all derivatives were recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and subsequent changes in fair value of derivatives were recorded in earnings. Certain releases of deferred gains and losses arising from previously designated cash flow and fair value hedges were also recorded in earnings by Old GM. The earnings effect resulting from the change in fair value of derivative instruments was recorded in the same line item in the consolidated statements of operations as the underlying exposure being hedged.

The cash flows from derivative instruments receiving hedge accounting treatment are classified in the same categories as the hedged items in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Refer to Note 20 for additional information related to derivative transactions.

Income Taxes

The liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements, using the statutory tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recorded in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date under the law.

Deferred income tax assets are evaluated quarterly to determine if valuation allowances are required or should be adjusted. All available evidence, both positive and negative using a more likely than not standard, is considered to determine if valuation allowances should be established against deferred tax assets. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of recent losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, previous experience with tax attributes expiring unused and tax planning alternatives. In making such judgments, significant weight is given to evidence that can be objectively verified.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient taxable income in the carryback or carryforward periods provided for in the tax law for each applicable tax jurisdiction. The following possible sources of taxable income have been considered when assessing the realization of deferred tax assets:

Future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences;

Future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards;

Taxable income in prior carryback years; and

Tax-planning strategies.

Income tax expense (benefit) for the year is allocated between continuing operations and other categories of income such as Discontinued operations or Other comprehensive income (loss). In periods in which there is a pre-tax loss from continuing operations and pre-tax income in another income category, the tax benefit allocated to continuing operations is determined by taking into account the pre-tax income of other categories.

We record interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions in Income tax expense (benefit). Old GM recorded interest income on uncertain tax positions in Interest income and Other non-operating income, net, interest expense in Interest expense and penalties in Selling, general and administrative expense.

Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

Attribution, Methods and Assumptions

The cost of benefits provided by defined benefit pension plans is recorded in the period employees provide service. The cost of pension plan amendments that provide for benefits already earned by plan participants is amortized over the expected period of benefit which may be: (1) the duration of the applicable collective bargaining agreement specific to the plan; (2) expected future working lifetime; or (3) the life expectancy of the plan participants.

The cost of medical, dental, legal service and life insurance benefits provided through postretirement benefit plans is recorded in the period employees provide service. The cost of postretirement plan amendments that provide for benefits already earned by plan participants is amortized over the expected period of benefit which may be the average expected future working lifetime to full eligibility or the average life expectancy of the plan participants.

U.S. salaried retiree medical plan amendments on or after July 2008 are amortized over the period to full eligibility and actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the average remaining years of future service.

Actuarial (gains) losses and new prior service costs (credits) for the U.S. hourly healthcare plans are currently amortized over a time period corresponding with the average life expectancy of the plan participants.

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An expected return on plan asset methodology is utilized to calculate future pension expense for certain significant funded benefit plans. A market-related value of plan assets methodology is also utilized that averages gains and losses on the plan assets over a period of years to determine future pension expense. The methodology recognizes 60.0% of the difference between the fair value of assets and the expected calculated value in the first year and 10.0% of that difference over each of the next four years.

The discount rate assumption is established for each of the retirement-related U.S. benefit plans at their respective measurement dates. We use a cash flow matching approach, also called a spot rate yield curve approach, that uses projected cash flows matched to spot rates along a zero coupon yield curve to determine the present value of cash flows to calculate a single equivalent discount rate.

F-39

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Old GM established a discount rate assumption to reflect the yield of a hypothetical portfolio of high quality, fixed-income debt instruments that would produce cash flows sufficient in timing and amount to satisfy projected future benefits.

The discount rate assumption is established for each of the retirement-related non-U.S. benefit plans at their respective measurement dates utilizing published indices with adjustments made to reflect the underlying duration of expected benefit payments.

Plan Asset Valuation

Due to the lack of timely available market information for certain investments and the inherent uncertainty of valuation, reported fair values may differ from fair values that would have been used had timely available market information been available.

Cash equivalents and other short-term investments

Money market funds and other similar short-term investment funds are valued using the net asset value (NAV) per share as provided by the investment sponsor or third party administrator. Prices for short-term debt securities are received from independent pricing services or from dealers who make markets in such securities. Independent pricing services utilize matrix pricing which considers readily available inputs such as the yield or price of bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type as well as dealer supplied prices. Cash equivalents and other short-term investments are generally categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Common and preferred stock

Equity securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last reported sale price or official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. In the event there were no sales during the day or closing prices are not available, securities are valued at the last quoted bid price or may be valued using the last available price and are typically categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 securities are typically thinly traded, delisted, or privately issued securities or other issues that are priced by a dealer or pricing service using inputs such as aged (stale) pricing, and/or other qualitative factors. Additionally, management may consider other security attributes such as liquidity and market activity in assessing the observability of inputs used by pricing services or dealers, which may affect placement in the fair value hierarchy.

Government and agency debt securities and corporate debt securities

U.S. government and government agency obligations, foreign government and government agency obligations, municipal securities, supranational obligations, corporate bonds, bank notes, floating rate notes, and preferred securities, are valued based on quotations received from independent pricing services or from dealers who make markets in such securities. Pricing services utilize matrix pricing which considers readily available inputs such as the yield or price of bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type as well as dealer supplied prices and are generally categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Securities categorized as Level 3 are typically priced by dealers and pricing services that use proprietary pricing models which incorporate unobservable inputs. These inputs primarily consist of yield and credit spread assumptions. Additionally, management may consider other security attributes such as liquidity, market activity, price level, credit ratings and geo-political risk, in assessing the observability of inputs used by pricing services or dealers, which may affect placement in the fair value hierarchy.

Agency and non-agency mortgage and other asset-backed securities

U.S. and foreign government agency mortgage and asset-backed securities, non-agency collateralized mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage securities, residential mortgage securities and other asset-backed securities are valued based on quotations received from independent pricing services or from dealers who make markets in such securities. Pricing services utilize matrix pricing which considers prepayment speed assumptions, attributes of the collateral, yield or price of bonds of comparable quality,

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

coupon, maturity and type as well as dealer supplied prices and are generally categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Securities categorized as Level 3 are typically priced by dealers and pricing services that use proprietary pricing models which incorporate unobservable inputs. These inputs primarily consist of prepayment curves, discount rates, default assumptions and recovery rates. Additionally, management may consider other security attributes such as liquidity, market activity, price level, credit ratings and geo-political risk, in assessing the observability of inputs used by pricing services or dealers, which may affect placement in the fair value hierarchy.

Investment funds, Private equity and debt investments, and Real estate assets

Exchange traded funds and real estate investment trusts, for which market quotations are readily available, are valued at the last reported sale price or official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Other funds, direct investments, and certain special purpose entities (e.g., limited partnerships, limited liability companies), for which market quotations are not readily available, are valued using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) provided by the investment sponsor or third party administrator. In certain instances, such as if it is concluded a reported NAV does not reflect fair value or is not as of the financial reporting measurement date, management will consider whether an adjustment to the NAV is necessary to ensure the valuation accurately reflects fair value. Generally, in determining whether an adjustment to the reported NAV is required, management will review material factors that could affect valuation, such as changes to the composition or performance of the underlying investment portfolio, overall market conditions and other economic factors that may possibly have a favorable or unfavorable effect on the reported NAV between the NAV calculation date and the financial reporting measurement date and make any adjustments as deemed necessary. Funds and special purpose entities for which market quotations are not readily available are typically categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the inherent restrictions on redemptions that may affect our ability to sell the investment at its NAV in the near term. Investment funds that do not have significant redemption restrictions are typically Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivatives

Exchange traded derivatives, for which market quotations are readily available, are valued at the last reported sale price or official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded and are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives are typically valued through independent pricing services and are generally categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Derivatives categorized as Level 3 are typically priced by dealers and pricing services that use proprietary pricing models which incorporate unobservable inputs. These inputs include extrapolated or model derived assumptions such as volatilities and yield and credit spread assumptions.

Early Retirement Programs

An early retirement program was offered to certain German employees that allows these employees to transition from employment into retirement before their legal retirement age. Eligible employees who elect to participate in this pre-retirement leave program work full time in half of the pre-retirement period, the active period, and then do not work for the remaining half, the inactive period, and receive 50.0% of their salary in this pre-retirement period. These employees also receive a bonus equal to 35.0% of their annual net pay at the beginning of the pre-retirement period. Contributions were required to be made into the government pension program for participants in the pre-retirement period, and participants are entitled to a government subsidy if certain conditions are met. The bonus and additional contributions into the government pension plan were recognized over the period from when the employee signed the program contract until the end of the employee's active service period.

Extended Disability Benefits

Estimated extended disability benefits are accrued ratably over the employee's active service period using measurement provisions similar to those used to measure our other postemployment benefits (OPEB) obligations. The liability is comprised of the future obligations for income replacement, healthcare costs and life insurance premiums for employees currently disabled and those in the

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

active workforce who may become disabled. Future disabilities are estimated in the current workforce using actuarial methods based on historical experience. We record actuarial gains and losses immediately in earnings. Old GM amortized net actuarial gains and losses over the remaining duration of the obligation.

Labor Force

On a worldwide basis, we have and Old GM had a concentration of the workforce working under the guidelines of unionized collective bargaining agreements. The current labor contract with the UAW is effective for a four-year term that began in October 2007 and expires in September 2011. The contract included a \$3,000 lump sum payment in the year ended 2007 and performance bonuses of 3.0%, 4.0% and 3.0% of wages in the years ended 2008, 2009 and 2010 for each UAW employee. These payments are amortized over the 12-month period following the respective payment dates. Active UAW employees and current retirees and surviving spouses were also granted pension benefit increases. In February 2009 Old GM and the UAW agreed to suspend the 2009 and 2010 performance bonus payments.

Job Security Programs

In May 2009 Old GM and the UAW entered into an agreement that suspended the Job Opportunity Bank (JOBS) Program, modified the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit (SUB) program and added the Transitional Support Program (TSP). These job security programs provide employee reduced wages and continued coverage under certain employee benefit programs depending on the employee's classification as well as the number of years of service that the employee has accrued. A similar tiered benefit is provided to CAW employees. We recognize a liability for these SUB/TSP benefits over the expected service period of employees, based on our best estimate of the probable liability at the measurement date.

Prior to the implementation of the modified job security programs, costs for postemployment benefits to hourly employees idled on an other than temporary basis were accrued based on our best estimate of the wage, benefit and other costs to be incurred, and costs related to the temporary idling of employees were generally expensed as incurred.

Stock Incentive Plans

GM

We measure and record compensation expense for all share-based payment awards based on the award's estimated fair value. We intend to grant awards to our employees through the 2009 Long Term Incentive Plan and have granted and will continue to grant awards under the GM Salary Stock Plan. Our policy is to record compensation expense over the applicable vesting period of an award.

The fair value of awards granted is based on the estimated fair value of our common stock. Since there currently is no observable publicly traded price for our common stock, we estimate the value of our common stock based on a discounted cash flow model. Refer to Note 29 for additional information.

Salary stock awards granted are fully vested and nonforfeitable upon grant, therefore compensation cost is recorded on the date of grant.

Old GM

All of Old GM's awards for the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, and the years ended 2008 and 2007 were accounted for at fair value, and compensation expense was recorded based on the award's estimated fair value. No share-based compensation expense was recorded for the top 25 most highly compensated employees in the year ended 2009, in compliance with the Loan and Security Agreement with the UST.

Stock options granted were measured on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine fair value. Compensation expense was recorded on a graded vesting schedule. Old GM issued treasury shares upon exercise of employee stock options.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Option awards contingent on performance and market conditions were measured on the date of grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model to determine fair value. Vesting was contingent upon a one-year service period and multiple performance and market requirements and was recorded on a graded vesting schedule over a weighted average derived service period.

Market condition based cash-settled awards were granted to participants based on a minimum percentile ranking of Old GM's total stockholder return compared to all other companies in the S&P 500 for the same performance period. The fair value of each market condition based cash-settled award was estimated on the date of grant, and for each subsequent reporting period, remeasured using a Monte-Carlo simulation model that used multiple input variables.

Cash restricted stock units were granted to certain of Old GM's global executives that provided cash equal to the value of underlying restricted share units at predetermined vesting dates. Compensation expense was recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award. The fair value of each cash-settled award was remeasured at the end of each reporting period and the liability and related expense adjusted based on the new fair value of Old GM's common stock.

All outstanding Old GM awards remained with Old GM and they were not replaced by us in the 363 Sale.

Recently Adopted Accounting Principles

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In January 2007 Old GM adopted the provisions of ASC 740-10, *Income Taxes*, related to uncertain tax positions. ASC 740 requires that the tax effect(s) of a position be recorded only if it is more likely than not to be sustained based solely on its technical merits at the reporting date. If a tax position is not considered more likely than not to be sustained based solely on its technical merits, no benefits of the tax position are recorded. With the adoption of ASC 740, companies were required to adjust their financial statements to reflect only those tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained. Upon adoption, Old GM recorded a decrease to Accumulated deficit of \$137 million as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle with a corresponding decrease to the liability for uncertain tax positions.

Fair Value Measurements

In January 2009 Old GM adopted ASC 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recorded or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. ASC 820-10 provides a consistent definition of fair value that focuses on exit price and prioritizes, within a measurement of fair value, the use of market-based inputs over company-specific inputs. The effect of Old GM's adoption of ASC 820-10 in January 2009 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities was not material and no adjustment to Accumulated deficit was required.

In April 2009 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) provided additional application and disclosure guidance regarding fair value measurements and impairments of debt securities. ASC 320-10, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*, was amended and modified the other than temporary impairment guidance for debt securities and the presentation and disclosure requirements for all other than temporary impairments. ASC 820-10 was further amended and provides guidelines for consistently determining fair value measurements when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased, and provides guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate that a transaction is not orderly. ASC 825-10, *Financial Instruments* was also amended to expand fair value disclosures to interim reporting periods for certain financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position. Old GM adopted these standards in June 2009. The adoption of these standards did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2009 the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-12, *Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent)*, which permits a reporting entity to utilize, without adjustment, the NAV provided by a third party investee as a practical expedient to measure the fair value of certain investments. We adopted this standard in December 2009. ASU 2009-12 did not

have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

F-43

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In October 2009 we adopted ASU 2009-5, *Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value*. ASU 2009-5 provides additional guidance for the fair value measurement of liabilities. The adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2009 we adopted disclosure updates to ASC 715-20, *Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets*, that requires the following additional disclosures about plan assets for a defined benefit or postretirement plan: (1) narrative providing greater insight as to investment policies and strategies; (2) the fair value of pension plan assets by major category; (3) inputs and valuation techniques used to develop fair value measurement; and (4) discussion of concentration of risk. Refer to Note 19 for additional information on the adoption of this guidance.

