

Rockwood Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

or

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

Commission file number 001-32609

Rockwood Holdings, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

52-2277366

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

100 Overlook Center, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(609) 514-0300

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

As of May 11, 2006, there were 73,780,526 outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, of the Registrant.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited).

ROCKWOOD HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions except per share amounts;

shares in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
NET SALES	\$ 812.6	\$ 769.7
COST OF PRODUCTS SOLD	562.9	544.1
GROSS PROFIT	249.7	225.6
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	157.0	150.2
RESTRUCTURING CHARGES, net	1.2	2.9
OPERATING INCOME	91.5	72.5
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):		
Interest expense, net	(39.1)	(57.3)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net	(2.6)	47.2
Loss on sale of business	(12.1)	
Other, net	2.2	
Net	(51.6)	(10.1)
INCOME BEFORE TAXES AND MINORITY INTEREST	39.9	62.4
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) PROVISION	(3.1)	24.9
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	43.0	37.5
MINORITY INTEREST	(3.0)	0.8
NET INCOME	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
Per share data:		
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.74
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.73
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF BASIC SHARES OUTSTANDING	73,779	50,310
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF DILUTED SHARES OUTSTANDING	74,966	52,732

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ROCKWOOD HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts;

shares in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43.4	\$ 102.2
Accounts receivable, net	533.3	484.2
Inventories	456.1	458.2
Deferred income taxes	2.5	12.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	58.6	68.1
Total current assets	1,093.9	1,124.9
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	1,430.8	1,406.5
GOODWILL	1,618.0	1,599.2
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	582.2	578.9
DEFERRED DEBT ISSUANCE COSTS, net of accumulated amortization of \$16.0 and \$13.5, respectively	55.4	56.6
OTHER ASSETS	52.0	44.0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,832.3	\$ 4,810.1
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 264.9	\$ 295.7
Income taxes payable	23.9	18.9
Accrued compensation	107.5	92.0
Restructuring liability	11.2	13.6
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	217.8	191.1
Senior secured revolving credit facility	25.2	30.0
Long-term debt, current portion	70.0	83.1
Total current liabilities	720.5	724.4
LONG-TERM DEBT	2,718.2	2,730.7
PENSION AND RELATED LIABILITIES	353.8	361.6
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	5.7	27.2
OTHER LIABILITIES	94.3	106.3
Total liabilities	3,892.5	3,950.2
MINORITY INTEREST	28.8	25.2
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Common stock (\$0.01 par value, 400,000 shares authorized, 73,875 shares issued and 73,781 shares outstanding at March 31, 2006; 400,000 shares authorized, 73,873 shares issued and 73,779 shares outstanding at December 31, 2005)	0.7	0.7
Paid-in capital	1,151.7	1,151.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	88.3	52.0
Accumulated deficit	(327.6)	(367.6)
Treasury stock, at cost	(1.4)	(1.4)
Other	(0.7)	(0.7)
Total stockholders equity	911.0	834.7
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 4,832.3	\$ 4,810.1

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ROCKWOOD HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005 As restated See Note 16
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	52.1	53.2
Deferred financing costs amortization	2.3	2.9
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	2.6	(47.2)
Non-cash interest expense on pay-in-kind loans		8.7
Loss on sale of business, net of cash	11.3	
Gains related to asset sales	(0.6))
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	(10.9)	(7.6)
Bad debt provision	0.6	0.2
Deferred income taxes	(15.5)	18.2
Minority interest	3.0	(0.8)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effect of foreign currency translation and acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(48.8)	(11.5)
Inventories, including inventory write-up reversal	(6.1)	(11.9)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	7.0	(12.9)
Accounts payable	(15.7)	10.6
Income taxes payable	9.7	1.0
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	16.6	(30.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	47.6	11.0
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures, excluding capital leases, net	(45.6)	(54.1)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment	2.5	0.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(43.1)	(53.9)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from senior secured credit facilities	45.2	260.0
Repayment of senior secured credit facilities	(70.1)	(85.0)
Payments on other long-term debt	(37.3)	(5.9)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(62.2)	169.1
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(1.1)	(0.4)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(58.8)	125.8
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	102.2	111.3
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 43.4	\$ 237.1
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest paid, net	\$ 17.9	\$ 23.7
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 2.7	\$ 4.8
NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of equipment under capital leases	\$ 1.5	\$ 4.8
Net decrease in liabilities for property, plant and equipment	\$ (15.8)	\$ (18.4)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

ROCKWOOD HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes To Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Business Description, Background Rockwood Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries (Rockwood or the Company) is a global developer, manufacturer and marketer of high value-added specialty chemicals and advanced materials used for industrial and commercial purposes. Rockwood is the ultimate parent company of Rockwood Specialties Group, Inc. (Group).

Rockwood is controlled by affiliates of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (KKR) and was formed in connection with an acquisition of certain assets, stock and businesses from Laporte plc (Laporte) on November 20, 2000 (the KKR Acquisition).

On August 22, 2005, the Company completed an initial public offering (IPO) of 23,469,387 shares of its common stock, which included 3,061,224 shares issued and sold as a result of the underwriters' exercise of the over-allotment option. For the three month period ended March 31, 2005, interest expense on the debt repaid with IPO proceeds was \$11.9 million.

Basis of Presentation The accompanying condensed financial statements of Rockwood are presented on a consolidated basis. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The interim financial statements included herein are unaudited. The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented based upon accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), except that certain information and footnote disclosures, normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP, have been condensed or omitted. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained in the Company's 2005 Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, this information contains all adjustments necessary, consisting of normal and recurring accruals, for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented.

The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year.

The Company's minority interest represents the total of the minority party's interest in certain investments (principally the Groupe Novasep segment) that are consolidated but less than 100% owned.

Effective July 18, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a 34.22553019-for-one stock split of its common stock and increased the company's authorized shares of common stock to 400 million shares. As a result of the stock split, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect an increase in the number of outstanding shares of common stock and the transfer of the additional paid-in-capital to par value. All share amounts have been restated to reflect the retroactive effect of the stock split for all periods presented.

Nature of Operations/Segment Reporting The Company is a global developer, manufacturer and marketer of high value-added specialty chemicals and advanced materials. The Company operates in various business lines within its seven reportable segments consisting of: (1) Performance Additives, which includes color pigments and services, timber treatment chemicals, clay-based additives, and water treatment chemicals, (2) Specialty Compounds, which consists of plastic compounds, (3) Electronics, which consists of electronic chemicals, wafer reclaim and photomasks, (4) Specialty Chemicals, which includes lithium compounds and chemicals, metal surface treatment chemicals, and synthetic metal sulfides, (5) Titanium Dioxide Pigments, which consists of titanium dioxide pigments, and zinc- and barium-based compounds, (6) Advanced Ceramics, which includes ceramic-on-ceramic ball head and liner components used in hip-joint prostheses systems, ceramic cutting tools and a range of other ceramic components, and (7) Groupe Novasep (formerly known as Custom Synthesis), which includes sensitive chemistry and chiral technologies for the synthesis of pharmaceutical compounds.

The basis for determining an enterprise's operating segments is the manner in which financial information is used internally by the enterprise's chief operating decision maker, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. See Note 4, Segment Information, for further segment reporting information.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates 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 revenue and expenses during the periods reported. These estimates include, among other things, assessing the collectibility of accounts receivable, the use and recoverability of inventory, the valuation of deferred tax assets, impairment of goodwill as well as property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets, and the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets, among others. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Such estimates also include the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed allocated to the purchase price of business combinations consummated.

Risks Associated with International Operations and Currency Risk The Company's international operations are subject to risks normally associated with foreign operations, including, but not limited to, the disruption of markets, changes in export or import laws, restrictions on currency exchanges and the modification or introduction of other governmental policies with potentially adverse effects. A majority of the Company's sales and expenses are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Changes in exchange rates may have a material effect on the Company's reported results of operations and financial position. In addition, a significant portion of the Company's indebtedness is denominated in euros.

Related Party Transactions In the ordinary course of business, Rockwood has engaged in transactions with certain related parties including KKR and DLJ Merchant Banking Partners III, L.P. (DLJMB) and affiliates of each.

KKR and DLJMB had provided the Company with consulting and management advisory services for an annual fee of \$2.1 million, increasing 5% annually. In connection with the IPO, the parties agreed to terminate the management services agreement for an aggregate consideration of \$10.0 million.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue when the earnings process is complete, except for amounts (less than 1% of consolidated revenues in 2005) derived from long-term contracts accounted for under the percentage of completion method within the Groupe Novasep segment. Product sales are recognized when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the terms of the contract of sale, title and risk of loss have been transferred, collectibility is reasonably assured, and pricing is fixed or determinable. Accruals are made for sales returns and other allowances based on the Company's experience. Revenue under service agreements is realized when the service is performed.

Foreign Currency Translation The functional currency of each of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is primarily the respective local currency. Balance sheet accounts of the foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates and income and expense accounts are translated at average exchange rates during the period. Translation gains and losses related to net assets located outside the U.S. are shown as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions (transactions denominated in a currency other than the entity's functional currency) are included in determining net income for the period in which exchange rates change. However, the related gains or losses on certain intercompany transactions that are of a long-term investment nature for which settlement is not planned or anticipated in the foreseeable future and gains or losses on euro-denominated debt that is designated as a net investment hedge of our euro-denominated investments are reported and accumulated in the same manner as translation adjustments.

Accretion on Senior Discount Notes The Company's senior discount notes accreted principal value for a portion of their term. The Company recorded such accretion as interest expense for financial reporting purposes. As a result of the completion of the IPO, the Company used \$89.2 million of the proceeds to redeem the outstanding principal amount of the senior discount notes (including accreted and unpaid interest).

Derivatives The Company accounts for derivatives based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended and interpreted. SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives be recognized as either assets or liabilities at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments are recognized currently in earnings while changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. The Company uses derivative instruments to manage its exposure to market risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. See Comprehensive Income section of Note 1 for the impact of the Company's net investment hedges. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes nor does

it use leveraged or complex instruments.

Pension, Postemployment and Postretirement Costs Defined benefit costs and liabilities have been determined in accordance with SFAS 87, *Employers Accounting for Pensions*. Other postretirement benefit costs and liabilities have been determined in accordance with SFAS 106, *Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Postemployment benefit costs and liabilities have been determined in accordance with SFAS 112, *Employers Accounting for Postemployment Benefits*. See Note 11, Employee Benefit Plans, for further detail.

Income Taxes Income taxes are determined in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the corresponding tax carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax loss and tax credit carryforwards. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized based on available evidence weighted toward evidence that is objectively verifiable. Deferred taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries as such amounts are considered to be permanently invested or could be distributed to the parent company in a tax free manner.

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income includes net income and the other comprehensive income components which include unrealized gains and losses from foreign currency translation and from certain intercompany transactions that are of a long-term investment nature as well as minimum pension liability adjustments that are recorded directly into a separate section of stockholders' equity in the balance sheets. Also included are the net investment hedges discussed below. Foreign currency translation amounts are not adjusted for income taxes since they relate to indefinite length investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries and certain intercompany debt.

