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TITANIUM METALS CORP  
Form 10-Q  
November 05, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2004  
-----

OR

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

Commission file number 0-28538  
-----

Titanium Metals Corporation  
-----

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
-----

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

13-5630895  
-----

(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

1999 Broadway, Suite 4300, Denver, Colorado 80202  
-----

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 296-5600  
-----

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No  
--- ---

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No X  
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Number of shares of common stock outstanding on November 4, 2004: 15,919,560

### Forward-Looking Information

The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report") that are not historical facts, including, but not limited to, statements found in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A"), are forward-looking statements that represent management's beliefs and assumptions based on currently available information. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "may," "will," "looks," "should," "could," "anticipates," "expects" or comparable terminology or by discussions of strategies or trends. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot give any assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect expected results. Actual future results could differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements, and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report, including risks and uncertainties in those portions referenced above and those described from time to time in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") which include, but are not limited to, the cyclicity of the commercial aerospace industry, the performance of aerospace manufacturers and the Company under their long-term agreements, the renewal of certain long-term agreements, the difficulty in forecasting demand for titanium products, global economic and political conditions, global productive capacity for titanium, changes in product pricing and costs, the impact of long-term contracts with vendors on the ability of the Company to reduce or increase supply or achieve lower costs, the possibility of labor disruptions, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, fluctuations in the market price of marketable securities, control by certain stockholders and possible conflicts of interest, uncertainties associated with new product development, the supply of raw materials and services, changes in raw material and other operating costs (including energy costs), possible disruption of business or increases in the cost of doing business resulting from terrorist activities or global conflicts, the Company's ability to achieve reductions in its cost structure, the potential for adjustment of the Company's deferred income tax asset valuation allowance and other risks and uncertainties. Should one or more of these risks materialize (or the consequences of such a development worsen), or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from those forecasted or expected.

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## TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In thousands)

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	September 30, 2004
	----- (unaudited)
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,973
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,248
Accounts and other receivables, less allowance of \$1,469 and \$2,347	86,371
Refundable income taxes	-
Inventories	213,575
Prepaid expenses and other	3,522
Deferred income taxes	826
	-----
Total current assets	314,515
Marketable securities	40,770
Investment in joint ventures	21,223
Investment in common securities of TIMET Capital Trust I	6,259
Property and equipment, net	227,438
Intangible assets, net	5,165
Deferred income taxes	697
Other	10,730
	-----
Total assets	\$ 626,797
	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)  
(In thousands, except per share data)

	September 30, 2004
	----- (unaudited)
LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current liabilities:	
Notes payable	\$ 33,759
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	170
Accounts payable	41,695
Accrued liabilities	45,029
Customer advances	17,554
Income taxes payable	1,260
Other	375
	-----

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Total current liabilities		139,842
Capital lease obligations		9,740
Accrued OPEB cost		14,300
Accrued pension cost		65,335
Accrued environmental cost		2,751
Deferred income taxes		124
Accrued interest on debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I		-
Debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I		12,010
Other		1,527
		-----
Total liabilities		245,629
		-----
Minority interest		11,128
		-----
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, \$195,455 liquidation preference; 10,000 shares authorized, 3,909 and 0 shares issued		173,650
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 90,000 shares authorized, 15,960 and 15,950 shares issued		160
Additional paid-in capital		350,812
Accumulated deficit		(114,975)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(38,384)
Treasury stock, at cost (45 shares)		(1,208)
Deferred compensation		(15)
		-----
Total stockholders' equity		370,040
		-----
Total liabilities, minority interest and stockholders' equity	\$	626,797
		=====

Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)  
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Net sales	\$ 120,246	\$ 83,635
Cost of sales	106,585	83,677

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Gross margin	13,661	(42)
Selling, general, administrative and development expense	11,710	8,538
Equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	393	(93)
Other income (expense), net	10,088	9,940
Operating income (loss)	12,432	1,267
Interest expense	3,099	3,958
Other non-operating income (expense), net	15,399	(7)
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	24,732	(2,698)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(629)	326
Minority interest, net of tax	120	(38)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	25,241	(2,986)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	-
Net income (loss)	25,241	(2,986)
Dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	1,099	-
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24,142	\$ (2,986)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited) (continued)  
(In thousands, except per share data)