Business Combinations

In January 2009 Old GM adopted the revised ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, which retained the underlying concepts of existing standards that all business combinations be accounted for at fair value under the acquisition method of accounting. However, ASC 805 changes the method of applying the acquisition method in a number of significant aspects. It requires that: (1) for all business combinations, the acquirer record all assets and liabilities of the acquired business, including goodwill, generally at their fair values; (2) certain pre-acquisition contingent assets and liabilities acquired be recorded at their fair values on the acquisition date; (3) contingent consideration be recorded at its fair value on the acquisition date and, for certain arrangements, changes in fair value be recorded in earnings until settled; (4) acquisition-related transaction and restructuring costs be expensed rather than treated as part of the cost of the acquisition and included in the amount recorded for assets acquired; (5) in step acquisitions, previous equity interests in an acquiree held prior to obtaining control be remeasured to their acquisition-date fair values, with any gain or loss recorded in earnings; and (6) when making adjustments to finalize initial accounting, companies revise any previously issued post-acquisition financial information in future financial statements to reflect any adjustments as if they had been recorded on the acquisition date. ASC 805 amended ASC 740, such that adjustments made to valuation allowances on deferred tax assets and acquired tax contingencies associated with acquisitions that closed prior to the effective date of ASC 805 should also apply the provisions of this standard. This standard applies to all business combinations entered into on or after January 1, 2009. In connection with the application of fresh-start reporting, we applied the guidance in this standard.

In January 2009 Old GM also adopted other amendments to ASC 805, related to the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. In connection with our application of fresh-start reporting, we applied this guidance when measuring contingent assets and liabilities.

In January 2009 Old GM adopted amendments to ASC 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*, and ASC 805 which clarified the accounting for defensive intangible assets. In connection with our application of fresh-start reporting, we applied this guidance when measuring and recording defensive intangible assets (e.g., Pontiac and Saturn brands).

In January 2009 Old GM also adopted amendments to ASC 275, *Risks and Uncertainties*, and ASC 350 which provided new guidance for the determination of the useful life of intangible assets. The new guidance amended the factors that should be considered in developing the renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. In connection with our application of fresh-start reporting, we applied this guidance in selecting estimated useful lives for intangible assets.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In January 2009 Old GM adopted certain amendments to ASC 810-10, *Consolidation*, that govern the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests in partially-owned consolidated subsidiaries and the loss of control of subsidiaries. Also, this standard requires that: (1) noncontrolling interest, previously referred to as minority interest, be reported as part of equity in the consolidated financial statements; (2) losses be allocated to a noncontrolling interest even when such allocation might result in a deficit balance, reducing the losses attributed to the controlling interest; (3) changes in ownership interests be treated as equity transactions if control is maintained; (4) changes in ownership interests resulting in gain or loss be recorded in earnings if control is gained or lost; and (5) in a business combination, a noncontrolling interest's share of net assets acquired be recorded at fair value.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

including its share of goodwill. The provisions of this standard were prospective upon adoption, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements have been applied retrospectively for all periods presented. Accordingly, prior period amounts have been adjusted to apply the new method of accounting.

Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments

In January 2009 Old GM adopted ASC 470-20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, which requires issuers of convertible debt securities within its scope to separate these securities into a debt component and an equity component, resulting in the debt component being recorded at fair value without consideration given to the conversion feature. Issuance costs are allocated between the debt and equity components. ASC 470-20 requires that convertible debt within its scope reflect a company's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest expense is recorded. The provisions of ASC 470-20 have been applied retrospectively upon adoption, and prior period amounts have been adjusted to apply the new method of accounting. As a result of the adoption of ASC 470-20, Interest expense increased and Net income attributable to common stockholders decreased by \$50 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009. Net Income attributable to common stockholders, per share, basic and diluted decreased by \$0.08 in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009. Effective July 10, 2009 MLC retained Old GM's convertible debt. As a result, there was no effect on Interest expense, Net loss attributable to common stockholders, and Net loss attributable to common stockholders, per share, basic and diluted in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 upon the adoption of ASC 470-20.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In June 2009 the FASB issued certain amendments to ASC 860-10, Transfers and Servicing. ASC 860-10 eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity (SPE), establishes a new definition of participating interest that must be met for transfers of portions of financial assets to be eligible for sale accounting, clarifies and amends the derecognition criteria for a transfer of financial assets to be accounted for as a sale, and changes the amount that can be recorded as a gain or loss on a transfer accounted for as a sale when beneficial interests are received by the transferor. This statement is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of a reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. Earlier application is prohibited. The adoption of this standard will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009 the FASB issued an amendment to ASC 810-10. This amendment requires an enterprise to qualitatively assess the determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE based on whether the enterprise: (1) has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly effect the entity's economic performance; and (2) has the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. ASC 810-10, as amended, requires an ongoing reconsideration of the primary beneficiary, and amends the events that trigger a reassessment of whether an entity is a VIE. This statement is effective as of the beginning of a reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. Earlier application is prohibited. Retrospective application is optional. We are currently evaluating the effects, if any, that ASC 810-10 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2009 the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements. ASU 2009-13 addresses the unit of accounting for multiple-element arrangements. In addition, ASU 2009-13 revises the method by which consideration is allocated among the units of accounting. Specifically, the overall consideration is allocated to each deliverable by establishing a selling price for individual deliverables based on a hierarchy of evidence, involving vendor-specific objective evidence, other third party evidence of the selling price, or the reporting entity's best estimate of the selling price of individual deliverables in the arrangement. ASU 2009-13 will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. We are currently evaluating the effects, if any, that ASU 2009-13 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 5. Acquisition and Disposal of Businesses

Sale of India Operations

In December 2009 we and SAIC Motor Hong Kong Investment Limited (SAIC) entered into a joint venture (HKJV) to invest in automotive projects outside of markets in China, initially focusing on markets in India. On February 1, 2010 HKJV purchased certain of our operations in India (India Operations), part of our GMIO segment, in exchange for a promissory note due in 2013, the value of which is contingent on the India Operation's earnings before interest and taxes in the years ending 2010 through 2012.

As a result of the sale agreement, the India Operation's assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale at December 31, 2009 and were determined to be non-current because we received a promissory note in exchange for the India Operations that will not convert to cash within one year. The India Operation's total assets of \$530 million primarily included cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, inventory, and real estate, plants and equipment. Its total liabilities of \$270 million primarily included accounts payable and other accrued liabilities.

Acquisition of Delphi Businesses

In July 2009 we entered into the Delphi Master Disposition Agreement (DMDA) with Delphi Corporation (Delphi) and other parties. Under the DMDA, we agreed to acquire Delphi's global steering business (Nexteer), which supplies us and other Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) with steering systems and columns, and four domestic facilities that manufacture a variety of automotive components, primarily sold to us. In addition, we and several third party investors who held the Delphi Tranche DIP facilities (collectively the Investors) agreed to acquire substantially all of Delphi's remaining assets through DIP HOLDCO, LLP, subsequently named Delphi Automotive LLP (New Delphi). Certain excluded assets and liabilities have been retained by a Delphi entity (DPH) to be sold or liquidated. In connection with the DMDA, we agreed to pay or assume Delphi obligations of \$1.0 billion related to Delphi's senior DIP credit facility, including certain outstanding derivative instruments, its junior DIP credit facility, and other Delphi obligations, including certain administrative claims. At the closing of the transactions contemplated by the DMDA, we waived administrative claims associated with the advance agreements with Delphi, the payment terms acceleration agreement with Delphi, and the claims associated with previously transferred pension costs for hourly employees. Refer to Note 21 for additional information on the DMDA.

We agreed to acquire, prior to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the DMDA, all Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi for a cash contribution of \$1.7 billion with the Investors acquiring Class B Membership Interests and the PBGC receiving Class C Membership Interests. We and the Investors also agreed to establish: (1) a secured delayed draw term loan facility for New Delphi, with us and the Investors each committing to provide loans of up to \$500 million; and (2) a note of \$41 million to be funded at closing by the Investors. In addition, the DMDA settled outstanding claims and assessments against and from MLC, us and Delphi, including the settlement of commitments under the MRA (as defined in Note 21) with limited exceptions, and establishes an ongoing commercial relationship with New Delphi. We also agreed to continue all existing Delphi supply agreements and purchase orders for GMNA to the end of the related product program, and New Delphi agreed to provide us with access rights designed to allow us to operate specific sites on defined triggering events to provide us with protection of supply.

In October 2009 we consummated the transactions contemplated by the DMDA. The terms of the DMDA provided a means for Delphi to emerge from bankruptcy and to effectively serve its customers by focusing on its core business. The DMDA also enabled us to access essential components and steering technologies through the businesses we acquired.

We funded the acquisitions, transaction related costs and settlements of certain pre-existing arrangements through net cash payments of \$2.7 billion and assumption of liabilities and wind-down obligations of \$120 million. Additionally, we waived our rights to \$550 million and \$300 million previously advanced to Delphi under the advance agreements and the payment terms acceleration agreement and our rights to claims associated with previously transferred pension costs for hourly employees. Of these amounts, we contributed \$1.7 billion to New Delphi and paid the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (PBGC) \$70 million.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The terms of the DMDA resulted in the settlement of certain obligations related to various commitments accrued as of the transaction date under the Delphi-GM Settlement Agreements. A settlement loss of \$127 million was recorded upon consummation of the DMDA. Additional net charges of \$49 million were recorded in the three months ended December 31, 2009 associated with the DMDA. Refer to Note 21 for additional information on the Delphi-GM Settlement Agreements.

The following table summarizes the consideration provided under the DMDA and the allocation to its various elements based on their estimated fair values (dollars in millions):

	Successor October 6, 2009
Net cash paid	\$ 2,656
Waived advance agreements, payment terms acceleration agreement and other administrative claims (a)	966
Wind-down obligations and assumed liabilities	120
Total consideration provided	\$ 3,742
Fair value of Nexteer and four facilities	\$ 287
Fair value of Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi	1,912
Separately acquired assets of Delphi	41
Settlement of obligation to PBGC	387
Settlement of other obligations to Delphi	1,066
Expenses of the transaction	49
Allocation of fair value to DMDA elements	\$ 3,742

(a) Previously advanced amounts of \$850 million and value of other administrative claims of \$116 million.

The Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Refer to Note 10 for additional information on our Membership Interests in New Delphi.

The following table summarizes the amounts allocated to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Nexteer and the four domestic facilities, which are included in the results of our GMNA segment (dollars in millions):

	Successor October 6, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40
Accounts and notes receivable, net	541
Inventories	245
Other current assets and deferred income taxes	28
Property, net	202

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Deferred income taxes	39
Other assets	3
Goodwill (a)	61
Accounts payable (principally trade)	(316)
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	(67)
Accrued expenses	(101)
Long-term debt	(10)
Other liabilities and deferred income taxes	(364)
Noncontrolling interests	(14)
Fair value of Nexteer and four domestic facilities	\$ 287

F-47

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (a) Goodwill of \$61 million arises from the difference between the economic value of long-term employee related liabilities and their recorded amounts at the time of acquisition and deferred taxes. Goodwill deductible for tax purposes is \$646 million. The difference between book goodwill and tax goodwill results from different allocations for tax purposes than that utilized for book purposes.

Nexteer and the four domestic facilities had revenue of \$3.7 billion in the year ended December 31, 2008 of which 68% was related to sales to Old GM. Furthermore, through the terms of the MRA, we provided Delphi labor cost subsidies and production cash burn support to many of the facilities acquired. Refer to Note 21 for additional information on the MRA. Since we and Old GM accounted for a significant portion of Nexteer's and the four domestic facilities' sales and because we were providing subsidies to Delphi related to these facilities, the acquisition of these businesses will not have a significant effect on our financial results as the costs associated with these facilities have historically been reflected as inventory costs and recorded in Cost of sales. Additionally, we did not provide pro forma financial information because we do not believe this information would be material given the intercompany nature of Nexteer and the four domestic facilities sales activity.

In January 2010 we announced that we intend to pursue a sale of Nexteer.

Saab Bankruptcy and Sale

In February 2009 Saab, part of the GME segment, filed for protection under the reorganization laws of Sweden in order to reorganize itself into a stand-alone entity. Old GM determined that the reorganization proceeding resulted in a loss of the elements of control necessary for consolidation and therefore Old GM deconsolidated Saab in February 2009. Old GM recorded a loss of \$824 million in Other expenses related to the deconsolidation. The loss reflects the remeasurement of Old GM's net investment in Saab to its estimated fair value of \$0, costs associated with commitments and obligations to suppliers and others, and a commitment to provide up to \$150 million of DIP financing. We acquired Old GM's investment in Saab in connection with the 363 Sale. In August 2009 Saab exited its reorganization proceeding, and we regained the elements of control and consolidated Saab at an insignificant net book value.

At September 30, 2009 we had obtained approval from our Board of Directors, met other necessary criteria to classify Saab's assets and liabilities as held for sale and had identified Koenigsegg Group AB as a potential buyer. In November 2009 the proposed sale of Saab was terminated at the discretion of the buyer. Subsequent to the conclusion of negotiations with Koenigsegg Group AB, our Board of Directors received expressions of interest in Saab from potential buyers including Spyker Cars NV. In February 2010 we completed the sale of Saab to Spyker Cars NV. As part of the agreement, Saab and Spyker Cars NV will operate under the Spyker Cars NV umbrella and Spyker Cars NV will assume responsibility for Saab operations. Previously announced wind-down activities of Saab operations have ended.

Saab's assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale at December 31, 2009. Saab's total assets of \$388 million include cash and cash equivalents, inventory and receivables, and its total liabilities of \$355 million include accounts payable, warranty and pension obligations and other liabilities.