Comprehensive income is summarized as follows:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2006	2005
Net income	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
Foreign currency translation	25.4	(65.1)
Intercompany foreign currency transactions	31.6	(40.5)
Net investment hedge, net of tax	(25.3)	6.2
Reduction of minimum pension liability, net of tax	4.6	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 76.3	\$ (61.1)

In November 2004, the Company completed the sale of \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.625% senior subordinated notes and \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.500% senior subordinated notes, both due in 2014 (2014 Notes). In connection with the 2014 Notes, the Company entered into cross-currency interest rate swaps with a five-year term and a notional amount of \$155.6 million that effectively convert the U.S. dollar fixed-rate debt in respect of the dollar notes sold into euro fixed-rate debt. The Company has designated this contract as a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its net investment in its euro denominated operations. There was no ineffective portion of the net investment hedge as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The Company does not expect any of the loss on the net investment hedge residing in other comprehensive income at March 31, 2006 to be reclassified into earnings during the subsequent twelve months.

In addition, we designated the remaining portion of our euro-denominated debt that is recorded on our U.S. books as a net investment hedge of our euro-denominated investments as of October 1, 2005 (euro debt of \$684.2 million or \$828.0 million based on the March 31, 2006 exchange rate of 1.00 = \$1.2102). As a result, any foreign currency gains and losses resulting from the euro-denominated debt discussed above, effective October 1, 2005 is accounted for as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. There was no ineffective portion of the net investment hedge as of March 31, 2006. The Company does not expect any of the loss on the net investment hedge residing in other comprehensive income at March 31, 2006 to be reclassified into earnings during the subsequent twelve months.

Accounting for Environmental Liabilities In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to extensive and changing federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations, and has made provisions for the estimated financial impact of environmental cleanup related costs. The Company policy has been to accrue costs of a non-capital nature related to environmental clean-up when those costs are believed to be probable and can be reasonably estimated. If the aggregate amount of the obligation and the amount and timing of the cash payments for a site are fixed or reliably determinable, the liability is discounted. Expenditures that extend the life of the related property or mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination are capitalized and expenditures related to existing conditions resulting from past or present operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible are immediately expensed. The quantification of environmental exposures requires an assessment of many factors, including changing laws and regulations, advancements in environmental technologies, the quality of information available related to specific sites, the assessment stage of each site investigation and the length of time involved in remediation or settlement. In some matters, the Company may share costs with other parties. The Company does not include anticipated recoveries from insurance carriers or other third parties in its accruals for environmental liabilities. The Company's liability estimates are based upon available facts, existing technology, past experience and, in some instances insurance recoveries where the remediation costs are being paid directly by the Company's insurers, and are generated by several means, including State-mandated schedules, environmental consultants and internal experts, depending on the circumstances.

Cash and Cash Equivalents All highly liquid instruments and money market funds with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturities of these instruments.

Other Current Assets During the first quarter of 2006, the Company recorded an adjustment related to a

previously unrecorded asset in the Titanium Dioxide segment. This adjustment increased the previously reported other current assets by \$1.6 million, other income by \$1.6 million, income tax expense by \$0.6 million and net income by \$1.0 million. The effect of this adjustment to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 is not material.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements The Company implemented the financial accounting standards listed below on January 1, 2006. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the Company.

SFAS 123R	Share-Based Payment
SFAS 151	Inventory Costs
SFAS 153	Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets
SFAS 154	Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

SFAS 123R revises SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123R requires entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. That cost will be recognized over the period during which the employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award. This standard eliminates the use of the intrinsic value method of accounting for share-based payments as previously provided in APB 25. The Company is applying SFAS 123R on a modified prospective basis. In accordance with SFAS 123R, beginning in the first quarter of 2006, the Company is recording compensation cost for the unvested portion of awards issued after February 2005, which is the date it first filed its registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and for any awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after this date. See Note 2, *New Accounting Standard Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R)*, and Note 3, *Stock-Based Compensation*, for further details of the impact of adopting this standard.

SFAS 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage), requiring that such items be recognized as current-period charges. This statement eliminates a narrow difference between the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) accounting standards to improve the comparability of cross-border financial reporting.

SFAS 153 eliminates the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. This statement eliminates a narrow difference between the FASB and IASB accounting standards to improve the comparability of cross-border financial reporting.

SFAS 154 replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS Statement No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*, and changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. SFAS 154 also requires that (1) a change in depreciation, amortization, or depletion method for long-lived, non-financial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle and (2) correction of errors in previously issued financial statements should be termed a restatement. This statement eliminates a narrow difference between the FASB and IASB accounting standards to improve the comparability of cross-border financial reporting.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD SHARE-BASED PAYMENT (SFAS NO. 123R):

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, and related interpretations and began expensing the grant-date fair value of stock options. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company applied the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations. Accordingly, no compensation expense was recognized in net income for employee stock options, as the options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The estimated impact of adopting SFAS No. 123R in 2006 is expected to reduce net income for the year by approximately \$0.3 million before taxes (and to reduce diluted earnings per share for the year by less than \$0.01 per share).

As noted above under *Recent Accounting Pronouncements*, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method and therefore has not restated prior periods. As a result, the Company is recording compensation cost for the unvested portion of awards issued after February 2005 and for any awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after this date. In the first quarter of 2006, the adoption of SFAS No. 123R resulted in incremental stock-based compensation expense of less than \$0.1 million. The incremental stock-based compensation expense caused income before taxes and minority interest to decrease by \$0.1 million, net income to decrease by less than \$0.1 million and basic and diluted earnings per share to decrease by less than \$0.01 per share. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased and net cash provided by financing activities was insignificant related to excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements.

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SFAS No. 123R modified the disclosure requirements related to share-based compensation. Accordingly, the disclosures prescribed by SFAS No. 123R are included in Note 3, Stock-Based Compensation.

For stock options granted prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the Company applied APB Opinion 25 to account for its stock-based awards. If compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans had been determined based on the fair value at grant date consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure*, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows:

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)	Three months ended March 31, 2005
Net income, as reported	\$ 38.3
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	(0.2)
Pro forma net income	38.1
Redeemable convertible preferred stock dividends	(1.1)
Pro forma net income applicable to common shareholders	\$ 37.0
 Earnings per common share, as reported:	
Basic	\$ 0.74
Diluted	\$ 0.73
 Pro forma earnings per common share, as reported:	
Basic	\$ 0.74
Diluted	\$ 0.73

3. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:

Rockwood Plan

The Company has in place the 2005 Amended and Restated Stock Purchase and Option Plan of Rockwood Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Plan). Under the Plan, Rockwood Holdings may grant stock options, restricted stock and other stock-based awards to the Company's employees and directors and allow employees and directors to purchase shares of Rockwood Holdings' common stock. There are 10,000,000 authorized shares available for grant under the Plan.

Restricted Stock Restricted stock of Rockwood Holdings can be granted with or without payment of consideration with restrictions on the recipient's right to transfer or sell the stock.

Stock Purchase Eligible employees and directors can purchase shares of Rockwood Holdings' common stock at prices as determined by Rockwood Holdings' board of directors.

Stock Options Stock options granted under this Plan shall have an exercise price at least equal to the fair market value of Rockwood Holdings' common stock on the date of grant. There are two types of options available for grant under the Plan. Time options have a life of ten years from the date of grant and vest as follows: time options granted prior to 2004 vest 10% in year one, 10% year two, 25% year three, 25% year four and 30% year five; time options granted in 2004 and after vest in installments of 20% on each of the first five anniversaries of the grant date. Performance options have a life of ten years and become exercisable with respect to 20% of the total performance options granted upon the achievement of certain performance targets. Performance options become exercisable on the eighth anniversary of the grant date to the extent that the options have not become otherwise exercisable or have not been terminated. In October 2004, the performance targets were modified as a result of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition. Certain option holders have company-wide performance targets, for which targets are based on the achievement by Rockwood Holdings of certain implied equity values. Other option holders have divisional performance targets, for

which targets are based on a particular division's achievement of annual or cumulative EBITDA.

Board of Directors Stock Options Stock options granted to directors under this Plan shall have an exercise price at least equal to the fair market value of Rockwood Holdings' common stock on the date of grant. Options available for grant under this Plan are time options which have a life of ten years from the date of grant and vest in three equal annual installments on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date.

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The Company recorded no compensation cost in the historical statements of operations related to the Plan prior to 2006. The measurement date for determining compensation expense for each option has been the option issuance date and at that time the market price of the stock was equal to the exercise price in each case. The time options have been accounted for as a fixed plan. The performance options have been treated similar to fixed stock option plans as the Company concluded the predefined (non-accelerated) vesting schedule is substantive as it is deemed to be more likely than not that the applicable individuals will remain employed with the Company through that vesting date, particularly if the performance trigger has not occurred. As such, the measurement date for these options is the option grant date in accordance with APB Opinion 25. The change to the applicable performance targets as a result of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition was a permitted change per the applicable stock option agreements; as such no modification occurred requiring a new measurement date calculation.

The compensation cost charged against income under the Plan in the first quarter of 2006 for share-based compensation programs was less than \$0.1 million before taxes.

The fair value of options granted in the first quarter of 2006 is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that used the assumptions noted in the following table:

Expected term (in years)	6.0
Expected volatility	35 %
Risk-free rate	4.7 %
Expected dividends	N/A

The expected term represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding based on the simplified method for determining expected term of an employee share option (in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107). As Rockwood became a public company in August 2005, there is not a long period of history of the Company's share price. As a result, the Company's expected volatility is based on the expected volatilities of comparable peer companies that are publicly traded. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Expected dividends are not applicable as the Company currently does not pay a dividend on its shares.

As of March 31, 2006, there was \$0.5 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 6.1 years.

As of January 1, 2006 and March 31, 2006, the number of nonvested stock options were 53,800 and 64,357, respectively, and the weighted-average grant date fair value of nonvested stock options was \$8.68 and \$8.62, respectively.

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the first quarter of 2006 was less than \$0.1 million. Cash received from option exercises during the first quarter of 2006 was less than \$0.1 million. The total tax benefit realized from options exercised in the first quarter of 2006 was less than \$0.1 million. The total fair value of shares vested during the first quarter of 2006 was less than \$0.1 million.

A summary of the status of the Company's options granted by Rockwood Holdings at March 31, 2006 and changes during the period ended on that date is presented below:

	Shares ('000)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$ in millions)
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	3,863	\$ 14.69		
Granted	11	23.68		
Exercised	(2) 14.61		
Forfeited	(10) 14.61		
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	3,862	\$ 14.71	6.97	\$ 32.1
Options exercisable at March 31, 2006	1,696	\$ 14.62	6.35	\$ 14.2

Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period	\$ 10.12
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Subsidiary Plan

Stock Options In September 2005, Groupe Novasep approved a stock option plan for certain of its employees (the Subsidiary Plan). Under the Subsidiary Plan, there are 24,543 authorized shares available for grant. There are two types of options available for grant under the Subsidiary Plan. Time options have a life of 62 months from the date of grant and vest as follows: 20% per year at each one year anniversary. Performance options have a maximum life of ten years and become exercisable based on attainment of certain stock price targets on the occasion of certain triggering events (IPO or Change of Control).