Three months ended September 30,	
2004	2003
-----	-----
-----	-----

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Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
Before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$	1.52	\$ (0.19)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		-	-
		-----	-----
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders	\$	1.52	\$ (0.19)
		=====	=====
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
Before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$	1.37	\$ (0.19)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		-	-
		-----	-----
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders	\$	1.37	\$ (0.19)
		=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic		15,887	15,858
		=====	=====
Diluted		20,039	15,858
		=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (unaudited)  
(In thousands)

	Three months ended September 30,		
	2004	2003	
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ 25,241	\$ (2,986)	\$
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation adjustment	445	741	
Unrealized gains on marketable			

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securities	4,950	-	
TIMET's share of VALTIMET's unrealized net losses on derivative financial instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges	(67)	-	
Total other comprehensive income	5,328	741	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 30,569	\$ (2,245)	\$

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)  
(In thousands)

	Nine mon Septem
	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income (loss)	\$ 25,453
Depreciation and amortization	24,303
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-
Gain on exchange of BUCS	(15,465)
Equity in earnings of joint ventures, net of distributions	1,518
Equity in earnings of common securities of TIMET	
Capital Trust I, net of distributions	536
Deferred income taxes	(1,270)
Minority interest, net of tax	881
Other, net	49
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	(18,854)
Inventories	(47,692)
Prepaid expenses and other	(898)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,273
Customer advances	14,194
Income taxes	3,316
Accrued OPEB and pension costs	2,820
Accrued interest on debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I	(18,936)
Other, net	(1,642)
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(19,414)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Capital expenditures	(10,868)
Purchase of marketable securities	(29,135)



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Other	-
Net cash used by investing activities	(40,003)
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Indebtedness:	
Borrowings	101,114
Repayments	(67,359)
Dividends paid to minority interest	(691)
Other, net	(488)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	32,576
Net cash (used) provided by operating, investing and financing activities	\$ (26,841)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited) (continued)  
(In thousands)

	Nine mon Septe
	2004
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Net (decrease) increase from:	
Operating, investing and financing activities	\$ (26,841)
Currency translation	(226)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	(27,067) 35,040
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 7,973
Supplemental disclosures:	
Cash paid for:	
Interest	\$ 29,863
Income taxes, net	\$ -

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
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## TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)

Nine months ended September 30, 2004  
(In thousands)

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Series A Preferred Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumul Othe Comprehe Income (
Balance at December 31, 2003	15,905	\$ 160	\$ -	\$ 350,515	\$(140,428)	\$(50,2
Comprehensive income	-	-	-		25,453	11,8
Issuance of common stock	20	-		366	-	
Issuance of Series A Preferred Stock	-	-	173,650	-	-	
Stock award cancellations	(10)	-	-	(69)	-	
Amortization of deferred compensation, net of effects of stock award cancellations	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at September 30, 2004	15,915	\$ 160	\$ 173,650	\$ 350,812	\$(114,975)	\$(38,3

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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## TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

#### Note 1 - Organization and basis of presentation

Titanium Metals Corporation ("TIMET") is a vertically integrated producer of titanium sponge, melted products and a variety of mill products for aerospace, industrial and other applications. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of TIMET and its majority owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") except the TIMET Capital Trust I (the "Capital Trust"), a wholly owned subsidiary which was deconsolidated at December 31, 2003, and for which all prior periods were retroactively restated. Such retroactive restatement did not impact net income (loss), stockholders' equity or cash flow from operations for any prior period. All material intercompany transactions and balances with consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated, and certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2004, and the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Comprehensive Income (Loss), Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Cash Flows for the interim periods ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, as applicable, have been prepared by the Company without audit in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of

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America ("GAAP"). In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been made. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results of a full year or of future operations. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The Company's first three fiscal quarters reported are the approximate 13-week periods ending on the Saturday generally nearest to March 31, June 30 and September 30. The Company's fourth fiscal quarter and fiscal year always end on December 31. For presentation purposes, the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto have been presented as ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, as applicable. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as amended (the "2003 Annual Report").

At September 30, 2004, Valhi, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Valhi") held approximately 40.8% of the Company's outstanding common stock and approximately 0.4% of the Company's 6.75% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock"). At September 30, 2004, the Combined Master Retirement Trust ("CMRT"), a trust formed by Valhi to permit the collective investment by trusts that maintain the assets of certain employee benefit plans adopted by Valhi and certain related companies, held approximately 11.8% of the Company's common stock. TIMET's U.S. pension plans invest in a portion of the CMRT that does not hold TIMET common stock. At September 30, 2004, Contran Corporation ("Contran") held, directly or through subsidiaries, approximately 90% of Valhi's outstanding common stock. Substantially all of Contran's outstanding voting stock is held by trusts established for the benefit of certain children and grandchildren of Harold C. Simmons, of which Mr. Simmons is sole trustee, or is held by Mr. Simmons or persons or other entities related to Mr. Simmons. In addition, Mr. Simmons is the sole trustee of the CMRT and a member of the trust investment committee for the CMRT. At September 30, 2004, Mr. Simmons' spouse owned 40.9% of the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. Mr. Simmons may be deemed to control each of Contran, Valhi and TIMET.