Sale of Allison Transmission Business

In August 2007 Old GM completed the sale of the commercial and military operations of its Allison business, formerly a division of Old GM's Powertrain Operations. The negotiated purchase price of \$5.6 billion in cash plus assumed liabilities was paid at closing. The purchase price was subject to adjustment based on the amount of Allison's net working capital and debt on the closing date, which resulted in an adjusted purchase price of \$5.4 billion. A gain on the sale of Allison in the amount of \$5.3 billion, \$4.3 billion after-tax, inclusive of the final purchase price adjustments, was recorded in the year ended 2007. Allison designs and manufactures commercial and military automatic transmissions and is a global provider of commercial vehicle automatic transmissions for on-highway vehicles, including trucks, specialty vehicles, buses and recreational vehicles, off-highway and military vehicles, as well as hybrid propulsion systems for transit buses. Old GM retained the Powertrain Operations' facility near Baltimore, Maryland which manufactures automatic transmissions primarily for trucks and hybrid propulsion systems.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The results of operations and cash flows of Allison have been reported in the consolidated financial statements as Discontinued operations in the year ended 2007. Historically, Allison was reported within GMNA.

The following table summarizes the results of discontinued operations (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2007
Net sales	\$ 1,225
Income from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ 404
Income tax provision	\$ 148
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 256
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 4,293

As part of the transaction, Old GM entered into an agreement, which we assumed in the 363 Sale, with the buyers of Allison whereby Old GM may provide the new parent company of Allison with contingent financing of up to \$100 million. Such financing would be made available if, during a defined period of time, Allison was not in compliance with its financial maintenance covenant under a separate credit agreement. Old GM's financing would be contingent on the stockholders of the new parent company of Allison committing to provide an equivalent amount of funding to Allison, either in the form of equity or a loan, and, if a loan, such loan would be granted on the same terms as Old GM's loan to the new parent company of Allison. At December 31, 2009 we have not provided financing pursuant to this agreement. This commitment expires on December 31, 2010. Additionally, both parties have entered into non-compete arrangements for a term of 10 years in the United States and for a term of five years in Europe.

Note 6. Marketable Securities

The following tables summarize information regarding investments in marketable securities (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009		
	Unrealized Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Trading securities:			
Equity	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 32
United States government and agencies	1		17
Mortgage-and asset-backed		2	22
Foreign government	1		24
Corporate debt	1	1	29
Total trading securities	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 124

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Successor December 31, 2009			Predecessor December 31, 2008				
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:								
Equity	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 24	\$	\$	\$ 24
United States government and agencies	2			2	4			4
Mortgage-and asset-backed					65	1		66
Certificates of deposit	8			8	11			11
Foreign government					19			19
Corporate debt					17			17
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 10	\$	\$	\$ 10	\$ 140	\$ 1	\$	\$ 141

We and Old GM maintained \$79 million of the above securities as compensating balances to support letters of credit of \$66 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008. We and Old GM had access to these securities in the normal course of business; however the letters of credit may be withdrawn if the minimum collateral balance is not maintained.

In addition to the securities previously discussed, securities of \$11.2 billion and \$4.0 billion with original maturity dates within 90 days of the acquisition date were classified as cash equivalents at December 31, 2009 and 2008 and securities of \$14.2 billion were classified as Restricted cash and marketable securities at December 31, 2009.

The following table summarizes proceeds from and realized gains and losses on disposals of investments in marketable securities classified as available-for-sale (dollars in millions):

	Successor	January 1, 2009	Predecessor	
	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Sales proceeds	\$ 3	\$ 185	\$ 4,001	\$ 955
Realized gains	\$	\$ 3	\$ 44	\$ 10
Realized losses	\$	\$ 10	\$ 88	\$ 4

The following table summarizes the fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale securities by contractual maturity at December 31, 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Successor Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Contractual Maturities of Debt Securities		
Due in one year or less	\$ 8	\$ 8
Due after one year through five years	2	2
Due after five years through ten years		
Due after ten years		

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Total contractual maturities of debt securities	\$ 10	\$ 10
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Refer to Note 25 for the amounts recorded as a result of other than temporary impairments on debt and equity securities.

F-50

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 7. Securitizations**

Receivables are generated from sales of vehicles through the dealer network, as well as from service parts and powertrain sales. Certain of these receivables are sold to wholly-owned bankruptcy-remote SPEs. The SPEs are separate legal entities that assume the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables.

On-balance sheet securitization programs are entered into in which certain trade accounts receivable related to vehicle sales are isolated in wholly-owned bankruptcy-remote SPEs, which in turn pledge the receivables to lending institutions. The receivables pledged are not recorded separately from other trade accounts receivable but are recorded in Accounts and notes receivable, net. Borrowings are recorded in Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt.

Certain trade accounts receivable related to vehicle sales to dealers primarily in the Middle East were pledged as collateral under an on-balance sheet securitization program. The amount of receivables pledged under this program was \$504 million at December 31, 2008. The outstanding borrowing under this program was \$395 million at December 31, 2008. This facility matured in April 2009 and was fully paid.

In September 2008 Old GM entered into a one-year revolving on-balance sheet securitization program related to vehicle sales to dealers in the United States. This program provided financing of up to \$197 million. The program replaced an off-balance sheet trade accounts receivable securitization facility that expired in September 2008. The outstanding borrowing under this program was \$140 million at December 31, 2008. The program was terminated in connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings in June 2009; outstanding amounts were fully paid and lenders' liens on the receivables were released.

Trade receivable securitization programs are utilized in Europe. The banks and factoring companies had a beneficial interest of \$8 million and \$11 million in the participating pool of trade receivables at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Securitizations of Vehicles Subject to Automotive Retail Leases

In connection with the 363 Sale, we acquired vehicles subject to automotive retail leases and assumed the outstanding secured debt previously held by two of Old GM's bankruptcy-remote SPEs. These entities issued secured debt collateralized by vehicles subject to automotive retail leases. The secured debt has recourse solely to the vehicles subject to automotive retail leases and related assets. The outstanding secured debt was \$19.8 million and \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Note 8. Inventories

The following table summarizes the components of inventory (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Productive material, work in process and supplies	\$ 4,201	\$ 4,849
Finished product, including service parts	5,906	9,579
Total inventories	10,107	14,428
Less LIFO allowance		(1,233)

Total inventories, net	\$	10,107	\$	13,195
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F-51

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes adjustments recorded to inventories as a result of LCM analyses (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2008	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2007
LCM adjustments on inventories (a)	\$ 168	\$ 103	\$ 336	\$ 249

(a) Amounts represent LCM adjustments related to company vehicles and vehicles returned from lease awaiting sale at auction. In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and in the years ended 2008 and 2007 Old GM's U.S. LIFO eligible inventory quantities were reduced. These reductions resulted in liquidations of LIFO inventory quantities, which were carried at lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of purchases in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, and in the years ended 2008 and 2007. These liquidations decreased Old GM's Cost of sales by \$5 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and by \$355 million and \$100 million in the years ended 2008 and 2007.

Note 9. Equipment on Operating Leases, net

Equipment on operating leases, net is comprised of vehicle sales to daily rental car companies and to retail customers.

The following table summarizes information related to Equipment on operating leases, net and the related accumulated depreciation (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Current		
Equipment on operating leases	\$ 3,070	\$ 6,737
Less accumulated depreciation	(343)	(1,595)
Equipment on operating leases, net	\$ 2,727	\$ 5,142
Noncurrent		
Equipment on operating leases	\$ 3	\$ 674
Less accumulated depreciation		(232)
Equipment on operating leases, net	\$ 3	\$ 442

The following table summarizes depreciation expense related to Equipment on operating leases, net (dollars in millions):

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	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
			Years Ended December 31, 2008	Years Ended December 31, 2007
Depreciation expense	\$ 586*	\$ 338	\$ 1,575	\$ 2,350

* Amount originally reported as \$437 in our 2009 Form 10-K. Refer to Note 3.
Refer to Note 25 for additional information on impairments related to Equipment on operating leases, net.

We are to receive minimum rental payments for Equipment on operating leases, net of \$33 million in 2010 and \$0 thereafter. The minimum rental payments on vehicle sales to daily rental car companies are paid at lease inception.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 10. Equity in Net Assets of Nonconsolidated Affiliates**

Nonconsolidated affiliates are entities in which an equity ownership interest is maintained and for which the equity method of accounting is used, due to the ability to exert significant influence over decisions relating to their operating and financial affairs.

The following table summarizes information regarding equity in income (loss) of and disposition of interest in nonconsolidated affiliates (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
			Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
GMAC (a)	\$	\$ (1,097)	\$ 916	\$ (1,245)
Gain on conversion of UST GMAC Loan (b)		2,477		
GMAC Common Membership Interest impairment charges (a)			(7,099)	
Total equity in income (loss) of and disposition of interest in GMAC				
(a)		1,380	(6,183)	(1,245)
Other significant nonconsolidated affiliates (c)	466	298	312	430
New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. (50%) (d)		(243)	(118)	(5)
Others	31	6	(8)	99
Total equity in income (loss) of and disposition of interest in nonconsolidated affiliates				
	\$ 497	\$ 1,441	\$ (5,997)	\$ (721)

(a) GMAC converted its status to a C corporation effective June 30, 2009. At that date, Old GM began to account for its investment in GMAC using the cost method rather than the equity method as Old GM could not exercise significant influence over GMAC. Prior to converting to a C corporation, Old GM's investment in GMAC was accounted for in a manner similar to an investment in a limited partnership and the equity method was applied because Old GM's influence was more than minor. In connection with GMAC's conversion into a C corporation, each unit of each class of GMAC Membership Interests was converted into shares of capital stock of GMAC with substantially the same rights and preferences as such Membership Interests.

(b) In May 2009 the UST exercised its option to convert the outstanding amounts owed on the UST GMAC Loan into shares of GMAC's Class B Common Membership Interests.

(c) Includes Shanghai General Motors Co., Ltd. (SGM) (50%), SAIC-GM-Wuling Automobile Co., Ltd. (SGMW) (34%).

(d) New United Motor Manufacturing (NUMMI) (50%) was retained by MLC as part of the 363 Sale.

Investment in SGM

On July 10, 2009 our investments in SGM and its subsidiaries were adjusted to their fair values. Our investment in SGM was increased by fresh-start reporting adjustments of \$3.5 billion. This fair value adjustment of \$3.5 billion was allocated as follows: (1) goodwill of \$2.9 billion; (2) intangible assets of \$0.6 billion; and (3) property of \$38 million. The increase in basis related to intangible assets is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets ranging from seven to 25 years, with amortization expense of \$24 million per year. The increase in basis related to property is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets ranging from three to 14 years, with depreciation expense of \$5 million per year.

Investment in New Delphi

In October 2009 we agreed to acquire, prior to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the DMDA, all Class A Membership Interests in New Delphi. The New Delphi operating agreement contains specific waterfall provisions for the allocation

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

of distributions among the Class A, Class B and Class C Membership Interests of New Delphi at varying percentages based on cumulative amounts of distributions. Once the cumulative amount distributed by New Delphi exceeds \$7.0 billion, our Class A Membership Interests will represent 35% of New Delphi with the Class B Membership Interests representing the remaining 65% of New Delphi's equity. Our Class A Membership Interests entitles us to 49.12% of the first \$1.0 billion of cumulative distributions and 57.78% of the next \$1.0 billion of cumulative distributions. Additional distribution percentages are applied to specified distribution levels until the cumulative of \$7.0 billion has been distributed. New Delphi does not expect to pay any cash distributions for the foreseeable future. Refer to Note 5 for additional information on New Delphi and the DMDA.

Investment in GMAC

As part of the approval process for GMAC to obtain Bank Holding Company status in December 2008, Old GM agreed to reduce its ownership in GMAC to less than 10.0% of the voting and total equity of GMAC by December 24, 2011. At December 31, 2009 our equity ownership in GMAC was 16.6% as subsequently discussed.

In December 2008 Old GM and FIM Holdings, an assignee of Cerberus ResCap Financing LLC, entered into a subscription agreement with GMAC under which each agreed to purchase additional Common Membership Interests in GMAC, and the UST committed to provide Old GM with additional funding in order to purchase the additional interests. In January 2009 Old GM entered into the UST GMAC Loan Agreement pursuant to which it borrowed \$884 million (UST GMAC Loan) and utilized those funds to purchase 190,921 Class B Common Membership Interests of GMAC. The UST GMAC Loan was scheduled to mature in January 2012 and bore interest, payable quarterly, at the same rate of interest as the UST Loans. The UST GMAC Loan was secured by Old GM's Common and Preferred Membership Interests in GMAC. As part of this loan agreement, the UST had the option to convert outstanding amounts into a maximum of 190,921 shares of GMAC's Class B Common Membership Interests on a pro rata basis.

In May 2009 the UST exercised this option, the outstanding principal and interest under the UST GMAC Loan was extinguished, and Old GM recorded a net gain of \$483 million. The net gain was comprised of a gain on the disposition of GMAC Common Membership Interests of \$2.5 billion recorded in Equity in income (loss) of and disposition of interest in GMAC and a loss on extinguishment of the UST GMAC Loan of \$2.0 billion recorded in Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt. After the exchange, Old GM's ownership was reduced to 24.5% of GMAC's Common Membership Interests.

GMAC converted its status to a C corporation effective June 30, 2009. At that date, Old GM began to account for its investment in GMAC using the cost method rather than the equity method as Old GM could not exercise significant influence over GMAC. Prior to converting to a C corporation, our investment in GMAC was accounted for in a manner similar to an investment in a limited partnership and the equity method was applied because our influence was more than minor. In connection with GMAC's conversion into a C corporation, each unit of each class of GMAC Membership Interests was converted into shares of capital stock of GMAC with substantially the same rights and preferences as such Membership Interests. On July 10, 2009 we acquired the investments in GMAC's common and preferred stocks in connection with the 363 Sale.