Stock Purchase Eligible employees and management personnel of Groupe Novasep SAS (Groupe Novasep), a subsidiary of the Company, and its subsidiaries can purchase shares of common stock at prices as determined by the Supervisory Board of Groupe Novasep. Under the Subsidiary Plan, Groupe Novasep sold 4,013 shares during the quarter ended December 31, 2005 at the fair market value of the stock (211.00 per share) as determined by the Supervisory Board of Groupe Novasep at the date of purchase for gross proceeds of \$1.0 million.

The Company recorded no compensation cost in the historical statements of operations related to the Subsidiary Plan prior to 2006. The time options qualified as a fixed plan in accordance with APB Opinion 25 prior to 2006. The performance options do not qualify as a fixed plan and therefore are accounted for as a variable plan. In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 38, *Determining the Measurement Date for Stock Option, Purchase, and Award Plans Involving Junior Stock An Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25*, as the triggering events were not probable, no compensation cost was recorded as of March 31, 2006.

The compensation cost charged against income under the Subsidiary Plan in the first quarter of 2006 for share-based compensation programs was less than \$0.1 million before taxes.

There were no options granted or exercised in the first quarter of 2006 under the Subsidiary Plan. The fair value of options granted in 2005 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

As of March 31, 2006, there was 1.0 million (\$1.2 million using a March 31, 2006 exchange rate of 1.00 = \$1.2102) of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options under the Subsidiary Plan, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 4.5 years.

A summary of the status of the options granted by Groupe Novasep at March 31, 2006 and changes during the quarter ended on that date is presented below:

	Shares (000)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	22	211.00		
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited	(1) 211.00		
Outstanding at March 31, 2006	21	211.00	9.58	
Options exercisable at March 31, 2006			-	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the period				

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION:

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Rockwood operates in seven reportable segments according to the nature and economic characteristics of its products and services as well as the manner in which the information is used internally by the Company's key decision maker, who is the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The seven segments are: (1) Performance Additives, which consists of the color pigments and services, timber treatment chemicals, clay-based additives and water treatment chemicals business lines; (2) Specialty Compounds; (3) Electronics, which consists

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of the electronic chemicals, wafer reclaim and photomasks business lines; (4) Specialty Chemicals, which consists of the surface treatment and fine chemicals business lines; (5) Titanium Dioxide Pigments; (6) Advanced Ceramics; and (7) Groupe Novasep.

Items that cannot be readily attributed to individual segments have been classified as Corporate. Corporate operating loss primarily represents payroll, professional fees and other operating expenses of centralized functions such as treasury, legal, internal auditing and consolidation accounting as well as the cost of operating our central offices (including some maintained based on legal or tax considerations). The primary components of corporate loss, in addition to operating loss, are interest expense on external debt (including the amortization of deferred financing costs), foreign exchange losses or gains, and mark-to-market gains or losses on derivatives. Major Corporate components within the reconciliation of income before taxes and minority interest (described more fully below) include systems/organization establishment expenses such as outside consulting costs for Sarbanes-Oxley initial documentation, tax provision (benefit) resulting from corporate income (losses), interest expense on external debt, foreign exchange losses or gains, refinancing expenses related to external debt and initial public offering related expenses. Corporate identifiable assets primarily represent deferred financing costs that have been capitalized in connection with corporate external debt financing, deferred income tax assets and cash balances maintained in accordance with centralized cash management techniques. The corporate classification also includes the results of operations, assets (primarily real estate) and liabilities (including pension and environmental) of legacy businesses formerly belonging to Dynamit Nobel. These operations are substantially unrelated by nature to businesses currently within the Company's operating segments.

Summarized financial information for each of the reportable segments is provided in the following table:

(\$ in millions)	Performance Additives	Specialty Compounds	Electronics	Specialty Chemicals	Titanium Dioxide Pigments	Advanced Ceramics	Groupe Novasep	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
Three months ended March 31, 2006										
Net sales	\$ 182.5	\$ 63.2	\$ 49.4	\$ 228.1	\$ 108.2	\$ 92.7	\$ 88.5	\$		\$ 812.6
Adjusted EBITDA	33.3	7.3	8.6	51.4	20.9	23.6	15.9	(12.3)		148.7
Three months ended March 31, 2005										
Net sales	\$ 159.5	\$ 58.1	\$ 42.8	\$ 220.0	\$ 104.5	\$ 91.9	\$ 92.9	\$		\$ 769.7
Adjusted EBITDA	34.2	7.3	5.8	43.0	20.9	21.4	10.2	(9.6)		133.2
Identifiable assets as of:										
March 31, 2006	\$ 1,040.9	\$ 226.8	\$ 329.5	\$ 1,608.5	\$ 649.6	\$ 662.6	\$ 342.5	\$ 175.4	\$ (203.5)	\$ 4,832.3
December 31, 2005	1,011.5	221.9	323.6	1,501.6	644.8	653.3	396.7	258.1	(201.4)	4,810.1

(a) This includes \$40.7 million and \$39.7 million of assets from the legacy businesses formerly belonging to Dynamit Nobel at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

(b) Amounts contained in the Eliminations column represent the individual subsidiaries' retained interest in their cumulative net cash balance (deposits less withdrawals) included in the corporate centralized cash system and within the identifiable assets of the respective segment. These amounts are eliminated as the corporate centralized cash system is included in the Corporate segment's identifiable assets.

The summary of segment information above includes Adjusted EBITDA, a financial measure used by the chief operating decision maker, who is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, to evaluate the operating performance of each segment.

Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA

The process of refocusing and restructuring the businesses acquired in the KKR Acquisition and establishing the post-acquisition corporate entity, along with the impact of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition and the Company's initial public offering, resulted in a number of charges that have affected Rockwood's historical results. These charges, along with certain other items, are added to or subtracted from income before taxes and minority interest to derive Adjusted EBITDA, as defined below. The more significant of these items include the following:

- *Systems/organization establishment expenses.* For the three months ended March 31, 2006, expenses of \$1.9 million were recorded related to professional fees incurred regarding systems and internal control documentation in connection with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and fees relating to the implementation of a new consolidation software system. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, expenses of \$1.2 million were recorded related to the integration of the business acquired in the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, as well as professional fees incurred regarding systems and internal control documentation in connection with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These expenses are reflected in the Corporate column when the Company's results are presented on a segment basis. We

estimate non-recurring costs of approximately \$0.7 million are remaining to complete initial Sarbanes-Oxley compliance.

- *Restructuring and related charges.* Restructuring charges of \$1.2 million and \$2.9 million were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, for miscellaneous restructuring activities, including headcount reductions and facility closures (see Note 14, *Restructuring Liability*, for further details).
- *Loss on sale of business.* In connection with the sale of Rohner AG in March 2006, the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$12.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 (see Note 13, *Sale of Rohner AG*, for further detail).
- *Inventory write-up reversal.* Under SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, all inventories acquired in an acquisition must be revalued to fair value. In connection with the Groupe Novasep combination in 2004 and the acquisition of the Süd-Chemie businesses in 2005, the Company allocated a portion of the total purchase price to inventory to reflect manufacturing profit in inventory at the date of the acquisition. This resulted in a consequential reduction in gross profit, including currency effects, of \$0.8 million and \$2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, as the inventory was sold in the normal course of business.
- *CCA litigation defense costs.* Costs of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million were recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, in connection with litigation defense costs related to the Company's Timber Treatment Chemicals business line of the Performance Additives segment.
- *Cancelled acquisition and disposal costs.* For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, costs of \$0.6 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, were recorded in connection with non-consummated acquisitions and dispositions.
- *Foreign exchange gain (loss), net.* During the periods presented, the Company recorded foreign exchange gains and (losses) related to our long-term debt. These amounts reflect losses of \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and gains of \$47.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005, for the non-cash translation impact on our euro-denominated debt resulting from the strengthening or weakening of the euro against the U.S. dollar and/or the British pound.
- *Gains related to asset sales and other.* For the three months ended March 31, 2006, we recorded \$1.9 million of income primarily related to the correction of an immaterial error related to a previously unrecorded asset in the Titanium Dioxide segment (\$1.6 million).

On a segment basis, the Company defines Adjusted EBITDA as operating income excluding depreciation and amortization, certain non-cash gains and charges, certain other special gains and charges deemed by our senior management to be non-recurring gains and charges and certain items deemed by senior management to have little or no bearing on the day-to-day operating performance of its business segments and reporting units. The adjustments made to operating income directly correlate with the adjustments to net income in calculating Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis pursuant to the senior secured credit agreement. The indentures governing the 2011 Notes and the 2014 Notes exclude certain adjustments permitted under the senior credit agreement. Senior management uses Adjusted EBITDA on a segment basis as the primary measure to evaluate the ongoing performance of the Company's business segments and reporting units.

The Company uses Adjusted EBITDA on a segment and consolidated basis to assess its operating performance. In addition, management uses Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis as the most significant criterion in the calculation of performance-based bonuses under its short-term incentive plan and the determination of whether certain performance-based stock options vest.

The Company believes this financial measure on a consolidated basis is helpful in highlighting trends in its overall business because Adjusted EBITDA excludes those items deemed by senior management to have little or no bearing on day-to-day operating performance.