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The Company completed a five-for-one stock split of its common stock, which was effected in the form of a stock dividend (whereby an additional four shares of post-split stock were distributed for each one share of pre-split stock) effective after the close of trading on August 27, 2004. All share and per share disclosures for all periods presented have been adjusted to give effect to the stock split.

During the third quarter of 2004, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. EITF Issue 03-1 provides guidance for determining when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary and the measurement date of an impairment loss. EITF 03-1 had no impact on the Company as of September 30, 2004.

The Company has elected the disclosure alternative prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, and has chosen to account for its stock-based employee compensation related to stock options in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued

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to Employees, and its various interpretations. Under APB Opinion No. 25, compensation cost is generally recognized for fixed stock options for which the exercise price is less than the market price of the underlying stock on the grant date. All of the Company's stock options have been granted with exercise prices equal to or in excess of the market price on the date of grant, and the Company recognized no compensation expense for fixed stock options during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to all options granted since January 1, 1995:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nin
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands, except per share)		
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders, as reported	\$ 24,142	\$ (2,986)	\$ 24,3
Less stock option related stock-based employee compensation expense determined under SFAS No. 123	11	47	
Pro forma net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24,131	\$ (3,033)	\$ 24,3
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
As reported	\$ 1.52	\$ (0.19)	\$ 1.
Pro forma	\$ 1.52	\$ (0.19)	\$ 1.
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
As reported	\$ 1.37	\$ (0.19)	\$ 1.
Pro forma	\$ 1.37	\$ (0.19)	\$ 1.

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VALTIMET, the Company's 43.7% owned affiliate accounted for by the equity method, has entered into certain derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges under GAAP. The Company's pro-rata share of VALTIMET's unrealized net gains (losses) on such derivative financial instruments is included as a component of other comprehensive income.

Note 2 - Inventories

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September 30,  
2004

(In thousands)

Raw materials	\$	65,956
Work-in-process		90,757
Finished products		66,448
Supplies		12,398
		-----
		235,559
Less adjustment of certain inventories to LIFO basis		21,984
		-----
	\$	213,575
		=====

Note 3 - Marketable securities

The following table summarizes the Company's marketable securities as of September 30, 2004, which were acquired during the nine months then ended:

Marketable security	Shares	Market value (1)	Cost basis
			(\$ in thousands)
		-----	-----
CompX International, Inc. ("CompX")	2,212,820	\$ 36,489	\$ 26,6
NL Industries, Inc. ("NL")	222,100	4,171	2,4
Kronos Worldwide, Inc. ("Kronos")	2,850	110	
		-----	-----
		\$ 40,770	\$ 29,2
		=====	=====

At September 30, 2004, the Company owned approximately 14.6%, and NL, a subsidiary of Valhi, owned an additional 68.4%, of the total number of shares of all classes of CompX common stock outstanding. Effective October 1, 2004, the Company and NL contributed 100% of their respective holdings on that date of all classes of CompX common stock to CompX Group Inc. ("CGI") in return for a 17.6% and 82.4% ownership interest in CGI, respectively, and CGI became the owner of the 83.0% of CompX that the Company and NL had previously owned in the aggregate. The CompX shares are the sole assets of CGI. The Company's shares of CGI are redeemable at the option of the Company based upon the market value of the underlying CompX stock held by CGI. The fair value of the Company's investment in CGI is based on the market value of the underlying CompX shares.

On October 19, 2004, the Company purchased an additional 3,500 shares of CompX Class A common stock for an aggregate of \$0.1 million. None of the shares purchased subsequent to October 1, 2004 have been, or are expected to be,

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contributed to CGI.

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At September 30, 2004, the Company owned approximately 0.5%, and Valhi and a wholly owned subsidiary of Valhi owned an additional 83.3%, of the total number of shares of NL common stock outstanding.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, NL paid dividends on its common stock in the form of shares of Kronos common stock. At September 30, 2004, the Company owned less than 0.1% and Valhi, a wholly owned subsidiary of Valhi and NL own an additional 93.9%, of the total number of shares of Kronos common stock outstanding.