In December 2009 the UST made a capital contribution to GMAC of \$3.8 billion consisting of the purchase of trust preferred securities of \$2.5 billion and mandatory convertible preferred securities of \$1.3 billion. The UST also exchanged all of its existing GMAC non-convertible preferred stock for newly issued mandatory convertible preferred securities valued at \$5.3 billion. In addition the UST converted mandatory convertible preferred securities valued at \$3.0 billion into GMAC common stock. These actions resulted in the dilution of our investment in GMAC common stock from 24.5% to 16.6%, of which 6.7% is held directly and 9.9% is held in an independent trust. Pursuant to previous commitments to reduce influence over and ownership in GMAC, the trustee, who is independent of us, has the sole authority to vote and is required to dispose of our 9.9% ownership in GMAC common stock held in the trust by December 24, 2011.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables summarize financial information of GMAC for the periods GMAC was accounted for as an equity method investee (dollars in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	Years Ended December 31, 2008	2007
Consolidated Statements of Income			
Total financing revenue and other interest income	\$ 7,450	\$ 18,918	\$ 22,741
Interest expense	\$ 4,269	\$ 11,297	\$ 14,406
Depreciation expense on operating lease assets	\$ 2,409	\$ 5,478	\$ 4,552
Gain on extinguishment of debt	\$ 657	\$ 12,628	\$ 563
Total other revenue	\$ 2,453	\$ 14,510	\$ 5,964
Total noninterest expense	\$ 4,809	\$ 8,649	\$ 8,486
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (3,588)	\$ 3,376	\$ (1,806)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 990	\$ (60)	\$ 395
Net income (loss)	\$ (4,578)	\$ 1,868	\$ (2,332)
Net income (loss) available to members	\$ (4,933)	\$ 1,868	\$ (2,524)

	June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Loans held for sale	\$ 11,440	\$ 7,919
Total finance receivables and loans, net	\$ 87,520	\$ 98,295
Investment in operating leases, net	\$ 21,597	\$ 26,390
Other assets	\$ 22,932	\$ 26,922
Total assets	\$ 181,248	\$ 189,476
Total debt	\$ 105,175	\$ 126,321
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 41,363	\$ 32,533
Total liabilities	\$ 155,202	\$ 167,622
Senior preferred interests	\$ 12,500	\$ 5,000
Preferred interests	\$ 1,287	\$ 1,287
Total equity	\$ 26,046	\$ 21,854

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****GMAC Preferred and Common Membership Interests**

The following tables summarize the activity with respect to the investment in GMAC Common and Preferred Membership Interests for the periods GMAC was accounted for as an equity method investee (dollars in millions):

	GMAC Common Membership Interests	Predecessor GMAC Preferred Membership Interests
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 7,079	\$ 1,044
Old GM's proportionate share of GMAC's income	916	
Conversion of GMAC Participation Agreement to Common Membership Interests	362	
Impairment charges	(7,099)	(1,001)
Other, primarily accumulated other comprehensive loss	(767)	
Balance at December 31, 2008	491	43
Old GM's proportionate share of GMAC's losses (a)	(1,130)	(7)
Investment in GMAC Common Membership Interests	884	
Gain on disposition of GMAC Common Membership Interests (b)	2,477	
Conversion of GMAC Common Membership Interests (b)	(2,885)	
Other, primarily accumulated other comprehensive loss	163	
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$	\$ 36

(a) Due to impairment charges and Old GM's proportionate shares of GMAC's losses, the carrying amount of Old GM's investments in GMAC Common Membership Interest was reduced to \$0. Old GM recorded its proportionate share of GMAC's remaining losses to its investment in GMAC Preferred Membership Interests.

(b) Due to the exercise of the UST's option to convert the UST GMAC Loan into GMAC Common Membership Interests, in connection with the UST GMAC Loan conversion, Old GM recorded a gain of \$2.5 billion on disposition of GMAC Common Membership Interests and a \$2.0 billion loss on extinguishment based on the carrying amount of the UST GMAC Loan and accrued interest of \$0.9 billion.

Investment in Nonconsolidated Affiliates

The following tables summarize information regarding significant nonconsolidated affiliates (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Carrying amount of investment in SGM and affiliates	\$ 4,937	\$ 1,076
Carrying amount of investment in New Delphi	1,908	
Carrying amount of investment in SGMW	579	158

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Carrying amount of investments in significant affiliates	7,424	1,234
Carrying amount of GMAC Common Membership Interests		491
All other investments in affiliates	512	421
Total equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates	\$ 7,936	\$ 2,146
Total assets of significant affiliates (a)	\$ 20,639	\$ 6,555
Total liabilities of significant affiliates (a)	\$ 11,812	\$ 3,802

(a) Total assets and liabilities of significant affiliates exclude GMAC as previously discussed.

F-56

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Transactions with Nonconsolidated Affiliates**

Nonconsolidated affiliates are involved in various aspects of the development, production and marketing of cars, trucks and parts, and we purchase component parts and vehicles from certain nonconsolidated affiliates for resale to dealers. The following tables summarize the effects of transactions with nonconsolidated affiliates which are not eliminated in consolidation (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
			Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Results of Operations				
Sales	\$ 899*	\$ 596	\$ 1,076	\$ 793
Cost of sales	\$ 1,190*	\$ 737	\$ 3,815	\$ 3,850
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ (19)	\$ (19)	\$ 62	\$ 81
Interest expense	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1
Interest income and other non-operating income, net	\$ 14	\$ (9)	\$ 231	\$ 816

* Amounts originally reported as \$560 and \$1,137 in our 2009 Form 10-K. Refer to Note 3.

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Financial Position		
Accounts and notes receivable, net	\$ 771*	\$ 394
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 579*	\$ 112

* Amounts originally reported as \$594 and \$396 in our 2009 Form 10-K. Refer to Note 3.

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
			Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Cash Flows				
Operating	\$ 538*	\$ 546	\$ (1,014)	\$ (1,837)
Investing	\$ (67)	\$	\$ 370	\$ 254
Financing	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1

* Amount originally reported as \$77 in our 2009 Form 10-K. Refer to Note 3.

Note 11. Property, net

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The following table summarizes the components of Property, net (dollars in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31, 2009	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	December 31, 2008
Land		\$ 2,602		\$ 1,162
Buildings and land improvements	2-40	4,292	2-40	18,974
Machinery and equipment	3-30	6,686	3-30	49,529
Construction in progress		1,649		2,938
Real estate, plants, and equipment		15,229		72,603
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,285)		(43,712)
Real estate, plants, and equipment, net		13,944		28,891
Special tools, net	1-13	4,743	1-10	10,774
Total property, net		\$ 18,687		\$ 39,665

F-57

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the amount of net capitalized software and capitalized interest included in Property, net (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Capitalized software in use	\$ 263	\$ 537
Capitalized software in the process of being developed	\$ 81	\$ 175
Capitalized interest	\$ 26	\$ 576

The following table summarizes depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense related to Property, net, recorded in Cost of sales, Selling, general and administrative expense and Other expenses, net (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Depreciation and impairment of long-lived assets	\$ 1,355	\$ 4,352	\$ 4,863	\$ 3,846
Amortization and impairment of special tools	865	2,139	3,493	3,243
Total depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense	\$ 2,220	\$ 6,491	\$ 8,356	\$ 7,089
Capitalized software amortization expense (a)	\$ 132	\$ 136	\$ 209	\$ 192
Capitalized interest amortization expense (a)	\$	\$ 46	\$ 77	\$ 48

(a) Included in Total depreciation, impairment charges and amortization expense.

Old GM initiated restructuring plans prior to the 363 Sale to reduce the total number of powertrain, stamping and assembly plants and to eliminate certain brands and nameplates. In addition, MLC retained certain assets that we did not acquire in connection with the 363 Sale and were deemed not to have a useful life beyond July 9, 2009. As a result, Old GM recorded incremental depreciation and amortization on certain of these assets as they were expected to be utilized over a shorter period of time than their previously estimated useful lives. We record incremental depreciation and amortization for changes in useful lives subsequent to the initial determination. In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 we recorded incremental depreciation and amortization of approximately \$20 million. Old GM recorded incremental depreciation and amortization of approximately \$2.8 billion, \$0.8 billion and \$0.2 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 and the years ended 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 12. Goodwill

The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying amounts of Goodwill (dollars in millions):

	GMNA	Successor		Total
		GME	GMIO	
Balance at July 10, 2009 (a)	\$ 26,348	\$ 3,262	\$ 854	\$ 30,464
Goodwill acquired	61			61
Effect of foreign currency translation on goodwill		73	87	160
Goodwill included in Assets held for sale			(13)	(13)
Balance at December 31, 2009	26,409	3,335	928	30,672
Accumulated impairment charges				
Goodwill	\$ 26,409	\$ 3,335	\$ 928	\$ 30,672
	GMNA	Predecessor		Total
		GME	GMIO	
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 173	\$ 563	\$	\$ 736
Accumulated impairment charges				
Goodwill	173	563		736
Effect of foreign currency translation on goodwill	(19)	(107)		(126)
Impairment charges (b)	(154)	(456)		(610)
Balance at December 31, 2008	154	456		610
Accumulated impairment charges	(154)	(456)		(610)
Goodwill	\$	\$	\$	\$

- (a) We recorded Goodwill of \$30.5 billion upon application of fresh-start reporting. If all identifiable assets and liabilities had been recorded at fair value upon application of fresh-start reporting, no goodwill would have resulted. However, when applying fresh-start reporting, certain accounts, primarily employee benefit plan and income tax related, were recorded at amounts determined under specific U.S. GAAP rather than fair value and the difference between the U.S. GAAP and fair value amounts gave rise to goodwill, which is a residual. Our employee benefit related accounts were recorded in accordance with ASC 712, Compensation Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits and ASC 715, Compensation Retirement Benefits and deferred income taxes were recorded in accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes. Further, we recorded valuation allowances against certain of our deferred tax assets, which under ASC 852 also resulted in Goodwill. These valuation allowances were due in part to Old GM's history of recurring operating losses, and our projections at the 363 Sale date of continued near-term operating losses in certain jurisdictions. While the 363 Sale constituted a significant restructuring that eliminated many operating and financing costs, Old GM had undertaken significant restructurings in the past that failed to return certain jurisdictions to profitability. At the 363 Sale date, we concluded that there was significant uncertainty as to whether the recent restructuring actions would return these jurisdictions to sustained profitability, thereby necessitating the establishment of a valuation allowance against certain

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deferred tax assets. None of the goodwill from this transaction is deductible for tax purposes.

- (b) Goodwill impairment charges of \$154 million and \$456 million were recorded at GMNA and GME in the year ended 2008 related to sharply reduced forecasts of automotive sales in the near- and medium-term. Refer to Note 25 for additional information on Old GM's impairment charges related to Goodwill in 2008. We had no goodwill during the period January 1, 2009 to July 9, 2009.

In the three months ended December 31, 2009 we performed our annual goodwill impairment analysis of our reporting units as of October 1, 2009, which resulted in no goodwill impairment charges. In addition, during the three months ended December 31, 2009, we determined that certain additional events and circumstances related to certain reporting units had changed such that interim

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

goodwill impairment tests were necessary as of December 31, 2009. For our GME reporting unit, these changes related to our decision to retain sole ownership of our GME reporting unit and the additional restructuring actions necessary and expected higher overhead costs due to decisions to delay or cancel certain previously planned facility closures. For other identified reporting units in GMIO, the changes related to deterioration in expected future operating results from those anticipated in our annual impairment analysis. The results of this testing indicated that goodwill was not impaired for any of the reporting units tested.

Refer to Note 25 for additional information on goodwill impairments in prior periods.

Note 13. Intangible Assets, net

The following table summarizes the components of amortizable intangible assets (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009				Predecessor December 31, 2008			
	Weighted- Average Remaining Amortization Period (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Weighted- Average Remaining Amortization Period (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Technology and intellectual property (a)	4	\$ 7,916	\$ 1,460	\$ 6,456	8	\$ 598	\$ 333	\$ 265
Brands	38	5,508	72	5,436				
Dealer network and customer relationships	21	2,205	67	2,138				
Favorable contracts	24	542	39	503				
Other	3	17	3	14				
Total amortizable intangible assets	20	\$ 16,188	\$ 1,641	\$ 14,547	8	\$ 598	\$ 333	\$ 265

(a) Technology and intellectual property includes nonamortizing in-process research and development of \$175 million at December 31, 2009. The following table summarizes the amortization expense related to intangible assets (dollars in millions):

	Successor		Predecessor	
	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Amortization expense related to intangible assets (a)	\$ 1,584	\$ 44	\$ 83	\$ 74

(a) Amortization expense in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 includes an impairment charge of \$21 million related to technology and intellectual property. Refer to Note 25 for additional information on the impairment charge. The following table summarizes estimated amortization expense related to intangible assets in each of the next five years (dollars in millions):

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	Estimated Amortization Expense
2010	\$ 2,550
2011	\$ 1,785
2012	\$ 1,560
2013	\$ 1,227
2014	\$ 610

F-60

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 14. Restricted Cash and Marketable Securities**

Cash subject to contractual restrictions and not readily available is classified as Restricted cash and marketable securities. Funds held in the UST Credit Agreement and Canadian Health Care Trust (HCT) escrow accounts are invested in government securities and money market funds in accordance with the terms of the escrow agreements. The following table summarizes the components of Restricted cash and marketable securities (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Current		
UST Credit Agreement (a)	\$ 12,475	\$
Canadian Health Care Trust (b)	955	
Receivables Program (c)	187	
Securitization trusts	191	450
Pre-funding disbursements	94	222
Other (d)	15	
Total current restricted cash and marketable securities	13,917	672
Non-current		
Collateral for insurance related activities	658	679
Other non-current (d)	831	1,238
Total restricted cash and marketable securities	\$ 15,406	\$ 2,589

- (a) Under the terms of the UST Credit Agreement funds are held in escrow and will be distributed to us at our request if certain conditions are met. Any unused amounts in escrow on June 30, 2010 are required to be used to repay the UST Loans and Canadian Loan. Upon repayment of the UST Loans and Canadian Loan any funds remaining in escrow will be returned to us. Refer to Notes 2 and 18 for additional information on the UST Credit Agreement.
- (b) Under the terms of an escrow agreement between GMCL, the EDC and an escrow agent, GMCL established a CAD \$1.0 billion (equivalent to \$893 million when entered into) escrow to fund its healthcare obligations.
- (c) In March 2009 the UST announced that it will provide financial assistance to automotive suppliers by guaranteeing or purchasing certain receivables payable by us (Receivables Program). Under the terms of the Receivables Program, the use of funds is limited to purchasing receivables from suppliers that have elected to participate in the program. This program will terminate in accordance with its terms in April 2010. Refer to Note 18 for additional information on the Receivables Program.
- (d) Includes amounts related to various letters of credit, deposits, escrows and other cash collateral requirements.