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Because the Company views Adjusted EBITDA on both a segment basis and consolidated basis as an operating performance measure, the Company uses income before taxes and minority interest as the most comparable GAAP measure on a segment basis and net income as the most comparable GAAP measure on a consolidated basis. The following table presents a reconciliation of income before taxes and minority interest to Adjusted EBITDA on a segment GAAP basis:

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(\$ in millions)	Performance Specialty		Specialty Electronics	Specialty Chemicals	Titanium Dioxide Pigments	Advanced Ceramics	Groupe Novasep	Corporate	Consolidated
	Additives	Compounds							
Three months ended March 31, 2006									
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	\$ 20.0	\$ 5.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 30.1	\$ 6.5	\$ 7.6	\$ (7.5)	\$ (24.6)	\$ 39.9
Interest expense, net(a)	4.0	(0.1)	0.8	9.2	7.0	7.4	3.3	7.5	39.1
Depreciation and amortization	8.1	2.0	4.2	11.4	9.0	8.2	8.4	0.8	52.1
Restructuring and related charges	0.2		0.8	0.2					1.2
CCA litigation defense costs	0.3								0.3
Systems/organization establishment expenses								1.9	1.9
Cancelled acquisition and disposal costs				0.6					0.6
Inventory write-up reversal	0.8								0.8
Gains related to asset sales	(0.1)						(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)
Loss on sale of business							12.1		12.1
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	0.1		0.4	(0.1)			(0.3)	2.5	2.6
Other	(0.1)				(1.6)	0.4			(1.3)
Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 33.3	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.6	\$ 51.4	\$ 20.9	\$ 23.6	\$ 15.9	\$ (12.3)	\$ 148.7
Three months ended March 31, 2005									
Income (loss) before taxes and minority interest	\$ 17.2	\$ 6.0	\$ 0.8	\$ 17.0	\$ 3.2	\$ 4.5	\$ (5.8)	\$ 19.5	\$ 62.4
Interest expense, net(a)	6.6	(0.1)	1.3	12.1	8.5	9.4	4.5	15.0	57.3
Depreciation and amortization	8.5	1.4	5.1	11.7	9.2	7.5	8.9	0.9	53.2
Restructuring and related charges	2.4			0.5					2.9
CCA litigation defense costs	0.3							0.1	0.4
Systems/organization establishment expenses								1.2	1.2
Cancelled acquisition and disposal costs								0.2	0.2
Inventory write-up reversal							2.8		2.8
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(0.9)		(1.4)	1.8				(46.7)	(47.2)
Other	0.1			(0.1)			(0.2)	0.2	
Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 34.2	\$ 7.3	\$ 5.8	\$ 43.0	\$ 20.9	\$ 21.4	\$ 10.2	\$ (9.6)	\$ 133.2

(a) Includes gains of \$10.9 million and \$7.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, representing the movement in the mark-to-market valuation of the Company's interest rate and cross-currency hedging instruments.

The following table, which sets forth the applicable components of Adjusted EBITDA, presents a reconciliation of net income to Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
Income tax (benefit) provision	(3.1)	24.9
Minority interest	3.0	(0.8)
Income before taxes and minority interest	39.9	62.4
Interest expense, net (a)	39.1	57.3
Depreciation and amortization	52.1	53.2
Restructuring and related charges	1.2	2.9
CCA litigation defense costs	0.3	0.4
Systems/organization establishment expenses	1.9	1.2
Cancelled acquisition and disposal costs	0.6	0.2
Inventory write-up reversal	0.8	2.8
Gains related to asset sales	(0.6)	

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Loss on sale of business	12.1	
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	2.6	(47.2)
Other	(1.3)	
Total Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 148.7	\$ 133.2

(a) Includes gains of \$10.9 million and \$7.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, representing the movement in the mark-to-market valuation of the Company's interest rate and cross-currency hedging instruments.

5. ACQUISITIONS:

Since February 2002, pursuant to our business strategy of achieving profitable growth through selective acquisitions, we have acquired nine businesses at purchase prices ranging from approximately \$3.0 million (a U.S. liquid pigments asset acquisition by our Performance Additives segment) to \$2,290.3 million, including net debt assumed (the four businesses of Dynamit Nobel); and combined the three business lines of our Custom Synthesis segment (now known as Groupe Novasep segment) with the acquired businesses of Groupe Novasep SAS. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, any goodwill resulting from acquisitions is tested for impairment at least annually.

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In December 2005, we completed an acquisition of the rheological additives and carbonless developers businesses of Süd-Chemie AG, Munich, Germany. Both businesses have been incorporated into Rockwood's Clay-based Additives business unit, which is part of the Performance Additives segment. We accounted for the acquisition of these businesses using the purchase method of accounting and have allocated the total estimated purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 and March 31, 2006 reflects a preliminary purchase price allocation based on the preliminary results of an independent asset appraisal and internal review of the fair value of other assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Except for the possible effect of post-closing adjustments, the Company expects to complete its assessment of the fair value of assets acquired during the second quarter of 2006. The excess of the total purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired at closing has been allocated to goodwill. Based on the preliminary allocation of total estimated purchase price, goodwill in the transaction totaled \$9.9 million as of the acquisition date. This amount has not changed significantly from the preliminary allocation but could change at a subsequent date when we finalize the purchase accounting for this acquisition.

In the first quarter of 2006, the Company recorded adjustments primarily relating to certain previously unidentified fixed assets acquired and an erroneous pension accrual in connection with the Groupe Novasep combination and Dynamit Nobel Acquisition. These adjustments to the Company's purchase accounting resulted in an increase to property, plant and equipment-net of \$10.9 million, an increase to deferred income tax liabilities of \$3.7 million, and a decrease to pension liabilities of \$4.0 million with a corresponding decrease in goodwill of \$11.7 million at March 31, 2006. The effects of the adjustments to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 are not material.

6. INVENTORIES:

Inventories are comprised of the following:

(\$ in millions)	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 134.1	\$ 141.6
Work-in-process	63.6	75.0
Finished goods	244.8	227.9
Packaging materials	13.6	13.7
	\$ 456.1	\$ 458.2

7. GOODWILL:

Below are goodwill balances and activity by segment:

(\$ in millions)	Performance Additives	Specialty Compounds	Electronics	Specialty Chemicals	Titanium Dioxide Pigments	Advanced Ceramics	Groupe Novasep	Total
Balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 459.5	\$ 109.2	\$ 119.3	\$ 538.8	\$ 151.7	\$ 187.5	\$ 33.2	\$ 1,599.2
Other tax adjustments				(1.0))			(1.0)
Post-closing consideration and other related adjustments	1.7							1.7
Foreign exchange and other	2.9	0.8	1.2	11.4	3.9	5.0	(7.1)	18.1
Balance, March 31, 2006	\$ 464.1	\$ 110.0	\$ 120.5	\$ 549.2	\$ 155.6	\$ 192.5	\$ 26.1	\$ 1,618.0

The adjustments recorded during the first quarter of 2006 as disclosed in Note 5, Acquisitions, are recorded in foreign exchange and other as reductions to goodwill within Specialty Chemicals (\$4.0 million) and Groupe Novasep (\$7.7 million).

8. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

Other intangible assets, net consist of:

(\$ in millions)	As of March 31, 2006			As of December 31, 2005		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patents and other intellectual property	\$ 339.4	\$ (66.5)	\$ 272.9	\$ 340.1	\$ (64.3)	\$ 275.8
Trade names and trademarks	119.4	(11.0)	108.4	114.3	(7.4)	106.9
Customer relationships	197.5	(24.1)	173.4	190.6	(20.9)	169.7
Other	34.4	(6.9)	27.5	32.0	(5.5)	26.5
Total	\$ 690.7	\$ (108.5)	\$ 582.2	\$ 677.0	\$ (98.1)	\$ 578.9

Amortization of other intangible assets was \$13.0 million and \$14.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. As of March 31, 2006, the estimated amortization expense for each of the five succeeding years is as follows:

(\$ in millions) Year ended	Amortization Expense
2006	\$ 47.6
2007	45.8
2008	45.3
2009	45.0
2010	43.9

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt and loans payable are summarized as follows:

(\$ and in millions)	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Senior secured credit facilities:		
Tranche A-1 term loans (37.2 and 39.1, respectively)	\$ 45.0	\$ 46.1
Tranche A-2 term loans (161.9 and 170.4, respectively)	195.9	201.0
Tranche E term loans	1,133.6	1,139.3
Tranche F term loans (272.1 and 273.4, respectively)	329.2	322.5
Revolving short-term loans (20.0 and \$1.0 as of March 31, 2006 and \$30.0 million as of December 31, 2005)	25.2	30.0
2011 Notes	273.4	273.4
2014 Notes (375.0 and \$200.0 as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005)	653.8	642.4
Other term loan facilities	59.0	92.7
Capitalized lease obligations (50.9 and 51.0, respectively)	62.6	61.2
Preferred stock of subsidiary (£12.0 as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005)	20.8	20.6
Other (12.3 and 12.2, respectively)	14.9	14.6
	2,813.4	2,843.8
Less current maturities	(95.2)	(113.1)
	\$ 2,718.2	\$ 2,730.7

10. TAXES ON INCOME:

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Income tax expense has been computed based on the projected effective tax rate for the year. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2006 is (7.8%) which is generally attributable to the tax benefits associated with the sale of Rohner AG. The global effective tax rate associated with first quarter 2006 ordinary operating results was 37.9% (which excluded the Rohner transaction), which is a function of foreign and domestic earnings and their impact on the effective tax rate. In the first quarter of 2006, the Company reduced its worldwide valuation allowances by \$24.8 million. As a majority of the reduction in the valuation allowance was the result of a decrease in the net deferred tax assets of Rohner AG, the change in the valuation allowance did not have a significant impact on the effective tax rate during the quarter. The following table reflects the activity in the valuation allowance for worldwide net operating losses and other deferred income tax assets:

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(\$ in millions)	Valuation Allowance
Balance as of December 31, 2005	\$ 77.1
Reduction in deferred tax assets of Rohner AG	(26.4)
Increase in income tax expense	0.2
Increase in other comprehensive income	1.7
Expired net operating loss	(0.3)
Balance as of March 31, 2006	\$ 52.3

In the first quarter of 2006, based on the Company's policy and steady-state analysis, we determined that we did not have sufficient positive evidence of future taxable income in order to release the U.S. valuation allowance recorded in 2004. During the first quarter of 2006, our net deferred tax assets were maintained at a zero level, other than a noncurrent deferred tax liability relating to goodwill with an indefinite reversal period. It is the Company's policy that the valuation allowance is reversed in the year management determines it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

The following table represents the net periodic benefit costs and related components in accordance with SFAS 132R, *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits - An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88 and 106*:

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.8
Interest cost	5.8	7.0
Expected return on assets	(2.6)	(2.9)
Net amortization of actuarial losses	0.7	0.2
Total pension cost	\$ 6.8	\$ 7.1

12. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE:

Basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) were computed using the following common share data:

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts; shares in thousands)	Three months ended	
	March 31, 2006	2005
EPS Numerator Basic:		
Net income	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
Less:		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock dividends		(1.1)
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$ 40.0	\$ 37.2
EPS Denominator Basic:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	73,779	50,310
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.74
EPS Numerator Diluted:		
Net income	\$ 40.0	\$ 38.3
EPS Denominator Diluted:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (a)	73,779	50,310
Effect of dilutive stock options and other incentives	1,187	
Effect of dilutive convertible preferred stock		2,422
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding and common stock equivalents	74,966	52,732
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.73

(a) Stock options representing equivalents of 3,880 shares of common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2005 were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share because their inclusion would not have had a dilutive effect.

13. SALE OF ROHNER AG:

In late 2005, Rockwood had decided to substantially downsize the operations of Rohner AG (Rohner). This decision was driven by a number of factors, including, in particular, continued capacity utilization issues as a result of the loss of a key customer in 2003 and the inability to replace this lost volume with comparable profitable volume. The downsizing included a review of Rockwood's strategic options for this business including potential sale or closure. The Company had recorded a full impairment charge at the end of 2005 with respect to Rohner's long-term assets, primarily property, plant and equipment, totaling \$44.7 million due to these actions.