### Note 4 - Property and equipment

	September 30, 2004
(In thou	
Land and improvements	\$ 6,369
Buildings and improvements	41,872
Information technology systems	61,140
Manufacturing equipment and other	324,969
Construction in progress	8,071
	442,421
Less accumulated depreciation	214,983
	\$ 227,438

### Note 5 - Other noncurrent assets

	September 30, 2004
(In thou	
Deferred financing costs	\$ 918
Prepaid pension cost	9,710
Notes receivable from officers	102
Other	-
	\$ 10,730

See Note 9 with respect to deferred financing costs.

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Note 6 - Accrued liabilities

	September 30, 2004
	----- (In thou
OPEB cost	\$ 3,065
Pension cost	4,749
Payroll and vacation	4,704
Incentive compensation	10,226
Other employee benefits	8,519
Deferred income	1,669
Environmental costs	1,761
Taxes, other than income	4,100
Accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust	66
Wyman-Gordon installment	-
Other	6,170
	-----
	\$ 45,029
	=====

See Note 9 with respect to accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust. See Note 14 with respect to environmental costs.

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company modified the vacation policy for its U.S. salaried employees. Such employees no longer accrue their entire year's vacation entitlement on January 1, but rather will accrue the current year's vacation entitlement over the course of the year. As a result, the Company reduced its vacation accrual for these employees from \$1.9 million to zero during the first quarter of 2004, resulting in a one-time reduction in cost of sales of \$1.6 million and selling, general, administrative and development expense of \$0.3 million.

During the third quarter of 2003, the Company and Wyman-Gordon Company ("Wyman-Gordon") agreed to terminate the 1998 purchase and sale agreement associated with the formation of the titanium castings joint venture previously owned by the two parties. The Company agreed to pay Wyman-Gordon a total of \$6.8 million in three quarterly installments in connection with this termination, which included the termination of certain favorable purchase terms. The Company recorded a one-time charge for the entire \$6.8 million as a reduction to sales in the third quarter of 2003. The Company paid the first two installments of \$2.0 million each to Wyman-Gordon during the third and fourth quarters of 2003 and paid the remaining \$2.8 million during the first quarter of 2004.

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Note 7 - Boeing advance

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Under the terms of the amended long-term agreement ("LTA") between TIMET and The Boeing Company ("Boeing"), in years 2002 through 2007, Boeing is required to advance TIMET \$28.5 million annually less \$3.80 per pound of titanium product purchased by Boeing subcontractors from TIMET during the preceding year. The advance relates to Boeing's take-or-pay obligations under the LTA. Effectively, the Company collects \$3.80 less from Boeing than the LTA selling price for each pound of titanium product sold directly to Boeing and reduces the related customer advance recorded by the Company. For titanium products sold to Boeing subcontractors, the Company collects the full LTA selling price, but gives Boeing credit by reducing the next year's annual advance by \$3.80 per pound of titanium product sold to Boeing subcontractors. The Boeing customer advance is also reduced as take-or-pay benefits are earned. As of September 30, 2004, approximately \$11.8 million of customer advances related to the Company's LTA with Boeing.

### Note 8 - Bank debt

During the first quarter of 2004, the Company amended its U.S. credit facility to, among other things, allow the Company the flexibility to remove the equipment component from the determination of the Company's borrowing availability in order to avoid the costs of an appraisal. The Company took advantage of this flexibility during the first quarter of 2004, effectively reducing the Company's borrowing availability in the U.S. by \$10 million as of September 30, 2004. However, the Company can regain this availability by completing an updated equipment appraisal. As of September 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$33.7 million under its U.S. credit agreement and \$0.1 million under one of its European credit facilities. Aggregate unused borrowing availability under the Company's U.S. and European credit facilities was approximately \$117 million as of September 30, 2004.

### Note 9 - Capital Trust

In November 1996, the Capital Trust issued \$201.3 million 6.625% mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities, beneficial unsecured convertible securities ("BUCS") and \$6.2 million 6.625% common securities. TIMET owns all of the outstanding common securities of the Capital Trust, and the Capital Trust is a wholly owned finance subsidiary of TIMET. The Capital Trust used the proceeds from such issuance to purchase from the Company \$207.5 million principal amount of TIMET's 6.625% convertible junior subordinated debentures due 2026 (the "Subordinated Debentures"). Interest on the Subordinated Debentures is recorded as interest expense. The Subordinated Debentures and accrued interest receivable were the sole assets of the Capital Trust at September 30, 2004.