Note 15. Other Assets

The following table summarizes the components of Other assets (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Investment in GMAC common stock (a)(b)	\$ 970	\$
Investment in GMAC preferred stock	665	
Investment in GMAC Preferred Memberships Interests		43
Taxes other than income taxes	297	612
Derivative assets	44	583
Other	546	892
Total other assets	\$ 2,522	\$ 2,130

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- (a) At December 31, 2008 Old GM's investment in GMAC Common Membership Interests of \$491 million was accounted for as an equity method investment and recorded in Equity of net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates. Refer to Notes 10, 16 and 30 for a discussion on our current equity ownership interest and our significant transactions with GMAC.
- (b) Investment in GMAC common stock at December 31, 2009 includes the 16.6% held directly and through an independent trust.

Note 16. Variable Interest Entities

Consolidated VIEs

VIEs that were consolidated because we or Old GM were the primary beneficiary primarily included: (1) previously divested and current suppliers for which we or Old GM made significant guarantees or provided financial support; (2) the Receivables Program; (3) vehicle sales and marketing joint ventures that manufacture, market and sell vehicles in certain markets; (4) leasing SPEs which held real estate assets and related liabilities for which residual guarantees were provided; and (5) an entity which managed certain private equity investments held by our and Old GM's pension plans and previously held by our and Old GM's OPEB plans, along with six associated general partner entities. Certain creditors and beneficial interest holders of these VIEs have or had limited, insignificant recourse to our general credit or Old GM's general credit, in which we or Old GM could be held liable for certain of the VIE's obligations.

CAMI

In March 2009 Old GM determined that due to changes in contractual arrangements related to CAMI Automotive Inc. (CAMI), it was required to reconsider its previous conclusion that CAMI was not a VIE. As a result of Old GM's analysis, it determined that CAMI was a VIE and Old GM was the primary beneficiary, and therefore Old GM consolidated CAMI. As the consolidation date occurred near the end of the reporting period, the consolidation was based on estimates of the fair values for all assets and liabilities acquired. Based on Old GM's estimates, the equity interests it held and held by the noncontrolling interest had a fair value of approximately \$12 million. Total assets were approximately \$472 million comprised primarily of property, plant, and equipment and related party accounts receivable and inventory. Total liabilities were approximately \$460 million, comprised primarily of long-term debt, accrued liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefits. We completed our purchase price accounting for CAMI at July 10, 2009 and determined that the amounts estimated as of the initial consolidation date of March 1, 2009 did not require adjustment. Supplemental pro forma information is omitted as the effect is immaterial. In December 2009 we acquired the remaining noncontrolling interest of CAMI from Suzuki for \$100 million increasing our ownership interest from 50% to 100%. Subsequent to this acquisition, CAMI became a wholly-owned subsidiary and is not included in the tabular disclosures below.

Receivables Program

We determined that the Receivables Program was a VIE. We also determined that we are the primary beneficiary because we are the only party to the Receivables Program with equity at risk, we have a greater risk of loss than the UST and we are more closely related to the Receivables Program as its primary purpose is to support our supply base, thereby helping ensure that our production needs are met.

In December 2009 we announced the termination of the Receivables Program in April 2010. Upon termination, we will share any residual capital in the program equally with the UST. At December 31, 2009 our equity contributions were \$55 million and the UST had outstanding loans of \$150 million to the Receivables Program. We do not anticipate making any additional equity contributions. Refer to Note 18 for additional information on the Receivables Program.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of consolidated VIE assets and liabilities (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15	\$ 22
Accounts and notes receivable, net	14	15
Inventory	15	
Other current assets		
Property, net	5	71
Restricted cash	191	
Other assets	33	28
Total assets	\$ 273	\$ 136
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable (principally trade)	\$ 17	\$ 6
Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt	205	105
Accrued expenses	10	20
Other liabilities	23	15
Total liabilities	\$ 255	\$ 146

The following table summarizes the amounts recorded in earnings related to consolidated VIEs (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Sales	\$ 24	\$ 14	\$ 8
Other revenue	17	17	32
Cost of sales	8	(1)	5
Selling, general administrative expense	8	5	(11)
Other expenses, net	9	10	19
Interest expense	14	22	
Reorganization losses (gains), net		26	
Income tax expense	1		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1	\$ (31)	\$ 27

Nonconsolidated VIEs

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VIEs that were not consolidated because we or Old GM were not the primary beneficiary primarily included: (1) troubled suppliers for which guarantees were made or financial support was provided; (2) vehicle sales and marketing joint ventures that manufacture, market and sell vehicles in certain markets; (3) leasing entities for which residual value guarantees were made; and (4) GMAC.

Guarantees and financial support are provided to certain current or previously divested suppliers in order to ensure that supply needs for production were not disrupted due to a supplier's liquidity concerns or possible shutdowns. Types of financial support that we and Old GM provided include, but are not limited to: (1) funding in the form of a loan from us or Old GM; (2) guarantees of the supplier's debt or credit facilities; (3) one-time payments to fund prior losses of the supplier; (4) indemnification agreements to fund the suppliers' future losses or obligations; (5) agreements to provide additional funding or liquidity to the supplier in the form of price

F-63

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

increases or change in payment terms; and (6) assisting the supplier in finding additional investors. The maximum exposure to loss related to these VIEs was generally limited to the amount of accounts and notes receivable recorded with the suppliers and any related guarantees.

We have and Old GM had investments in joint ventures that manufacture, market and sell vehicles in certain markets. These joint ventures were self-funded and financed with no contractual terms that would require future financial support to be provided. The maximum exposure to loss is limited to the carrying amount of the investments recorded in Equity in net assets of nonconsolidated affiliates.

American Axle

In September 2009 we paid \$110 million to American Axle and Manufacturing Holdings, Inc. (American Axle), a former subsidiary and current supplier, to settle and modify existing commercial arrangements and acquired warrants to purchase 4 million shares of American Axle's common stock. This payment was made in response to the liquidity needs of American Axle and our desire to modify the terms of our ongoing commercial arrangement. Under the new agreement, we also provided American Axle with a second lien term loan facility of up to \$100 million. Additional warrants will be granted if amounts are drawn on the second lien term loan facility.

As a result of these transactions, we concluded that American Axle was a VIE for which we were not the primary beneficiary. Our variable interests in American Axle include the warrants we received and the second lien term loan facility, which exposes us to possible future losses depending on the financial performance of American Axle. At December 31, 2009 no amounts were outstanding under the second lien term loan. At December 31, 2009 our maximum exposure to loss related to American Axle was \$125 million, which represented the fair value of the warrants of \$25 million recorded in Non-current assets and the potential exposure of \$100 million related to the second lien term loan facility.

GMAC

In the three months ended December 31, 2008, GMAC engaged in or agreed to several transactions, including an exchange and cash tender offers to purchase and/or exchange certain of its and its subsidiaries' outstanding notes for new notes and 9% Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, the issuance of Series D-2 Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Membership Interests to the UST, the conversion of the Participation Agreement to Common Membership Interests, and the issuance of additional Common Membership Interests to Old GM. As a result of these changes to GMAC's capital structure, Old GM was required to reconsider its previous conclusion that GMAC was a voting interest entity and it did not hold a controlling financial interest in GMAC. As part of Old GM's qualitative and quantitative analyses, Old GM determined that GMAC was a VIE as it did not have sufficient equity at risk. Old GM also determined that a related party group, as that term is defined in ASC 810-10, existed between Old GM and the UST under the de facto agency provisions of ASC 810-10. However, Old GM determined based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis that the related party group to which it belonged did not absorb the majority of GMAC's expected losses or residual returns and therefore no member of the related party group was the primary beneficiary of GMAC. Accordingly Old GM did not consolidate GMAC at December 31, 2008.

Old GM's quantitative analysis was performed using a Black-Scholes model to compute the price of purchasing a hypothetical put on GMAC's net assets exclusive of variable interests to estimate expected losses of the variable interests of GMAC. The same Black-Scholes model was used to estimate the expected losses allocated to each of the individual variable interests identified in GMAC's capital structure. Significant estimates, assumptions, and judgments used in Old GM's analysis included that the outstanding unsecured debt of GMAC was a variable interest in GMAC because it was trading at a sufficient discount to face value to indicate that it was absorbing a significant portion of GMAC's expected losses and receiving a portion of its expected returns; that the expected return on GMAC's net assets exclusive of variable interests were normally distributed with a mean return equal to the risk-free rate of return and an expected volatility of approximately 22%; estimates of the fair value of each of GMAC's variable interests and other components of its capital structure; and estimates of the expected outstanding term of each of GMAC's non-perpetual variable

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

interests, which Old GM estimated to have a weighted average term of approximately 5 years. Other qualitative considerations included the fact that Old GM was required to reduce its common investment in GMAC to below 10% within three years, had no voting members on the GMAC Board of Managers, and under other contractual provisions, could not attempt to influence the operations of GMAC or the manner in which its Common Membership Interests were voted.

In connection with GMAC's conversion to a C corporation on June 30, 2009, each unit of each class of GMAC Membership Interests was converted into shares of capital stock of GMAC with substantially the same rights and preferences as such Membership Interests. On July 10, 2009 we acquired the investments in GMAC's common and preferred stock in connection with the 363 Sale.

In December 2009, the UST made a capital contribution to GMAC of \$3.8 billion consisting of the purchase of trust preferred securities in aggregate liquidation amount of \$2.5 billion and mandatory convertible preferred securities in aggregate liquidation amount of \$1.3 billion. The UST also exchanged all of its existing GMAC non-convertible preferred stock for newly issued mandatory convertible preferred securities with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$5.3 billion. In addition, the UST converted mandatory convertible preferred securities with an aggregate liquidation preference of \$3.0 billion into GMAC common stock. After these actions, we and the UST owned 16.6% and 56.3% of GMAC's common stock. The UST also owns preferred stock of GMAC with a liquidation value of \$11.4 billion, and we own preferred stock with a liquidation value of \$1.0 billion. This transaction constituted a reconsideration event and we determined that GMAC continued to be a VIE as it does not have sufficient equity at risk. Although the related party group to which we and the UST belong absorbs a majority of the expected losses, we are not the primary beneficiary because the UST absorbs more expected losses than us, we were not involved in the redesign of GMAC, and we are controlled by the UST. Furthermore, we do not believe we will be the primary beneficiary upon adoption of modifications of ASC 810-10, effective January 1, 2010, because we lack the power through voting or similar rights to direct those activities of GMAC that most significantly affect its economic performance. As a result of previous agreements Old GM entered into during GMAC's approval process to obtain Bank Holding Company status and whose terms and conditions we assumed in connection with the 363 Sale, we do not have significant influence over GMAC. Our principal variable interests in GMAC are our investments in GMAC preferred and common stock. Refer to Notes 10 and 30 for additional information on our investment in GMAC, our significant agreements with GMAC and our maximum exposure under those agreements.

The following table summarizes the amounts recorded for nonconsolidated VIEs, and the related off-balance sheet guarantees and maximum exposure to loss, excluding GMAC (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009		Predecessor December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Loss(a)	Carrying Amount	Maximum Exposure to Loss(b)
Assets:				
Accounts and notes receivable, net	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 10
Investment in nonconsolidated affiliates	96	50	40	40
Other assets	26	26	6	6
Total assets	\$ 130	\$ 84	\$ 56	\$ 56
Liabilities:				
Accrued expenses			11	
Total liabilities	\$	\$	\$ 11	\$
Off-Balance Sheet:				
Residual value guarantees		32		79
Other guarantees		4		5

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Other liquidity arrangements (c)		115		
Total guarantees and liquidity arrangements	\$	151	\$	84

F-65

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

- (a) Amounts at December 31, 2009 included \$139 million related to troubled suppliers.
- (b) Amounts at December 31, 2008 included \$21 million related to troubled suppliers.
- (c) Amount includes second lien term loan facility provided to American Axle of \$100 million and other loan commitments of \$15 million.

Note 17. Accrued Expenses, Other Liabilities and Deferred Income Taxes

The following table summarizes the components of Accrued expenses, other liabilities and deferred income taxes:

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Current		
Dealer and customer allowances, claims and discounts	\$ 6,444	\$ 8,939
Deposits from rental car companies	4,583	6,142
Deferred revenue	892	1,493
Policy, product warranty and recall campaigns	2,965	3,792
Delphi liability		150
Payrolls and employee benefits excluding postemployment benefits	1,325	1,591
Insurance reserves	243	388
Taxes (other than income taxes)	1,031	1,312
Derivative liability	568	2,726
Postemployment benefits including facility idling reserves	985	1,727
Interest	142	779
Pensions	430	430
Income taxes	219	186
Deferred income taxes	57	87
Other	2,404	2,685
Total accrued expenses	\$ 22,288	\$ 32,427
Noncurrent		
Dealer and customer allowances, claims and discounts	\$ 1,311	\$ 1,578
Deferred revenue	480	1,265
Policy, product warranty and recall campaigns	4,065	4,699
Delphi liability		1,570
Payrolls and employee benefits excluding postemployment benefits	1,818	2,314
Insurance reserves	269	1,324
Derivative liability	146	817
Postemployment benefits including facility idling reserves	1,944	1,626
Income taxes	944	430
Deferred income taxes	807	563
Other	1,495	1,206

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Total other liabilities and deferred income taxes	\$	13,279	\$	17,392
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F-66

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes activity for policy, product warranty, recall campaigns and certified used vehicle warranty liabilities (dollars in millions):

	Successor	Predecessor	
	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Beginning balance	\$ 7,193	\$ 8,491	\$ 9,615
Warranties issued and assumed in period	1,388*	1,069	4,277
Payments	(1,797)*	(1,851)	(5,068)
Adjustments to pre-existing warranties	66*	(153)	294
Effect of foreign currency translation	180	63	(627)
Liability adjustment, net due to the deconsolidation of Saab (a)		(77)	
Ending balance	7,030	7,542	8,491
Effect of application of fresh-start reporting		(349)	
Ending balance including effect of application of fresh-start reporting	\$ 7,030	\$ 7,193	\$ 8,491

* Amounts originally reported as \$1,598, \$(2,232) and \$291 in our 2009 Form 10-K. Refer to Note 3.