On March 9, 2006, after exploring several alternatives, the Company sold all of the capital stock of Rohner for a nominal price. Until that time, Rohner, located in Pratteln, Switzerland, had been a subsidiary in the Company's Groupe Novasep segment. Rohner produces chemicals on a custom-synthesis and toll manufacturing basis for the pharmaceutical and agrochemical industries, specializing in transition metal catalysis.

The Company recorded a net pre-tax loss of \$12.1 million on the sale of Rohner in the first quarter of 2006, representing consideration given less the remaining net liabilities of Rohner, which have been transferred to the purchaser. The sale agreement contains a potential favorable purchase price adjustment of up to 5.0 million upon the achievement of certain operating targets of Rohner through 2008. The sale agreement also contains a potential unfavorable purchase price adjustment of 1.0 million. The Company has not included these potential purchase price adjustments in its determination of its net loss on the sale of Rohner as these adjustments are not probable at March 31, 2006.

Rockwood has reviewed whether the above activity should result in Rohner being treated as a discontinued operation and concluded that such treatment would not be appropriate as certain products will continue to be produced by other Groupe Novasep entities.

14. RESTRUCTURING LIABILITY:

The Company recorded \$1.2 million and \$2.9 million of restructuring charges for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Company records restructuring liabilities from time to time that represent charges incurred in connection with consolidations and cessations of certain of its operations, including operations from acquisitions, as well as headcount reduction programs. These charges consist primarily of write-offs of assets and severance costs. Severance charges are based on various factors including the employee's length of service, contract provisions, salary levels and local governmental legislation. At the time a related charge is recorded, the Company calculates its best estimate based upon detailed analysis. Although significant changes are not expected, actual costs may differ from these estimates.

2006 Restructuring Actions:

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company expensed \$1.2 million of restructuring charges for miscellaneous restructuring actions, including \$0.8 million for the announced restructuring of the Wafer Reclaim business in the Electronics segment. The Company recorded severance and related costs for employees in connection with the closure of the Wafer Reclaim facilities (one each in the U.K. and U.S.). The Wafer Reclaim operating facility in the U.K. was closed in January 2006 and the facility in the U.S. was closed in March 2006. In addition, \$0.2 million was recorded in the Specialty Chemicals segment and \$0.2 million was recorded in the Performance Additives segment for miscellaneous headcount reductions and the announced closure of the Baulking, United Kingdom facility for our Clay-based Additives business in the Performance Additives segment.

Dynamit Nobel Restructuring and Johnson Matthey Pigments and Dispersions Restructuring

The Company began to assess and formulate specific plans to involuntarily terminate or relocate certain employees and/or exit certain activities of the Dynamit Nobel businesses as of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition date. This assessment led to certain restructuring measures being taken by the Company as described below.

The Company closed the former corporate office of Dynamit Nobel located in Troisdorf, Germany in the fourth quarter of 2004. The Company recorded restructuring charges related to this closure including severance costs for 44 general and administrative personnel of the former Dynamit Nobel company, the closure costs on this building and the relocation costs for the remaining 27 employees who were relocated to the Company's new Frankfurt, Germany location. Also in 2004, as part of the acquisition of the Pigments and Dispersions business of Johnson Matthey, the Company enacted a restructuring program and 40 positions were eliminated. All of these employees were selling, general and administrative personnel.

For the 2006 restructuring actions, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of \$0.1 million. This charge was utilized in the first quarter of 2006.

Selected information for the 2005 restructuring actions follows:

(\$ in millions)	Severance Costs	Facility Closure Costs	Total
2005			
Liability balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 1.5	\$	\$ 1.5
Restructuring charge	0.3	0.6	0.9
Utilized in 2006	(1.0)	(0.6)	(1.6)
Foreign exchange and other	0.6	0.4	1.0
Liability balance, March 31, 2006	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.8

Selected information for the 2004 restructuring actions follows:

(\$ in millions)	Severance Costs	Facility Closure Costs	Relocation Costs	Total
2004				
Liability balance, December 31, 2005	\$ 10.6	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 12.1
Restructuring charge in 2006	0.2		-	0.2
Utilized in 2006	(2.3)	(0.1)		(2.4)
Foreign exchange and other	(0.6)	0.1		(0.5)
Liability balance, March 31, 2006	\$ 7.9	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 9.4

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Legal Proceedings The Company is involved in various legal proceedings, including commercial, intellectual property, product liability and environmental matters of a nature considered normal to its business. It is the Company's policy to accrue for amounts related to these matters in accordance with SFAS 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount can be reasonably estimated. It is the Company's policy to disclose such matters when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a material loss may have been incurred. Although the Company expects to continue to pay legal fees in connection with certain legal actions related to chromated copper arsenate and other product liability matters, based on currently available facts, the Company does not believe that these actions will have a material effect on the financial condition, results of operations or liquidity of the Company. In accordance with the Company's policy, reserves in connection with such product liability matters do not individually exceed \$350,000 and in the aggregate \$2.0 million. The Company's reserve estimates are based on available facts, including damage claims and input from its internal and external legal counsel, past experience, and, in some instances where defense costs are being paid by its insurer's insurance coverage, known insurance recoveries. The Company is unable to estimate the amount or range of any potential incremental charges should facts and circumstances change and may in the future revise its estimates based on new information becoming available. In addition, the Company does not believe that there is any other individual legal proceeding that is likely to have a material adverse effect on its business or financial condition. However, the Company cannot predict the outcome of any litigation or the potential for future litigation.

Indemnity Matters Under the terms of the Business and Share Sale and Purchase Agreement, the Deed of Tax Covenant and the Environmental Deed entered into in connection with the KKR Acquisition, Degussa U.K. Holdings Ltd., as successor to Laporte Plc, is obligated to indemnify the Company for certain legal, tax and environmental liabilities and obligations that relate to the period prior to the closing of the KKR Acquisition.

Under the terms of the Sale and Purchase Agreement with mg technologies ag (now known as GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft) and its subsidiary MG North America Holdings, Inc., mg technologies is obligated to indemnify the Company for certain legal, tax and environmental liabilities and obligations that relate to the period prior to the closing, subject to certain limits and exclusions. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company has various claims for indemnification with Degussa and mg technologies. In addition, the Company may be subject to indemnity claims relating to properties or businesses it divested. In the opinion of management, and based upon information currently available, the ultimate resolution of any indemnification obligations owed to the Company or by the Company will not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Safety, Health and Environmental Matters

General

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The Company is subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws in the United States, the European Union (EU) and elsewhere at the international, national, state, and local levels. Many of these laws impose requirements relating to clean-up of contamination, and impose liability in the event of damage to human beings, natural resources or property, and provide for substantial fines, injunctions and potential criminal sanctions for violations. The products, including the raw materials handled, are also subject to rigorous industrial hygiene regulations and investigation. The nature of the Company's operations exposes it to risks of liability for breaches of these laws and regulations as a result of the production, storage, transportation and sale of materials that can cause contamination or personal injury when released into the environment. Environmental laws are subject to change and have tended to become stricter over time. Such changes in environmental laws, or the enactment of new environmental laws, could result in materially increased capital, operating and compliance costs.

Safety, Health and Environmental Systems

The Company is committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with all applicable safety, health and environmental (SHE) legal requirements, and the Company's subsidiaries have developed policies and management systems that are intended to identify the

SHE legal requirements applicable to their operations, enhance compliance with such requirements, ensure the safety of the Company's employees, contractors, community neighbors and customers and minimize the production and emission of wastes and other pollutants. Although SHE legal requirements are constantly changing, these SHE management systems are designed to assist the Company in meeting its compliance goals and minimizing overall risk.

SHE Capital Expenditures

The Company may incur future costs for capital improvements and general compliance under SHE laws. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the capital expenditures for SHE matters totaled approximately \$32.8 million, excluding costs to maintain and repair pollution control equipment. For 2006 and 2007, the Company estimates capital expenditures for compliance with SHE laws to be at similar levels; however, because capital expenditures for these matters are subject to changes in existing and new SHE laws, the Company cannot provide assurance that its recent expenditures will be indicative of future amounts required to comply with these laws.

Regulatory Developments

In October 2003, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new EU framework for chemicals known as the Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals, or REACH which will significantly expand the EU's regulation of chemicals. As currently proposed, REACH would include requirements that certain manufacturers and importers of chemicals register those chemicals, perform health and environmental risk analyses of those chemicals, and in certain instances, obtain authorizations for the use of the chemicals. As a specialty chemicals company, it is possible that the Company is the only manufacturer of one or more substances to be regulated under REACH and thus could potentially bear the full cost of compliance with REACH for some or all of the Company's products. The Company estimates it has over 400 products that might be subject to REACH, which is scheduled to become an EU directive in early 2007; compliance with REACH will be required starting in 2008.

Under the European Union Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (IPPC), EU member governments are to adopt rules and implement a cross-media (air, water and waste) environmental permitting program for individual facilities. IPPC requires a consistent application of Best Available Techniques, or BAT, throughout the EU. Generally, by 2007, facilities located within the EU must be operating consistent with BAT. While the EU countries are at varying stages in their respective implementation of the IPPC permit program, the Company has submitted all necessary IPPC permit applications required to date, and in some cases received completed permits from the applicable government agency. The Company expects to submit all other IPPC applications and related documents on a timely basis as the various countries implement the IPPC permit program. Although it is not known with certainty what each IPPC permit will require, the Company believes, based upon its experience with the permits received to date, that the costs of compliance with the IPPC permit program will not be material to its results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

The Kyoto Protocol is an amendment to an international treaty on global warming. The Protocol establishes significant emission reduction targets for six gases considered to have global warming potential, referred to as greenhouse gases. The Protocol was adopted in 1997 and became effective in February 2005 in over 140 countries that have ratified it. The EU, including Germany and other countries where the Company has interests, ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and, in doing so, agreed to enact regulation that reduces the emission of greenhouse gases or engage in a trading system covering carbon dioxide emissions by January 1, 2005. Such a system became effective at the start of 2005. The new regulation directly affects our power plants at the Duisburg and Langelsheim sites in Germany, as well as the power plant being operated by a third party on one of our sites. Rockwood and such third party may be required to purchase carbon dioxide credits, which could result in increased operating costs, or may be required to develop additional cost-effective methods to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, which could result in increased capital expenditures. The new regulation indirectly affects our other operations in the EU, which may experience higher energy costs from third party providers. The Company continues to evaluate options in order to comply with the Protocol. However, we do not expect this to have a material impact on our cash flow or results of operations.

Remediation Liabilities

Environmental laws have a significant effect on the nature and scope of any clean-up of contamination at current and former operating facilities, the costs of transportation and storage of chemicals and finished products and the costs of the storage and disposal of wastes. In addition, Superfund statutes in the United States as well as statutes in other jurisdictions impose strict, joint and several liability for clean-up costs on the entities that generated waste and/or arranged for its disposal at contaminated third party sites, as well as the past and present owners and operators of contaminated sites. All responsible parties may be required to bear some or all clean-up costs regardless of fault, legality of the original disposal or ownership of the disposal site.