(a) In August 2009 Saab met the criteria to be classified as held for sale and, as a result, Saab's warranty liability was classified as held for sale at December 31, 2009.

In March 2009 the U.S. government announced that it would create a warranty program to pay for repairs covered by Old GM's warranty on each new vehicle sold in the U.S. and Mexico during Old GM's restructuring period. In May 2009 pursuant to the terms of the warranty program, Old GM and the UST contributed \$410 million to fund the program. Old GM contributed \$49 million in cash. The UST contributed the remaining required cash as part of a \$361 million loan. On July 10, 2009 in connection with the 363 Sale, we assumed the obligations of the warranty program and entered into the UST Credit Agreement assuming debt of \$7.1 billion, which Old GM incurred under its DIP Facility. Immediately after entering into the UST Credit Agreement, we made a partial repayment of \$361 million due to the termination of the U.S. government sponsored warranty program, reducing the UST Loans balance to \$6.7 billion. The original estimate of the warranty period was March 30, 2009 through July 31, 2009, which was based on a requirement that the UST approve the termination of the warranty program prior to July 31, 2009. The UST allowed repayment of the full amount of the \$361 million loan on July 10, 2009 effectively terminating the warranty program. Subsequently, the cash contribution of \$49 million and interest earned to date were repaid to us from the warranty program.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 18. Short-Term and Long-Term Debt****Short-Term Debt and Current Portion of Long-Term Debt**

The following table summarizes the components of short-term debt (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
UST Loans	\$ 5,712	\$
UST Loan Facility (a)		3,836
Canadian Loan	1,233	
GM Daewoo Revolving Credit Facility	1,179	791
Short-term debt - third parties	296	1,776
Short-term debt - related parties (b)	1,077	2,067
Current portion of long-term debt (c)	724	8,450
Total short-term debt	\$ 10,221	\$ 16,920
Available under short-term line of credit agreements (d)	\$ 220	\$ 186
Interest rate range on outstanding short-term debt (e)	0.0 - 19.0%	0.0 - 28.0%
Weighted-average interest rate on outstanding short-term debt (f)	6.5%	5.6%

(a) UST Loan Facility (as subsequently defined) is net of a \$913 million discount which is comprised of \$749 million for the UST Additional Note (as subsequently defined) and \$164 million for the fair value of the warrants issued in connection with the loans under the UST Loan Agreement. At May 31, 2009 the carrying amount of the debt was accreted to the full face value of the UST Loan Facility and the UST Additional Note with the discount charged to Interest expense.

(b) Primarily dealer financing from GMAC for dealerships we own and Old GM owned.

(c) Amounts owed at December 31, 2009 include various secured and unsecured debt instruments. Amounts owed at December 31, 2008 include a secured revolving credit facility of \$4.5 billion and a U.S. term loan of \$1.5 billion.

(d) Commitment fees are paid on credit facilities at rates negotiated in each agreement. Amounts paid and expensed for these commitment fees are insignificant.

(e) Includes zero coupon debt.

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- (f) Includes coupon rates on debt denominated in various foreign currencies. At December 31, 2009 the weighted average effective interest rate on outstanding short-term debt was 8.0%.

F-68

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Long-term debt**

The following table summarizes the components of long-term debt (dollars in millions):

	Successor December 31, 2009	Predecessor December 31, 2008
U.S. dollar denominated bonds	\$	\$ 14,882
VEBA Notes	2,825	
Contingent convertible debt		7,339
Foreign currency denominated bonds		4,375
Other long-term debt (a)	3,461	10,841
Total debt	6,286	37,437
Less current portion of long-term debt	(724)	(8,450)
Fair value adjustment (b)		31
Total long-term debt	\$ 5,562	\$ 29,018
Available under GM Daewoo Revolving Credit Facility (c)	\$	\$ 402
Available under other long-term line of credit agreements (d)	\$ 398	\$ 55

(a) Old GM amounts include a secured revolving credit facility of \$4.5 billion and a U.S. term loan of \$1.5 billion, which are included in the current portion of long-term debt.

(b) To adjust hedged fixed rate debt for fair value changes attributable to the hedged risk. Refer to Note 20 for additional information on fair value hedges.

(c) Classified as long-term as credit facility is outstanding until October 2014.

(d) Commitment fees are paid on credit facilities at rates negotiated in each agreement. Amounts paid and expensed for these commitment fees are insignificant.

GM**UST Loans and VEBA Notes**

Old GM received total proceeds of \$19.4 billion (\$15.4 billion subsequent to January 1, 2009) from the UST under the UST Loan Agreement entered into on December 31, 2008. In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM obtained additional funding of \$33.3 billion from the UST and EDC under its DIP Facility. From these proceeds, \$12.5 billion remained deposited in escrow at December 31, 2009.

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Amounts remaining in the escrow account will be distributed to us at our request upon certain conditions as outlined in the UST Credit Agreement. Any unused amounts in escrow on June 30, 2010 are required to be used to repay the UST Loans and Canadian Loan on a pro rata basis. Upon repayment of the UST Loans and Canadian Loan any funds in escrow will be returned to us. The UST Loans and Canadian Loan have been classified as short-term debt based on these terms.

On July 10, 2009 we entered into the UST Credit Agreement and assumed debt of \$7.1 billion maturing on July 10, 2015 which Old GM incurred under its DIP Facility. Immediately after entering into the UST Credit Agreement, we made a partial repayment due to the termination of the U.S. government sponsored warranty program, reducing the UST Loans principal balance to \$6.7 billion.

In November 2009 we signed amendments to the UST Credit Agreement and Canadian Loan Agreement to provide for quarterly repayments of our UST Loans and Canadian Loan. Under these amendments, we agreed to make quarterly payments of \$1.0 billion and \$192 million to the UST and EDC. In December 2009 we made a payment on the UST Loans of \$1.0 billion.

F-69

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The UST Loans accrue interest equal to the greater of the three month LIBOR rate or 2.0%, plus 5.0%, per annum, unless the UST determines that reasonable means do not exist to ascertain the LIBOR rate or that the LIBOR rate will not adequately reflect the UST's cost to maintain the loan. In such a circumstance, the interest rate will be the greatest of: (1) the prime rate plus 4%; (2) the federal funds rate plus 4.5%; or (3) the three month LIBOR rate (which will not be less than 2%) plus 5%. We are required to prepay the UST Loans on a pro rata basis (between the UST Loans, VEBA Notes and Canadian Loan), in an amount equal to the amount of net cash proceeds received from certain asset dispositions, casualty events, extraordinary receipts and the incurrence of certain debt. We may also voluntarily repay the UST Loans in whole or in part at any time. Once repaid, amounts borrowed under the UST Credit Agreement may not be reborrowed. At December 31, 2009 the UST Loans accrued interest at 7.0%.

In connection with the 363 Sale, we entered into the VEBA Note Agreement and issued VEBA Notes of \$2.5 billion. The VEBA Notes have an implied interest rate of 9.0% per annum. The VEBA Notes and accrued interest are scheduled to be repaid in three equal installments of \$1.4 billion on July 15 of 2013, 2015, and 2017. The VEBA Notes are considered outstanding debt on December 31, 2009 due to the settlement of the UAW hourly retiree medical plan pursuant to the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement and were recorded at their fair value of \$2.8 billion, a premium of \$325 million to the face value. We determined the fair value of the VEBA Notes based on market information for similar instruments. Refer to Note 19 for additional information on the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement.

The obligations under the UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets, subject to certain exceptions, including our equity interests in certain of our foreign subsidiaries, limited in most cases to 65% of the equity interests of the pledged foreign subsidiaries due to tax considerations.

The UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement contain various representations and warranties that we made on the effective date and, with respect to the UST Credit Agreement, we will be required to make on certain other dates. The UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement also contain various affirmative covenants requiring us to take certain actions and negative covenants restricting our ability to take certain actions. The affirmative covenants impose obligations on us with respect to, among other things:

Financial and other reporting to the UST, including periodic confirmation of compliance with certain expense policies;

Executive privileges and compensation requirements;

Corporate existence;

Preservation of the collateral and other property subject to the UST Credit Agreement and VEBA Note Agreement;

Payment of taxes; and

Compliance with certain laws.

In addition, the affirmative covenants include a vitality commitment which requires us to use our commercially reasonable best efforts to ensure that our manufacturing volume conducted in the United States is consistent with at least ninety percent of the projected manufacturing level (projected manufacturing level for this purpose being 1,801,000 units in 2010, 1,934,000 units in 2011, 1,998,000 units in 2012, 2,156,000 units

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in 2013 and 2,260,000 units in 2014), absent a material adverse change in our business or operating environment which would make the commitment non-economic. In the event that such a material adverse change occurs, the UST Credit Agreement provides that we will use our commercially reasonable best efforts to ensure that the volume of United States manufacturing is the minimum variance from the projected manufacturing level that is consistent with good business judgment and the intent of the commitment. This covenant survives our repayment of the loans and remains in effect through December 31, 2014 unless the UST receives total proceeds from debt repayments, dividends, interest, preferred stock redemptions and common stock sales equal to the total dollar amount of all UST invested capital.

F-70

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

UST invested capital totals \$49.5 billion, representing the cumulative amount of cash received by Old GM from the UST under the UST Loan Agreement and the DIP Facility, excluding \$361 million which the UST loaned to Old GM under the warranty program and which was repaid on July 10, 2009. This balance also does not include amounts advanced under the UST GMAC Loan as the UST exercised its option to convert this loan into GMAC Preferred Membership Interests previously held by Old GM in May 2009.

To the extent we fail to comply with any of the covenants in the UST Credit Agreement that continue to apply to us, the UST is entitled to seek specific performance and the appointment of a court-ordered monitor acceptable to the UST (at our sole expense) to ensure compliance with those covenants.

The negative covenants in the UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement restrict us with respect to, among other things, fundamental changes, liens, restricted payments and restrictions on subsidiary distributions, amendments or waivers of certain documents, negative pledge clauses, use of proceeds from sales of assets and indebtedness.

The UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement contain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness secured by a first-priority lien on certain of our assets. In addition if such indebtedness is to be secured by a first-priority lien on certain of our assets, the obligations under the UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement will be restructured to be secured by a second-priority lien on any such assets. The following table summarizes the restrictions to incur additional indebtedness (with certain exceptions):

Secured indebtedness entered into after July 10, 2009 is limited to \$6.0 billion provided that the aggregate amount of commitments under any secured revolving credit facilities shall not exceed \$4.0 billion. Secured indebtedness exceeding these amounts is subject to an incurrence test under which total debt divided by 12 month trailing EBITDA cannot exceed 3:1 and also triggers repayments of 50% of the amount borrowed;

Unsecured indebtedness entered into after July 10, 2009 is limited to \$1.0 billion and triggers repayments of 50% of the amount borrowed. Unsecured indebtedness in excess of \$1.0 billion is subject to the incurrence test previously described; and

The aggregate principal amount of capital lease obligations and purchase money indebtedness shall not exceed \$2.0 billion. At December 31, 2009 we were significantly below all restrictions previously described.

The UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement also contain various events of default (including cross-default provisions) that entitle the UST or the New VEBA to accelerate the repayment of the UST Loans and the VEBA Notes upon the occurrence and continuation of an event of default. In addition, upon the occurrence and continuation of any event of default, interest under the UST Credit Agreement accrues at a rate per annum equal to 2.0% plus the interest rate otherwise applicable to the UST Loans and the implied interest rate on the VEBA Notes increases to a rate equal to 11.0% per annum, compounded annually. The events of default relate to, among other things:

Our failure to pay principal or interest on the UST Loans or to make payments on the VEBA Notes;

Certain of our domestic subsidiaries failure to pay on their guarantees;

The failure to pay other amounts due under the loan documents or the secured note documents;

The failure to perform the covenants in the loan documents or the secured note documents;

The representations and warranties in the UST Credit Agreement or the VEBA Note Agreement being false or misleading in any material respect;

F-71

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Undischarged judgments in excess of \$100 million;

Certain bankruptcy events;

The termination of any loan documents or secured note documents;

The invalidity of security interests in our assets;

Certain prohibited transactions under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA);

A change of control without the permission of the UST;

A default under the Canadian Loan Agreement other than the vitality commitment; and

A default under other indebtedness if the default, including a default of the vitality commitment under the Canadian Loan Agreement, results in the holder accelerating the maturity of indebtedness in excess of \$100 million in the aggregate.

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on the UST Loans (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009
Interest expense	\$ 226
Interest paid	\$ 137
<i>Canadian Loan Agreement</i>	

On July 10, 2009 we entered into the Canadian Loan Agreement and assumed a CAD \$1.5 billion (equivalent to \$1.3 billion when entered into) term loan maturing on July 10, 2015. The Canadian Loan accrues interest at the greater of the three-month Canadian Dealer Offered Rate or 2.0%, plus 5.0% per annum. Accrued interest is payable quarterly. At December 31, 2009 the Canadian Loan accrued interest at 7.0%.

As discussed previously, we signed an amendment to the Canadian Loan Agreement and in December 2009 we made a payment on the Canadian Loan of \$192 million.

GMCL may voluntarily repay the Canadian Loan in whole or in part at any time. Once repaid, GMCL cannot reborrow under the Canadian Loan Agreement. We and 1908 Holdings Ltd., Parkwood Holdings Ltd., and GM Overseas Funding LLC, each of which is a Subsidiary Guarantor of GMCL, have guaranteed the Canadian Loan. Our guarantee of GMCL's obligations under the Canadian Loan Agreement is secured by a lien on

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the equity of GMCL. Because 65% of our ownership interest in GMCL was previously pledged to secure the obligations under the UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement, EDC received a first priority lien on 35% of our equity interest in GMCL and a second priority lien on the remaining 65%. With certain exceptions, GMCL's obligations under the Canadian Loan Agreement are secured by a first lien on substantially all of its and the Subsidiary Guarantors' assets, including GMCL's ownership interests in the Subsidiary Guarantors and a portion of GMCL's equity interests in General Motors Product Services Inc., a subsidiary of ours.