Environmental contamination is known to exist at certain of the Company's present and former facilities, including its facilities located in Turin, Italy; St. Fromond, St. Cheron and Sens, France; Hainhausen, Troisdorf, Schlebusch, Stadeln, Duisburg, Plochingen, Marktredwitz, Ronnenberg-Empelde and Langelsheim, Germany; Oss, The Netherlands; Kidsgrove, Sudbury and Barrow, U.K.;

Boksborg East, South Africa and in the United States, in Valdosta, Georgia, Beltsville, Maryland, Harrisburg, North Carolina, Laurens, South Carolina, Silver Peak, Nevada and La Mirada, California. Soil contamination is also known to exist at the Company's facilities at Freeport, Texas, Chasse-sur-Rhone, France, Sudbury, U.K. and Sumperk in Czech Republic; however, no further regulatory remedial actions are currently required for these facilities and any liabilities arising from such contamination is covered by indemnity obligations or the previous owners of these facilities with the exception of Freeport. The Company is currently operating groundwater remediation systems at its Hainhaussen, Valdosta, and Silver Peak facilities. The Company also operates groundwater remediation systems at its Schlebusch, Plochingen, Marktredwitz, Stadeln, Troisdorf, and Laurens facilities, for which prior owners or insurers have assumed responsibility. The Company has recently completed a soil remediation project at the Company's facility in St. Cheron and is currently awaiting regulatory approval. The Company also continues to monitor groundwater at the Beltsville facility, which was previously the subject of a soil removal action. Groundwater is also monitored at the St. Fromond and Barrow facilities due to prior spills and at the Harrisburg facility due to a landfill closure. The Company is also required to monitor groundwater quality at its facility at Mourenx, France. The Company believes that additional environmental studies, and possibly environmental remediations, will be required at the Harrisburg facility. The Company is also in the process of determining appropriate remedial actions with the regulatory authorities at the following locations: Duisburg, Langelsheim, Troisdorf, Turin and La Mirada. Furthermore, as a result of facility closings, divestitures and offsite disposal activities, the Company is responsible for the following other matters: contamination beneath divested portions of the manufacturing facility in Troisdorf; a former disposal site in Laurel, Maryland; contamination at a closed Specialty Chemicals facility in Houston, Texas; contamination at a former Specialty Chemicals facility in Sunbright, Virginia; groundwater remediation at Stadeln; and former sites operated by Dynamit Nobel's previously divested explosives business. The Company is also a *de minimis* participant in several Superfund matters.

Although the Company cannot provide assurances in this regard, the Company does not believe that these issues will have a material adverse effect on its business or financial condition, but may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or cash flows in any given quarterly or annual reporting period. Nonetheless, the discovery of contamination arising from present or historical industrial operations at some of the Company's and the Company's predecessor's former and present properties and/or at sites the Company and its predecessor disposed wastes could expose the Company to cleanup obligations and other damages in the future.

Government Enforcement Proceedings and Civil Litigation

During the course of the Company's business, the Company may receive notices of violation, enforcement and other complaints from regulatory agencies alleging non-compliance with applicable SHE laws. Currently, the Company is a party to a consent order with the Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) in Saint Louis, Missouri to reduce ammonia concentrations in wastewater discharge to a city treatment plant. MSD's new National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit will require the Company to reduce the facility's ammonia discharge by an average of 50% by December 31, 2008. The Company is evaluating various options to reduce the amount of ammonia discharge. Although the Company will be required to make capital expenditures in connection with this matter, it does not believe that this issue will have a material adverse effect on its business or financial condition.

Environmental Indemnities

Pursuant to the environmental deed entered into in connection with the KKR Acquisition, Degussa, as successor to Laporte, is required to indemnify the Company and its subsidiaries for certain environmental matters that relate to the business as conducted prior to the closing of the KKR Acquisition. The environmental deed provides that Degussa will indemnify the Company and its subsidiaries for claims for which notice is given within a period of two years for breaches of representations and warranties, which expired in 2002, and five years, which expired in September 2005, for claims related to the contamination of the Company's properties or its subsidiaries' properties (inclusive of contamination which leaks or escapes from the Company's properties or its subsidiaries' properties). These indemnity obligations are subject to a minimum per matter loss of \$0.2 million and are further subject to a \$5.0 million deductible for the indemnity to be available. In addition, the environmental deed provides that Degussa will indemnify Rockwood and its subsidiaries for claims relating to properties that were formerly owned, occupied or used as of November 20, 2000, as well as properties owned by third parties (inclusive of disposal of waste and certain other identified issues prior to November 20, 2000). The environmental deed provides that in this instance, Degussa will be responsible for reasonable costs and expenses incurred.

In addition, pursuant to the sale and purchase agreement entered into in connection with the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, mg technologies ag (now known as GEA Group Aktiengesellschaft) and its subsidiary, MG North America Holdings, Inc., are required to indemnify Rockwood and its subsidiaries for 50% of the excess amount of losses over the amount of the related reserves (in the case of known claims) and 50% of claims (in the case of unknown claims) related to the contamination of the Company or its subsidiaries' properties, if notified within ten years. If mg technologies and MG North America Holdings' responsibility for contamination matters cannot be proven, a sliding scale reduces the percentage further for each year during the five-year period from year six to ten. mg technologies and MG North America Holdings are also obligated to indemnify the Company for 85% of claims related to legacy site matters, such as environmental matters relating to properties or businesses owned or operated by Dynamit Nobel prior to, but not on, the closing of Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, if notified within ten years. In addition, mg technologies and MG North America Holdings are obligated to indemnify the Company for 50% of the excess amount of losses over the amount

of the related reserves for

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operational compliance matters, if notified by December 31, 2006, and 50% of the excess amount of losses over the amount of the related reserves (in the case of known claims) and 50% of claims (in the case of unknown claims) related to certain environmental damage claims unknown at the time of the closing of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, if notified within ten years. All of these indemnity obligations are subject to different minimum per-claim thresholds depending on whether the matter was disclosed or not, and on the subject matter, ranging between 100,000 and 750,000 (\$121,020 and \$907,650 using the March 31, 2006 exchange rate of 1.00 = \$1.2102) depending on the type of claim. The indemnity obligations are further subject to certain deductibles, exclusions and limitations. Furthermore, mg technologies and MG North America Holdings are obligated to indemnify the Company for certain environmental risks arising from certain shared site structures for a duration of ten years. This indemnity obligation is not subject to the percentages, *de minimis* exclusions, deductibles and thresholds described above, and it is not subject to most of the general limitations.

In the event the Company seeks indemnity under any of these agreements or through other means, there can be no assurance that mg technologies, MG North America Holdings, Degussa or any other party who may have obligations to indemnify the Company will adhere to their obligations and the Company may have to resort to legal action to enforce its rights under the indemnities. In addition, the Company may be required to make indemnity payments in connection with certain environmental matters. However, the Company does not believe that resolution of the known environmental matters subject to indemnification obligations owed to it or by it will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition, but may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or cash flow in any given quarterly or annual reporting period.

Environmental Reserves

The Company has established financial reserves relating to anticipated environmental cleanup obligations, site reclamation and remediation and closure costs. Liabilities are recorded when potential liabilities are either known or believed to be probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company's liability estimates are based upon available facts, existing technology, past experience and, in some instances insurance recoveries where the remediation costs are being paid directly by the Company's insurers, and are generated by several means, including State-mandated schedules, environmental consultants and internal experts, depending on the circumstances. On a consolidated basis, the Company accrued approximately \$35.1 million and \$44.8 million for known environmental liabilities as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, all of which are classified as other non-current liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets for such periods. Included in the \$35.1 million and \$44.8 million as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, is 6.5 million (\$7.8 million using the March 31, 2006 exchange rate of 1.00 = \$1.2102) that is discounted using a 5.0% discount rate (undiscounted amount equals \$12.0 million), and 1.9 million (\$2.3 million) that is discounted using a 5.5% discount rate (undiscounted amount equals \$3.0 million). In certain cases, the Company's remediation liabilities are payable over periods of up to 30 years. At December 31, 2005, the environmental reserve related to the Rohner facility within our Groupe Novasep segment was \$10.5 million. As we announced, Rohner AG was sold in March 2006 (see Note 13, Sale of Rohner AG, for further detail).

The Company believes these accruals are adequate based on currently available information. The Company may incur losses in excess of the amounts accrued; however, based on currently available information the Company does not believe the additional amount of potential losses would have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition, but may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or cash flow in any given quarterly or annual reporting period. The Company is unable to estimate the amount or range of any potential incremental charges should facts and circumstances change and may in the future revise its estimates based on new information becoming available.

The Company is obligated to undertake soil remediation at two facilities in Europe in the event manufacturing operations are discontinued there at some future date. In addition, in the event that manufacturing operations are discontinued at any of our other facilities with known contamination, regulatory authorities may impose more stringent requirements on us including soil remediation. The Company does not contemplate any such action occurring in the foreseeable future, as these facilities' remaining lives are indefinite. Given the indeterminate useful life of these facilities and the corresponding indeterminate settlement date of any soil remediation obligations, the Company does not have sufficient information to estimate a range of potential settlement dates for the obligations. Consequently, the Company cannot employ a present value technique to estimate fair value and, accordingly, it has not accrued for any environmental related costs to remediate soil at these facilities.

The Company believes these environmental matters will not have a material adverse effect on its business or financial condition. However, these matters may have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or cash flows in any given quarterly or annual reporting period.

16. RESTATEMENT:

The condensed consolidated statements of cash flows as reported for the three months ended March 31, 2005, contained a classification error in the treatment of costs of property, plant and equipment included in accounts payable.

In accordance with SFAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*, these costs should be reported within cash flows from investing activities when paid. The Company was reporting capital expenditures in its condensed consolidated statements of cash flows on an accrual basis rather than on a cash basis, and as a result, was reporting capital expenditures in the period in which the Company acquired legal title to the related property, plant and equipment rather than when the Company actually paid for such property, plant and equipment. Further, the unpaid portion of the transaction should be disclosed as a non-cash investing activity in the supplemental disclosure of cash flow information. As a result, the Company restated the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The restatement does not change the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations, the condensed consolidated balance sheets or cash and cash equivalents reported at the end of the period in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for any of the periods presented.

The classification error changed cash flow from operating activities and investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005 as follows (in millions):

Description	As Originally Reported	As Restated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ (7.8)	10.6
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(7.4)	11.0
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures, excluding capital leases	(35.7)	(54.1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35.5)	(53.9)
NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net decrease in liabilities for property, plant and equipment		(18.4)

The Company also revised the reconciliation of net cash provided by (used in) operating activities to Adjusted EBITDA and the disclosures in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section of Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, related to cash flows from operating and investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of these risks and uncertainties, including those set forth in Forward-Looking Statements at the end of this Management Discussion and Analysis section and the risk factors section of the Company's 2005 Form 10-K. You should read the following discussion and analysis together with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements that appear elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. Amounts may not recalculate due to rounding differences. The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations gives effect to the restatement as described in Note 16, Restatement.

General

We are a global developer, manufacturer and marketer of technologically advanced, high value-added specialty chemicals and advanced materials. We serve more than 60,000 customers across a wide variety of industries and geographic areas. Since the completion of the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, we operate through seven business segments: (1) Performance Additives; (2) Specialty Compounds; (3) Electronics; (4) Specialty Chemicals; (5) Titanium Dioxide Pigments; (6) Advanced Ceramics; and (7) Groupe Novasep. Of these seven segments, we acquired Specialty Chemicals, Titanium Dioxide Pigments, Advanced Ceramics and Groupe Novasep (then known as our Custom Synthesis segment) in the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition.

Our net sales consist of sales of our products, net of sales discounts, product returns and allowances. Sales are primarily made on a purchase order basis.

Our cost of products sold consists of variable and fixed components. Our variable costs are proportional to volume and consist principally of raw materials, packaging and related supplies, certain energy costs, and certain distribution costs including inbound, outbound, and internal shipping and transfer costs. Our fixed costs are not significantly impacted by production volume and consist principally of certain fixed manufacturing costs and other distribution network costs, including warehousing. Fixed manufacturing costs comprise headcount-related costs and overhead, including depreciation, periodic maintenance costs, purchasing and receiving costs, inspection costs and certain energy costs.

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Our selling, general and administrative expenses include research and development costs, sales and marketing, divisional management expenses and corporate services including cash management, legal, benefit plan administration and other administrative and professional services.

We are focused on growth, productivity, cost reduction, margin expansion and debt reduction. In connection with this focus, among other things:

- we reduced overhead costs and eliminated management redundancies. We have cut costs, reduced overhead and eliminated duplicative positions in the acquired Dynamit Nobel businesses and the acquired pigments and dispersions business of Johnson Matthey Plc. For example, we closed the former headquarters of Dynamit Nobel in Troisdorf, Germany and closed the New

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Lebanon, New York manufacturing facility of our Advanced Ceramics segment. In the Wafer Reclaim business in our Electronics segment, we closed a facility in the U.K. in January 2006 and closed a facility in the U.S. in March 2006. We also implemented other restructuring measures in our other segments. In addition, we eliminated 40 positions in connection with the acquisition of the pigments and dispersions business;

- we reduced our net working capital as a percentage of net sales by implementing more effective systems to monitor working capital, augmenting further our just-in-time inventory management and creating incentives for managers to focus on working capital management; and
- we implemented stringent controls to help ensure that maintenance capital expenditures are appropriate and that expansion capital is in line with both capacity and market demands. We closely monitor capital expenditures in all of our segments.

Factors Which Affect Our Results of Operations

Our Markets

Because the businesses in our segments generally serve many unrelated end-use markets, we discuss the principal market conditions on a segment basis rather than a consolidated basis. The principal market conditions in our segments and regions in which we operate that impacted our results of operations during the periods presented include the following:

Performance Additives

- The growth in demand in certain North American end-use markets, such as construction, favorably impacted our Color Pigments and Services business during the periods presented. In particular, a continuing trend towards the increased use of colored concrete products in the North American construction market has had a positive effect on our Color Pigments and Services business line. The Timber Treatment Chemicals business also benefited from high levels of activity in home improvement areas; however, demand for treated wood has been negatively impacted in 2006 by the increasing use of wood substitutes.
- Demand in certain European end-use markets over the last few years has slowed. This affected sales of Color Pigments and Services in the construction market, particularly in Germany. We experienced a decrease in European construction volumes in our Color Pigments and Services business in 2005. However, European construction sales in our Color Pigments and Services business increased in the first quarter of 2006 versus the same period in the prior year on higher volumes and selling prices.
- The change in the market to environmentally advanced wood treatment chemical products, such as ACQ, and the phase out of chromated copper arsenate, or CCA, for residential use had a positive impact on our Timber Treatment Chemicals business in 2005, which is a leading supplier of these higher margin products. In the Timber Treatment Chemicals business, our ACQ market position is expected to be negatively impacted by a weaker competitive position, in particular market share losses to new competition, competitive pricing pressure and the expiration of the ACQ patent in 2007.
- In recent years, we exited a number of lower margin product lines in our Clay-based Additives business, which negatively impacted our net sales. We are now focusing on increasing high margin specialty applications to offset these lost sales. For 2006, the major drivers of expected growth in the Clay-based Additives business is the acquisition of the Süd-Chemie businesses acquired on December 30, 2005 and oilfield sales.
- Raw material costs increased in general in the Performance Additives segment in 2005 and continue to trend upward, particularly in the Color Pigments and Services business, the Timber Treatment Chemicals business and the Clay-based Additives business. In the Color Pigments and Services business, selling price increases were initiated in

2005 to partially offset the increases in raw material and energy costs; however, this business was not able to pass on all such cost increases to its customers. Raw material costs are expected to continue to increase in 2006. In the Timber Treatment Chemicals business, increased raw material costs for copper, which are at record highs, and mono-ethanolamine, primary components in the ACQ production process, are expected to continue to increase in the near future. Increases in selling prices for ACQ products are not expected to offset higher average raw material costs. In the Clay-based Additives business, price increases were implemented in 2005 in selective product lines and continued in the first quarter of 2006 in a majority of product lines to partially offset raw material and energy cost increases. Our ability to pass on some or all of these increases is uncertain in all businesses.

Specialty Compounds

- Our largest product line in the Specialty Compounds segment is wire and cable compounds. Sales within this product line are dependent upon the telecommunications market and related sectors, specifically demand for high-end voice and data communication wire and cable, for which our Specialty Compounds segment is a significant provider of sheathing materials. In 2005, we experienced increased demand for these products which continued in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to continue to increase throughout 2006. Newly developed non-halogen products for wire and cable data communication, military and other applications have expanded business in North America and created opportunities in Europe.
- Most of the other end-use markets for which Specialty Compounds products are used generally track growth of gross domestic product, but many are also application specific. Our net sales in these markets were up slightly in 2005 and the first quarter of 2006. We are focusing more of our efforts towards increasing high margin specialty products to offset this impact, in particular, thermoplastic elastomers, and less of our efforts in regulated packaging and footwear.
- Raw material costs trended upward in 2005; in particular, the Specialty Compounds segment experienced a spike in raw material costs as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This is particularly true with respect to polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resin and plasticizers, primary components in the production of wire and cable products. Also, the price of ammonium octamolybdate (AOM), another key raw material used in the production of wire and cable products, increased in 2005. We expect the price of these raw materials to be volatile in 2006. As a result, we entered into a contract with a fixed price that expires in December 2007. Selling price increases were successfully initiated in 2005 to help offset the raw materials price increase, and may continue to be implemented in 2006 to help compensate for the higher raw material costs. However, the ability to pass on some or all of these increases is uncertain.

Electronics

- Demand for our Electronics products generally follows the activity levels of semiconductor and printed circuit board manufacturers. The global semiconductor and printed circuit board (PCB) markets are cyclical in nature. Worldwide sales of semiconductors increased in the first quarter of 2006 over 2005 and we expect sales to continue to rise in 2006 driven by strong demand for consumer electronics and PC s. The printed circuit board industry in the United States and Europe continued to decline in 2005 while the market in Asia experienced significant growth. Despite the declines in the United States and Europe, volumes in our electronic chemicals business increased in 2005, and are expected to increase in 2006, particularly in Asia, which provides nearly half of the global market. In the first quarter of 2006, volumes in our electronic chemicals business were up in Asia, the United States and Europe.
- The price of certain of our products is insulated to some degree from the effect of changes in the price of semiconductors and printed circuit boards due to the fact that the cost of these products is generally a small component of the cost of the end product. Despite this, in 2005 and continuing into 2006, there has been heavy pricing pressure in certain businesses, particularly wafer reclaim, and, to a lesser extent, photomasks, due to very aggressive competition. We expect that this pricing pressure will continue during the rest of 2006 for the wafer reclaim and photomasks businesses.

Specialty Chemicals

- Demand for Surface Treatment products in our Specialty Chemicals segment generally follows the activity levels of metal processing manufacturers, including the automotive supply, steel and aerospace industries. In 2005, we benefited from a growth in demand for most of the markets and regions we serve, especially in the aerospace and

automotive industry which continued in the first quarter of 2006. Despite the less favorable automotive conditions in the U.S., we have been able to sustain sales growth in our global automotive business due to market penetration as our business primarily focuses on the European automobile industry market. Growth in the Surface Treatment business occurred in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to continue throughout 2006 in most markets as price and volume increases and productivity improvements are expected to offset raw material cost increases.

- Demand for our lithium products in the Fine Chemical business line of our Specialty Chemicals segment is generally driven in part by demand of lithium carbonate in industrial applications, the aluminum business, glass ceramics, cement and higher general demand in China. Sales of lithium products specifically used in life science applications depend on the trends in drug development and growth in pharmaceuticals markets as well as generic competition. Market conditions for lithium products in the industries served provided increasing price trends for lithium salts in 2005. Growth in the Fine Chemicals business occurred in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to continue in 2006 in all market segments, especially driven by lithium salt applications through price increases. Tight supplies in the global market and unfavorable weather conditions at our lithium ponds in Chile have lead to shortages in lithium salts as a raw material and customer demand for lithium carbonate will not be

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completely satisfied in the short term. During 2005, we experienced price increases related to a key raw material used in producing metal sulfides, which is expected to continue in 2006.

Titanium Dioxide Pigments

- Demand for our titanium dioxide products in anatase grade is driven mainly by demand in the synthetic fiber industry, while demand for titanium dioxide products in rutile grade and our functional additives is driven by demand in the coatings, paper and plastics industries. We experienced an unexpected decrease in volume of our titanium dioxide products in anatase grade in 2005 due, in part, to the lower cost of cotton, which negatively affected demand for synthetic fibers and in turn our products. Volumes in the fiber anatase business increased in the first quarter of 2006 and are expected to continue to increase in 2006 on higher demand and increased market share.
- Throughout 2005, we experienced pricing pressure from global suppliers in Asia, specifically Chinese suppliers related to titanium dioxide products in anatase grade. We also experienced pricing pressures on our titanium products in rutile grade. Sales of titanium dioxide products in rutile grade increased in the first quarter of 2006 on higher volumes and selling prices and are expected to continue to increase in 2006 due to general price increases.

Advanced Ceramics

- Demand for our ceramic medical devices is mainly tied to the aging population in Europe and the United States. As a result of this demographic as well as our market share penetration, the volume of our products used in medical device applications sold has experienced double-digit growth each year since 2001. Demand for ceramic components in artificial hip joints increased in the first quarter of 2006 and we expect this to continue in 2006.
- We experienced some pricing pressure in our electronic products business in 2005, which occurred in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to continue in 2006. Similarly, sales of ceramic products for use in cutting tool products and mechanical systems were negatively impacted by strong pricing pressure from Asian competitors in 2005, which occurred in the first quarter of 2006 and is expected to continue in 2006. We also experienced lower market growth as these applications are for more mature industries.