The Canadian Loan Agreement contains various representations and warranties GMCL and the Subsidiary Guarantors made on the effective date. The Canadian Loan Agreement also contains various affirmative covenants requiring GMCL and the Subsidiary Guarantors to take certain actions and negative covenants restricting the ability of GMCL and the Subsidiary Guarantors to take certain actions. The affirmative covenants impose obligations on GMCL and the Subsidiary Guarantors with respect to, among other

F-72

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

things, financial and other reporting to EDC, reporting on and preservation of the collateral pledged in connection with the Canadian Loan Agreement, executive privileges and compensation, restrictions on expenses and compliance with applicable laws. In addition, GMCL has committed, among other things, to meet certain capital and research and development investment levels, and to produce a certain percentage (based on North American and/or total United States and Canada production levels) of vehicles and vehicle components in Canada until the later of the date that the amounts outstanding under the Canadian Loan Agreement are paid in full or December 31, 2016.

The negative covenants and various events of default in the Canadian Loan Agreement are substantially similar to the negative covenants under the UST Credit Agreement and the VEBA Note Agreement, as applicable to GMCL and the Subsidiary Guarantors, and also require GMCL to maintain certain minimum levels of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and address specific requirements with respect to pension and compensation matters.

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on the Canadian Loan (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009
Interest expense	\$ 46
Interest paid	\$ 46
<i>GM Daewoo Revolving Credit Facility</i>	

GM Daewoo's revolving credit facility is our largest such facility. The borrowings under this Korean Won denominated facility are secured by substantially all of GM Daewoo's property, plant, and equipment located in Korea. Amounts borrowed under this facility accrue interest based on the Korean Won denominated 91-day certificate of deposit rate. The average interest rate on outstanding amounts under this facility at December 31, 2009 was 5.69%. The facility is used by GM Daewoo for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs. In November 2010, any remaining amounts outstanding under this credit facility will convert to a term-loan. Prior to conversion into a term-loan, amounts borrowed under this facility are classified as short-term debt. These amounts will be repaid in four equal annual installments beginning in November 2011 and ending in October 2014. In April 2010 GM Daewoo repaid KRW 250 billion (equivalent to \$225 million at the time of payment) of its KRW 1.4 trillion (equivalent of \$1.2 billion at the time of payment) revolving credit facility.

German Revolving Bridge Facility

In May 2009 Old GM entered into a revolving bridge facility with the German government and certain German states (German Facility) with a total commitment of up to Euro 1.5 billion (equivalent to \$2.1 billion when entered into) and maturing November 30, 2009. On November 24, 2009 the debt was paid in full and extinguished.

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on the German Facility, including amortization of related discounts (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009
Interest expense (a)	\$ 32
Interest paid	\$ 37

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- (a) Old GM recorded interest expense of \$5 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009.

F-73

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Other Long-Term Debt***

Other long-term debt of \$3.5 billion (net of a \$1.6 billion discount) at December 31, 2009 is comprised of unsecured debt of \$1.2 billion, secured debt of \$1.6 billion, and capital leases of \$693 million. The weighted average coupon rate of other long-term debt was 5.8% at December 31, 2009.

In connection with the purchase of the noncontrolling interest in CAMI, we recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$101 million related to the repayment of secured long-term debt of \$400 million in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

Long-Term Debt Maturities

The following table summarizes long-term debt maturities including capital leases at December 31, 2009 (dollars in millions):

	Debt Maturities
2010	\$ 750
2011	\$ 445
2012	\$ 645
2013	\$ 737
2014	\$ 125
Thereafter	\$ 5,320

At December 31, 2009 future interest payments on capital lease obligations was \$687 million.

Receivables Program

The Receivables Program was developed in March 2009 to provide liquidity and access to credit to automotive suppliers by guaranteeing or purchasing certain receivables we owe or Old GM owed. Amounts borrowed from the UST and used to pay suppliers are recorded in Short-term debt with a corresponding decrease in Accounts payable or Accrued expenses. We and Old GM was responsible for paying interest on any loans the UST provided at an annual rate of LIBOR plus 3.5%, with a minimum of 5.5%, and for paying administrative fees of 25 basis points per annum of the average daily program balance to a third party administrator. A termination fee of 4.0% of the outstanding commitment is due to the UST upon expiration or termination of the Receivables Program. We will share any residual capital in the program equally with the UST. At December 31, 2009 our equity contributions were \$55 million and the UST had outstanding loans of \$150 million to the Receivables Program.

The following table summarizes interest expense related to the Receivables Program, including amortization of related discounts (dollars in millions):

	Successor July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009
Amortization of loan discount related to termination fee	\$ 3	\$ 21
Interest expense	12	1

Total interest expense	\$	15	\$	22
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Technical Defaults and Covenant Violations

Several of our loan facilities include clauses that may be breached by a change in control, a bankruptcy or failure to maintain certain financial metric limits. The Chapter 11 proceedings and the change in control as a result of the 363 Sale triggered technical defaults in certain loans for which we have assumed the obligation. A potential breach in another loan was addressed before default

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

with a waiver we obtained from the lender subject to renegotiation of the terms of the facility. We successfully concluded the renegotiation of these terms in September 2009. In October 2009 we repaid one of the loans in the amount of \$17 million as a remedy to the default. The total amount of the two remaining loan facilities in technical default for these reasons at December 31, 2009 was \$206 million. We continue to negotiate with the lenders to obtain waivers or reach settlements to cure these defaults. We have classified these loans as short-term debt at December 31, 2009.

Two of our loan facilities had financial covenant violations at December 31, 2009 related to exceeding financial ratios limiting the amount of debt held by the subsidiaries. One of these violations was cured within the 30 day cure period through the combination of an equity injection and the capitalization of intercompany loans. The \$72 million related to our powertrain subsidiary in Italy remains in default and we continue negotiations with its lenders to cure the default.

Covenants in our UST Credit Agreement, VEBA Note Agreement, Canadian Loan Agreement and other agreements require us to provide our consolidated financial statements by March 31, 2010. We received waivers of this requirement for the agreements with the UST, New VEBA and EDC. We also provided notice to and requested waivers related to three lease facilities. The filing of our 2009 10-K and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009 within the automatic 90 day cure period will satisfy the requirements under these lease facility agreements.

Old GM***United States Department of the Treasury Loan Facility***

On December 31, 2008 Old GM entered into the UST Loan Agreement pursuant to which the UST agreed to provide Old GM with the UST Loan Facility and as a result received total proceeds of \$19.4 billion (\$15.4 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009). In addition Old GM issued a promissory note to the UST in the amount of \$749 million (UST Additional Note) for no additional consideration.

In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM obtained additional funding of \$33.3 billion from the UST and EDC under its DIP Facility.

In connection with the 363 Sale, amounts borrowed under the UST Loan Agreement and the DIP Facility, excluding the UST Loans of \$7.1 billion that we assumed, were converted into our equity. The UST Additional Note was also converted into our equity.

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on the UST Loan Facility and the DIP Facility, including amortization of related discounts (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Interest expense	\$ 4,006	\$
Interest paid	\$ 144	\$

Refer to Note 2 for additional information on the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale.

Export Development Canada Loan Facility

In April 2009 Old GM entered into the EDC Loan Facility pursuant to which Old GM received total proceeds of \$2.4 billion in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009. In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 Old GM also issued promissory notes to the EDC in the amount of \$161 million for no additional consideration. In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale, amounts borrowed

under these agreements were converted into our equity.

F-75

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on amounts borrowed under these agreements, including amortization of related discounts (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009
Interest expense	\$ 173
Interest paid	\$ 6

Refer to Note 2 for additional information on the Chapter 11 Proceedings and the 363 Sale.

German Revolving Bridge Facility

The following table summarizes interest expense and interest paid on the German Facility, including amortization of related discounts (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009
Interest expense	\$ 5
Interest paid	\$

Secured Revolving Credit Facility, U.S. Term Loan and Secured Credit Facility

In connection with the preparation of Old GM's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 2008, Old GM concluded there was substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern and its independent auditors included a statement in their audit report related to the existence of substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Because Old GM's auditors included such a statement in their audit report, Old GM would have been in violation of the debt covenants for the \$4.5 billion secured revolving credit facility, the \$1.5 billion U.S. term loan and the \$125 million secured credit facility and Old GM therefore secured amendments and waivers related to those obligations as subsequently discussed.

In February 2009 Old GM entered into an agreement to amend its \$4.5 billion secured revolving credit facility. The amendment included a waiver of the going concern covenant in the year ended 2008, revised borrowing and default interest rates, and cross-default provisions to the UST Loan Facility. Old GM accounted for the amendment as a debt modification and therefore capitalized the additional fees paid to acquire the amendment. The additional fees were amortized through the date of extinguishment.

In March 2009 Old GM entered into an agreement to amend its \$1.5 billion U.S. term loan. The amendment included a waiver of the going concern covenant in the year ended 2008, revised borrowing and default rates, and cross-default provisions to the UST Loan Facility. Because the terms of the amended U.S. term loan were substantially different than the original terms, primarily due to the revised borrowing rate, Old GM accounted for the amendment as a debt extinguishment. As a result, Old GM recorded the amended U.S. term loan at fair value and recorded a gain on the extinguishment of the original loan facility of \$906 million in the three months ended March 31, 2009.

In February 2009 Old GM entered into an agreement to amend its \$125 million secured credit facility. The amendment included a waiver of the going concern covenant in the year ended 2008, revised borrowing and default rates, cross-default provisions to the UST Loan Facility, and an

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extension of the maturity date to November 2010. As a result of the terms of the amendment, Old GM accounted for the amendment as a troubled debt restructuring and therefore amortized the outstanding debt balance using the revised effective interest rate calculated in accordance with the new loan terms through the date of extinguishment.

F-76

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In connection with the Chapter 11 Proceedings, Old GM's \$4.5 billion secured revolving credit facility, \$1.5 billion U.S. term loan and \$125 million secured credit facility were paid in full on June 30, 2009. Old GM recorded a loss of \$958 million in Reorganization gains, net related to the extinguishments of the debt primarily due to the face value of the U.S. term loan exceeding the carrying amount.

Lease Asset Securitization

Old GM held bankruptcy-remote SPEs that are parties to lease asset securitizations. The secured debt of \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2008 was primarily comprised of the asset-backed debt securities issued by these SPEs. Amounts are included in the current portion of long-term debt.

Contingent Convertible Debt

The following table summarizes Old GM's unsecured contingent convertible debt (dollars in millions, except conversion price):

	Due	Conversion Price	Outstanding Amount December 31, 2008
4.50% Series A debentures	2032	\$ 70.20	\$ 39
5.25% Series B debentures	2032	\$ 64.90	2,384
6.25% Series C debentures	2033	\$ 47.62	3,940
1.50% Series D debentures	2009	\$ 40.11	976
			\$ 7,339

Old GM had unilaterally and irrevocably waived and relinquished the right to use common stock, and had committed to use cash to settle the principal amount of the debentures if: (1) holders chose to convert the debentures; or (2) Old GM was required by holders to repurchase the debentures. Old GM retained the right to use either cash or its common stock to settle any amount that may become due to debt holders in excess of the principal amount. In connection with the 363 Sale, MLC retained the contingent convertible debt.

At December 31, 2008 the number of shares on which the aggregate consideration to be delivered upon conversion would have been determined for the Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D debentures was 1 million, 40 million, 90 million and 25 million.

In connection with the issuance of the Series D debentures, Old GM purchased a capped call option for the Series D debentures in a private transaction, pursuant to which Old GM had the right to purchase 5 million of Old GM's shares from a third party. Exercise of the capped call option was expected to reduce the potential dilution with respect to Old GM's common stock upon conversion of the Series D debentures to the extent that the market value per share of Old GM's common stock did not exceed a specified cap, resulting in an effective conversion price of \$45.71 per share. In connection with the 363 Sale, MLC retained both the Series D debentures which matured on June 1, 2009 and the capped call option.

In September 2008 Old GM entered into agreements with a qualified institutional holder of the Series D debentures. Pursuant to these agreements, Old GM issued an aggregate of 44 million shares of common stock in exchange for \$498 million principal amount of the Series D debentures. In accordance with the agreements, the amount of common stock exchanged for the Series D debentures was based on the daily volume weighted-average price of Old GM's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange in the contractual three and four day pricing periods. Old GM entered into the agreements, in part, to reduce Old GM's debt and interest costs, increase Old GM's equity, and thereby, improve Old GM's liquidity. Old GM did not receive any cash proceeds from the exchange of the common stock for the Series D debentures, which were retired and cancelled. As a result of this exchange, Old GM recorded a settlement gain of \$43 million.

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Old GM adopted the provisions of ASC 470-20 in January 2009, with retrospective application to prior periods. Upon adoption of ASC 470-20, the effective interest rate on Old GM's outstanding contingent convertible debt ranged from 7.0% to 7.9%. Refer to Note 3 for additional information on the adoption of ASC 470-20.

F-77

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

At December 31, 2008 the net carrying amount of the conversion feature for all contingent convertible debt outstanding recorded in Capital surplus was \$734 million. At December 31, 2008 the principal amount of each note exceeded the if-converted value.

The following table summarizes the components of contingent convertible debt outstanding (dollars in millions):

	Predecessor December 31, 2008
Principal	\$ 7,941
Unamortized discounts (a)	(602)
Outstanding balance	\$ 7,339

(a) Discounts being amortized through the maturity dates or the initial put dates of the related debt, ranging from 2009 to 2018. The following table summarizes the components of Interest expense related to contingent convertible debt (dollars in millions):

	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Predecessor	
		Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Interest accrued or paid (a)	\$ 176	\$ 427	\$ 429
Amortization of discounts	51	136	107
Interest expense	\$ 227	\$ 563	\$ 536

(a) Contractual interest expense not accrued or recorded on pre-petition debt as a result of the Chapter 11 Proceedings totaled \$44 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009.

U.S. Dollar Denominated Bonds

U.S. dollar denominated bonds represented obligations having various annual coupons ranging from 6.75% to 9.45% and maturities ranging from 2011 to 2052. These bonds were unsecured. In connection with the 363 Sale, MLC retained the U.S. dollar denominated bonds.