Groupe Novasep

- Demand for our custom synthesis chemistries and processes depend to a large extent on the pipeline and lifecycles of pharmaceutical products. The decrease of annual FDA approvals in recent years reflects the slowdown of the development of new molecules in the life-sciences industry. In addition, the average development time of a new drug has increased in recent years, despite pharmaceutical manufacturers' attempts to decrease this development period. Further, merger and acquisition activity in the pharmaceutical industry and overcapacity in the custom synthesis industry has adversely affected the demand for and prices of our products. We also expect demand to be adversely affected by the migration of certain manufacturing processes to China. This trend toward lower demand has been partially offset in recent years, however, by increased demand for pharmaceuticals caused by a growing population worldwide, increased demand for generic drugs and an aging population in the United States.

Global Exposure

We operate a geographically diverse business. Of our 2005 net sales, 51% were shipments to Europe, 33% to North America (predominantly the United States) and 16% to the rest of the world. For a geographic description of the origin of our net sales and location of our long-lived assets, see Note 4, Segment Information, in our 2005 Form 10-K.

We estimate that we sold to customers in more than 60 countries during this period. Currently, we serve our diverse and extensive customer base with 100 manufacturing facilities in 25 countries. Consequently, we are exposed to global economic and political changes, particularly currency fluctuations that could impact our profitability.

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Our sales and production costs are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars or euros. Our results of operations and financial condition have been historically impacted by the fluctuation of the euro against our reporting currency, the U.S. dollar. For the three month period ended March 31, 2006, the weakening of the euro against the U.S. dollar compared to the same period in 2005, negatively impacted our net sales, gross profit and operating income. The euro was stronger at March 31, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005, which in turn had a negative impact on the foreign exchange gain (loss), net component of other income (expenses) as a result of accounting for a portion of our euro-denominated debt. The majority of this debt was designated as a net investment hedge as of October 1, 2005. Historically, however, our operating margins have not been significantly impacted by currency fluctuations because, in general, sales and

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costs of products sold are generated or incurred in the same currency, subject to certain exceptions, particularly in our Groupe Novasep segment.

Raw Materials

Raw materials constituted approximately 49% of our 2005 cost of products sold. We have a broad raw material base, with the cost of no single raw material representing more than 2% of our cost of products sold in 2005. Nonetheless, the significant price fluctuations our raw materials have experienced in the past during periods of high demand have had an adverse impact on our results of operations. We cannot accurately predict the impact of any future price increases for raw materials or any raw material shortages on our business as a whole or in specific geographic regions. In addition, we may not be able to pass on raw material price increases to our customers.

Energy Costs

In 2005, energy purchases represented approximately 5% of our cost of products sold. However, within certain business lines, such as our Titanium Dioxide Pigments segment and the Color Pigments and Services and Clay-based Additives businesses of our Performance Additives segment, energy costs are more significant. The cost of products sold for certain of our businesses, including Color Pigments and Services and Clay-based Additives, increases when the price of natural gas in North America rises. Natural gas prices in North America increased in 2005, due in part to political conditions and extreme weather conditions, including Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Natural gas prices have been relatively stable thus far in 2006. In contrast, natural gas prices in Europe, where our Titanium Dioxide Pigments segment is located, have historically been relatively stable, although prices rose in the first quarter of 2006.

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2006 was a benefit of (7.8)% and was primarily driven by the tax benefit associated with the sale of Rohner AG. The effective tax rate associated with first quarter 2006 ordinary operating results was 37.9% which excluded the Rohner transaction. In the first quarter of 2006, the worldwide valuation allowance decreased by \$24.8 million. As a majority of the reduction in the valuation allowance was the result of a decrease in the net deferred tax assets of Rohner AG, the change in the valuation allowance did not have a significant impact on the effective tax rate during the quarter.

Special Charges and Credits

During the periods presented, we incurred certain special charges, along with certain other items, substantially in connection with the establishment of the post-acquisition corporate entity that incorporates the four business segments acquired in the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition as well as in connection with the IPO. These items include systems/organization establishment expenses, restructuring and related charges, foreign exchange gains and losses and inventory write-up reversals. See Items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA section in Note 4, Segment Information, for a discussion of special charges and credits recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

Special Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures

A non-GAAP financial measure is generally defined by the SEC as one that purports to measure historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows but excludes or includes amounts that would not be so adjusted in the most comparable U.S. GAAP measure. From time to time in this management's discussion and analysis, we disclose non-GAAP financial measures, primarily Adjusted EBITDA, as defined below.

Definition of Adjusted EBITDA

All presentations of consolidated Adjusted EBITDA contained in this report are calculated using the definition set forth in the senior secured credit agreement. Adjusted EBITDA, which is referred to under the senior secured credit agreement as Consolidated EBITDA, is defined in the senior secured credit agreement as consolidated earnings (which, as defined in the senior secured credit agreement, equals income (loss) before the deduction of income taxes of Rockwood Specialties Group, Inc. and the Restricted Subsidiaries (as such term is defined in the senior secured credit agreement), excluding extraordinary items) plus:

- interest expense;
- depreciation expense;
- amortization expense, including amortization of deferred financing fees;

- extraordinary losses and non-recurring charges;
- non-cash charges;
- losses on asset sales;
- restructuring charges or reserves (including severance, relocation costs and one-time compensation charges and costs

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relating to the closure of facilities);

- expenses paid by us or any of our subsidiaries in connection with the Dynamit Nobel Acquisition, the senior secured credit agreement, the granting of liens under the security documents (as such term is defined in the senior secured credit agreement), the indenture governing the 2014 Notes and the offering of the 2014 Notes and any other related transactions;
- any expenses or charges incurred in connection with any issuance of debt or equity securities;
- any fees and expenses related to permitted acquisitions;
- any deduction for minority interest expense; and
- items arising in connection with CCA litigation related to our Timber Treatment Chemicals business of our Performance Additives segment;

less:

- extraordinary gains and non-recurring gains;
- non-cash gains; and
- gains on asset sales,

in all cases, subject to certain exclusions.

With respect to entities acquired, we include Adjusted EBITDA for such entities in calculating our pro forma Adjusted EBITDA. The adjustments made to the income from continuing operations before income taxes and extraordinary items of such entities directly correlate to the adjustments to net income in calculating Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis pursuant to the senior secured credit agreement.

For presentation purposes within this report, we consistently use the computation prescribed under our senior secured credit agreement as described above. Specifically, calculation of Adjusted EBITDA according to the indentures underlying our 2011 Notes and 2014 Notes excludes certain adjustments prescribed within the senior secured credit agreement. Given that borrowings under the senior secured credit agreement are secured by most of our assets and given that the calculation does not materially differ from the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for performance measurement purposes, we believe this is the most appropriate computation of Adjusted EBITDA to present.

Management's Uses

We use Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis to assess our operating performance. We believe this financial measure on a consolidated basis is helpful in highlighting trends in our overall business because the items excluded in calculating Adjusted EBITDA have been deemed by management to have little or no bearing on our day-to-day operating performance. It is also the most significant criterion in our calculation of performance-based cash bonuses and our determination of whether certain performance-based stock options vest, both of which are tied to Adjusted EBITDA targets.

We also use Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis as a liquidity measure. We believe this financial measure on a consolidated basis is important in analyzing our liquidity because our senior secured credit agreement and indentures governing the 2011 Notes and 2014 Notes contain financial covenants that are determined based on Adjusted EBITDA. These covenants are material terms of these agreements, which are material because they govern substantially all of our long-term debt, which in turn represents a substantial portion of our capitalization. Non-compliance with these financial covenants under our senior secured credit facilities—our maximum total leverage ratio and our minimum interest coverage ratio, in particular—could result in the lenders requiring us to immediately repay all amounts borrowed. Any such acceleration could also lead to the noteholders accelerating the maturity of the 2011 Notes and the 2014 Notes. In addition, if we cannot satisfy these

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financial covenants in the indentures governing the 2011 Notes and 2014 Notes, we cannot engage in certain activities, such as incurring additional indebtedness or making certain payments. Consequently, Adjusted EBITDA is critical to our assessment of our liquidity.

We also use Adjusted EBITDA on a segment basis as the primary measure used by our chief operating decision maker to evaluate the ongoing performance of our business segments and reporting units. On a segment basis, we define Adjusted EBITDA as operating income excluding depreciation and amortization, certain non-cash gains and charges, certain other special gains and charges determined by our senior management to be non-recurring gains and charges and certain items deemed by our senior management to have little or no bearing on the day-to-day operating performance of our business segments and reporting units. The adjustments made to operating income directly correlate with the adjustments to net income in calculating Adjusted EBITDA on a consolidated basis pursuant to the senior secured credit agreement.

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Limitations

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be viewed in isolation and is not a substitute for U.S. GAAP measures of earnings and cash flows. Material limitations associated with making the adjustments to our earnings and cash flows to calculate Adjusted EBITDA, and using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, include:

- the cash portion of interest expense, net, income tax provision (benefit), and restructuring as well as non-recurring charges related to securities issuance, acquisition activities, and systems/organization establishment, generally represent charges (gains) which may significantly affect funds available to use in our operating, investing and financing activities;
- non-operating foreign exchange gains (losses), although not immediately affecting cash used in investing activities, may affect the amount of funds needed to service our debt if those currency impacts remain in place as we meet our future principal repayment obligations; and
- depreciation, amortization, non-cash (gains) charges and impairment charges, though not directly affecting our current cash position, represent the wear and tear and/or reduction in value of the plant, equipment and intangible assets which permit us to manufacture and/or market our products; these items may be indicative of future needs for capital expenditures, for development or acquisition of intangible assets or relevant trends causing asset value changes.

An investor or potential investor may find any one or all of these items important in evaluating our performance, results of operations, financial position and liquidity. Management compensates for the limitations of using non-GAAP financial measures by using them only to supplement our U.S. GAAP results to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.

Adjusted EBITDA is not an alternative to net income (loss) or income (loss) before taxes and minority interest or operating income or cash flows from operating activities as calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. You should not rely on Adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for any such U.S. GAAP financial measures. We strongly urge you to review the reconciliations of Adjusted EBITDA to GAAP financial measures and other financial information, in each case included elsewhere in this report. We also strongly urge you not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

Results of Operations

Actual Results of Operations

The following table presents the major components of our operations on an actual basis and Adjusted EBITDA (the reconciliation to net income is set forth in Reconciliation of Net Income to Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005), including as a percentage of net sales, for the periods presented. See Note 4, Segment Information, for segment information and a reconciliation to net income on a consolidated basis and a reconciliation to income before taxes and minority interest on a segment basis.

(\$ in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
Statement of operations data:	2006	2005
Net sales:		
Performance Additives	\$ 182.5	\$ 159.5