Foreign Currency Denominated Bonds

Foreign currency denominated bonds were unsecured and included bonds denominated in Euros with annual coupons ranging from 7.25% to 8.375% and maturity dates ranging from 2013 to 2033. Also included within foreign currency denominated bonds were bonds denominated in British Pounds with annual coupons ranging from 8.375% to 8.875% and maturity dates ranging from 2015 to 2023. To mitigate the foreign currency exchange exposure created by these bonds, Old GM entered into cross currency swaps. The notional value of these swaps was \$2.3

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billion at December 31, 2008. In connection with the 363 Sale, MLC retained the foreign currency denominated bonds.

Other Long-Term Debt

Other long-term debt of \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2008 was comprised of revolving credit agreements, a U.S. term loan, capital leases, municipal bonds, and other long-term obligations. In connection with the 363 Sale, we assumed certain capital lease obligations, municipal bonds, and other long-term obligations. MLC retained the remainder of the debt not assumed by us. Refer to Note 2 for additional information on other long-term debt we assumed in connection with the 363 Sale.

F-78

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Revolving Credit Agreements

In August 2007 Old GM entered into a revolving credit agreement that provided for borrowings of up to \$1.0 billion. The facility expired in June 2009. Borrowings under this facility bore interest based on either the commercial paper rate or LIBOR. The borrowings were to be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital needs. Under the facility, borrowings were limited to an amount based on the value of underlying collateral, which was comprised of residual interests in trusts that own leased vehicles and issued asset-backed securities collateralized by the vehicles and the associated leases. The underlying collateral was held by bankruptcy-remote SPEs and pledged to a trustee for the benefit of the lender. The underlying collateral supported a borrowing base of \$323 million at December 31, 2008. Old GM consolidated the bankruptcy-remote SPEs and trusts. At December 31, 2008 \$310 million was outstanding under this agreement, leaving \$13 million available.

Old GM had a \$4.5 billion standby revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks, which was paid in full on June 30, 2009. At December 31, 2008 \$4.5 billion was outstanding under this credit facility, with availability of \$5 million. In addition to the outstanding amount at December 31, 2008 there were \$10 million of letters of credit issued under the credit facility. Borrowings were limited to an amount based on the value of the underlying collateral, which was comprised of certain North American accounts receivable; certain inventory of Old GM, Saturn Corporation, and GMCL; certain facilities; property and equipment of GMCL; and a pledge of 65% of the stock of the holding company for Old GM's indirect subsidiary GM de Mexico. The carrying amount of these assets was \$5.6 billion at December 31, 2008. The collateral also secured \$155 million of certain lines of credit, automatic clearinghouse and overdraft arrangements and letters of credit provided by the same secured lenders. At December 31, 2008 in addition to the \$10 million letters of credit issued under the revolving credit facility, \$81 million was utilized to secure other facilities.

Interest Rate Risk Management

To achieve the desired balance between fixed and variable rate debt, Old GM entered into interest rate swaps. The notional amount of pay variable swap agreements at December 31, 2008 was \$4.5 billion.

Additionally, Old GM entered into interest rate swaps and cap agreements at bankruptcy-remote subsidiaries. The notional amount of such agreements at December 31, 2008 was \$469 million pay floating and the fixed interest rates ranged from 4.5% to 5.7%.

At December 31, 2008 long-term debt included obligations of \$24.7 billion with fixed interest rates and obligations of \$4.9 billion with variable interest rates (primarily LIBOR), after interest rate swap agreements.

Other

Contractual interest expense not accrued or recorded on pre-petition debt totaled \$200 million in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 (includes contractual interest expense related to contingent convertible debt of \$44 million).

Old GM had other financing arrangements consisting principally of obligations in connection with sale-leaseback transactions, derivative contracts and other lease obligations (including off-balance sheet arrangements). In view of the 2006 restatement of Old GM's prior financial statements, Old GM evaluated the effect of the restatement under these agreements, including its legal rights (such as its ability to cure) with respect to any claims that could be asserted. Based on Old GM's review, it was believed that amounts subject to possible claims of acceleration, termination or other remedies were not likely to exceed \$3.6 billion (primarily comprised of off-balance sheet arrangements and derivative contracts) although no assurances can be given as to the likelihood, nature or amount of any claims that may be asserted. Based on this review, Old GM reclassified \$187 million of these obligations from long-term debt to short-term debt at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 19. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits****Employee Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans*****Defined Benefit Pension Plans***

Defined benefit pension plans covering eligible U.S. (hired prior to October 15, 2007) and Canadian hourly employees generally provide benefits of negotiated, stated amounts for each year of service and supplemental benefits for employees who retire with 30 years of service before normal retirement age. Non-skilled trades hourly employees hired after October 15, 2007 participate in a defined benefit cash balance plan. The benefits provided by the defined benefit pension plans covering eligible U.S. (hired prior to January 1, 2001) and Canadian salaried employees and salaried employees in certain other non-U.S. locations are generally based on years of service and compensation history. There is also an unfunded nonqualified pension plan covering certain U.S. executives for service prior to January 1, 2007 and it is based on an excess plan for service after that date. Refer to the subsequent section Significant Plan Amendments, Benefit Modifications and Related Events concerning changes to defined benefit pension plans for certain U.S. and Canadian hourly and salaried employees.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Savings-Stock Purchase Plan (S-SPP) is a defined contribution retirement savings plan for eligible U.S. salaried employees. The S-SPP provides discretionary matching contributions up to certain predefined limits based upon eligible base salary. The matching contribution for the S-SPP was suspended by Old GM in November 2008 and reinstated by us in October 2009. A benefit contribution equal to 1.0% of eligible base salary for U.S. salaried employees with a service commencement date in or after January 1993 was discontinued effective in January 2010. A retirement contribution to the S-SPP equal to 4.0% of eligible base salary is provided for eligible U.S. salaried employees with a service commencement date in or after January 2001. Contributions are also made to certain non-U.S. defined contribution plans. There is also an unfunded nonqualified defined contribution savings plan covering certain U.S. executives that is based on contributions in excess of qualified plan limits.

U. S. hourly employees hired on or after October 15, 2007 are not eligible for postretirement health care. Such employees receive a \$1.00 per compensated hour contribution into their personal saving plan account. The contributions are not significant.

The following table summarizes significant contributions to defined contribution plans (dollars in millions):

	Successor	Predecessor		
	July 10, 2009 Through December 31, 2009	January 1, 2009 Through July 9, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
S-SPP	\$ 39	\$ 12	\$ 128	\$ 82
Non-U.S. defined contribution plans	61	58	169	153
Total contributions	\$ 100	\$ 70	\$ 297	\$ 235

Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Certain hourly and salaried defined benefit plans provide postretirement medical, dental, legal service and life insurance to eligible U.S. and Canadian retirees and their eligible dependents. Refer to the subsequent section Significant Plan Amendments, Benefit Modifications and

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Related Events concerning changes to postretirement benefit plans for certain U.S. and Canadian hourly and salaried employees. Certain other non-U.S. subsidiaries have postretirement benefit plans, although most non-U.S. employees are covered by government sponsored or administered programs.

F-80

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Significant Plan Amendments, Benefit Modifications and Related Events****2009**

The following tables summarize the significant 2009 defined benefit plan interim remeasurements, the related changes in accumulated postretirement benefit obligations (APBO), projected benefit obligations (PBO) and the associated curtailments, settlements and termination benefits recorded in our earnings in the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 and the earnings of Old GM in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009, which are subsequently discussed (dollars in millions):

Event and Remeasurement	Affected Plans	Successor		Increase (Decrease) Since the Most Recent Remeasurement Date(c)	Gain (Loss)	Termination Benefits and Other
		Change in Discount Rate				
Date When Applicable		From	To	PBO/APBO	Curtailments	Settlements
2009 Special Attrition Programs (a)	U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan			\$ 58	\$	\$ (58)
Global salaried workforce reductions (a)	U.S. salaried defined benefit pension plan			175		(175)
2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement December 31	UAW hourly retiree medical plan			(22,654)*		(2,571)
IUE-CWA and USW Settlement Agreement November 1 (b)	U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan	5.58%	5.26%	1,897		
	Non-UAW hourly retiree health care plan	6.21%	5.00%	360		
	U.S. hourly life plan	5.41%	5.56%	53		
Delphi Benefit Guarantee Agreements August 1 (b)	U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan	5.83%	5.58%	2,548		
Total				\$ (17,563)	\$	\$ (2,571) \$ (233)

* Amount originally reported as \$(22,236) in our 2009 Form 10-K. The column total has been corrected accordingly. Refer to Note 3.

(a) Reflects the effect on PBO. There was no remeasurement.

- (b) Includes reclassification of contingent liability to benefit plan obligation.
- (c) The increase/decrease includes the effect of the event, the gain or loss from remeasurement, net periodic benefit cost and benefit payments.

F-81

Table of Contents**GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Event and Remeasurement	Predecessor	Change in Discount Rate		Increase (Decrease) Since the Most Recent Remeasurement Date		Gain (Loss)		Termination Benefits and Other
		From	To	PBO/APBO	Curtailments	Settlements		
Date When Applicable	Affected Plans	From	To	PBO/APBO	Curtailments	Settlements		Other
2009 Special Attrition Programs June 30	U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan	6.15%	6.25%	\$ 7	\$ (1,390)	\$		\$ (12)
Global salaried workforce reductions June 1	U.S. salaried defined benefit pension plan	6.50%	6.50%	24	(327)			
Global salaried workforce reductions March 1	Canadian salaried defined benefit pension plan	6.75%	6.25%	15	(20)			
U.S. salaried benefits changes February 1	U.S. salaried retiree life insurance plan	7.25%	7.15%	(420)				
U.S. salaried benefits changes June 1	U.S. salaried retiree health care program	6.80%	6.80%	(265)				
2009 CAW Agreement June 1	Canadian hourly defined benefit pension plan	6.75%	5.65%	340				(26)
2009 CAW Agreement June 1	CAW hourly retiree healthcare plan and CAW retiree life plan	7.00%	5.80%	(143)	93			
Total				\$ (442)	\$ (1,644)	\$		\$ (38)

2009 Special Attrition Programs

In February and June 2009 Old GM announced the 2009 Special Attrition Programs for eligible UAW-represented employees, offering cash and other incentives for individuals who elected to retire or voluntarily terminate employment. In the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009 Old GM recorded postemployment benefit charges for 13,000 employees. Refer to Note 24 for additional information on the postemployment benefit charges.

Old GM remeasured the U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan in June 2009 based on the 7,800 irrevocable acceptances through that date as these acceptances to the 2009 Special Attrition Programs yielded a significant reduction in the expected future years of service of active participants. An additional 180 employees accepted the terms of the 2009 Special Attrition Programs in the period July 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009.

In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 5,000 employees accepted the terms of the 2009 Special Attrition Programs. We recorded special termination benefit charges for 1,000 of those employees based upon their elections. Plan remeasurement was not required because the July 10, 2009 plan assumptions included the effects of special attrition programs.

Global Salaried Workforce Reductions

In February and June 2009 Old GM announced its intention to reduce global salaried headcount. In March 2009 Old GM remeasured the Canadian salaried defined benefit pension plan as part of this initiative based upon an estimated significant reduction in the expected future years of service of active participants. In June 2009 Old GM remeasured the U.S. salaried defined benefit pension plan based upon an estimated significant reduction in the expected future years of service of active participants.

The U.S. salaried employee reductions related to this initiative were to be accomplished primarily through the 2009 Salaried Window Program or through a severance program funded from operating cash flows. These programs were involuntary programs

Table of Contents

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

subject to management approval where employees were permitted to express interest in retirement or separation, for which the charges for the 2009 Salaried Window Program were recorded as special termination benefits funded from the U.S. salaried defined benefit pension plan and other applicable retirement benefit plans. The cost associated with the total targeted headcount reductions expected under the programs was determined to be probable and estimable and severance charges of \$250 million were recorded in the period January 1, 2009 through July 9, 2009. Refer to Note 24 for additional information on the severance accrual.

In the period July 10, 2009 through December 31, 2009 1,500 salaried employees irrevocably accepted the terms of the 2009 Salaried Window Program. We reduced the severance accrual previously recorded by Old GM by \$64 million and recorded special termination benefits.

A net reduction of 9,000 salaried employees was achieved globally, excluding 2,000 salaried employees acquired with our acquisition of Nexteer and four domestic facilities. Global salaried headcount decreased from 73,000 salaried employees at December 31, 2008 to 66,000 at December 31, 2009, including a reduction of 5,500 U.S. salaried employees. Refer to Note 5 for additional information on the acquisition of Nexteer and four domestic facilities.

U.S. Salaried Benefits Changes

In February 2009 Old GM reduced salaried retiree life benefits for U.S. salaried employees and remeasured its U.S. salaried retiree life insurance plan. In June 2009 Old GM approved and communicated negative plan amendments associated with the U.S. salaried retiree health care program including reduced coverage and increases to cost sharing. The plan was remeasured in June 2009.

In June 2009 Old GM communicated additional changes in benefits for retired salaried employees including an acceleration and further reduction in retiree life insurance, elimination of the supplemental executive life insurance benefit, and reduction in the supplemental executive retirement plan. These plan changes were contingent on completion of the 363 Sale and the effects of these amendments were included in the fresh start remeasurements.

2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement

In May 2009 Old GM and the UAW agreed to a 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement that related to the UAW hourly retiree medical plan and the 2008 UAW Settlement Agreement, as subsequently discussed, that permanently shifted responsibility for providing retiree health care from Old GM to the New Plan funded by the New VEBA. The 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement was subject to the successful completion of the 363 Sale and we and the UAW executed the 2009 Revised UAW Settlement Agreement on July 10, 2009 in connection with the 363 Sale. Details of the most significant changes to the agreement are:

The Implementation Date changed from January 1, 2010 to the later of December 31, 2009 or the emergence from bankruptcy, which occurred on July 10, 2009;

The timing of payments to the New VEBA changed as subsequently discussed;

The form of consideration changed as subsequently discussed;

The contribution of employer securities changed such that they were contributed directly to the New VEBA in connection with the 363 Sale on July 10, 2009;

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Certain coverages will be eliminated and certain cost sharing provisions will increase; and

The flat monthly special lifetime pension benefit that was scheduled to commence on January 1, 2010 was eliminated.