In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures, effective beginning with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment. Based on the deferral, accrued interest on the Subordinated Debentures was reflected as a long-term liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2003. On March 24, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved resumption of scheduled quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures beginning with the June 1, 2004 payment. The Company's Board also approved payment of all previously deferred interest on the Subordinated Debentures. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid the deferred interest in the amount of \$21.7 million, \$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS.

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In August 2004, the Company completed an exchange offer, pursuant to which



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the Company had offered to exchange any and all of the 4,024,820 outstanding BUCS issued by the Capital Trust for shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock at the exchange rate of one share of Series A Preferred Stock for each BUCS. Based upon the 3,909,103 BUCS tendered and accepted for exchange as of the close of the offer on August 31, 2004, the Company issued 3,909,103 shares of Series A Preferred Stock in exchange for such BUCS. During the third quarter of 2004, the Company recognized a \$15.5 million non-cash non-operating gain related to the BUCS exchange, reflecting the difference between the carrying value of the related Subordinated Debentures (\$195.5 million) and the fair value of the Series A Preferred Stock issued (\$173.7 million, based on the closing price of the BUCS on August 31, 2004 according to NASDAQ's website of \$45.25 per share, less \$3.2 million attributable to accrued and unpaid dividends), less \$6.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs related to the exchanged BUCS. See Note 10.

### Note 10 - Series A Preferred Stock

Upon completion of the BUCS exchange offer discussed in Note 9, the Company issued 3,909,103 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. Each share of the Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder thereof, into one and two-thirds shares of the Company's common stock, subject to adjustment in certain events. The Series A Preferred Stock is not mandatorily redeemable, but is redeemable at the option of the Company under certain circumstances. Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6.75% of the \$50 per share liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$3.375 per annum per share), when, as and if declared by the Company's board of directors. Whether or not declared, cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock are deducted from net income to arrive at net income attributable to common stockholders. Subsequent to September 30, 2004, the Company's board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.84375 per share, payable on December 15, 2004 to holders of record of Series A Preferred Stock as of the close of trading on December 1, 2004.

### Note 11 - Other income (expense)

	Three months ended September 30,		Ni
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Other operating income (expense):			
Litigation settlement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Boeing take-or-pay	10,058	10,123	12,
Other, net	30	(183)	
	\$ 10,088	\$ 9,940	\$ 12,
Other non-operating income (expense):			
Dividend and interest income	\$ 68	\$ 74	\$
Equity in earnings of common securities of the Capital Trust	103	109	
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(471)	240	
Gain on BUCS exchange, net (Note 9)	15,465	-	15,
Other, net	234	(430)	
	\$ 15,399	\$ 10,013	\$ 15,

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\$ 15,399      \$ (7)      \$ 16,  
 =====

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During the first quarter of 2003, the Company received \$0.5 million related to its settlement of certain litigation relating to power outages suffered at its Henderson, Nevada facility in 1997 and 1998 as a result of contractor activity.

Note 12 - Income taxes

		Nine month September
		----- 2004 -----
		(In tho
Expected income tax expense (benefit), at 35%	\$	9,459
Non-U.S. tax rates		(217)
Incremental tax on earnings of non-U.S. tax group affiliates		94
U.S. state income taxes, net		(103)
Dividends received deduction		(25)
Nontaxable income		(70)
Revision of estimated tax liability		(551)
Adjustment of deferred income tax asset valuation allowance		(7,750)
Other, net		(145)
		-----
	\$	692
		=====

The Company periodically reviews its deferred income tax assets to determine if future realization is more likely than not. During the third quarter of 2004, due to a change in estimate of the Company's ability to utilize the benefits of its net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards in Germany, the Company determined that its deferred income tax asset in Germany now meets the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria. Accordingly, the Company reversed the \$0.7 million valuation allowance attributable to such deferred income tax asset. In addition, the Company's deferred income tax asset valuation allowance related to income from continuing operations decreased by \$7.0 million during the first nine months of 2004, primarily due to the utilization of the U.S. and U.K. NOL carryforwards, the benefit of which had previously not met the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria.

At September 30, 2004, the Company had, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) NOL carryforwards of \$110 million that expire in 2020 through 2023, (ii) a capital loss carryforward of \$86 million that expires in 2008 and (iii) AMT credit carryforwards of \$4 million, which can be utilized to offset regular income taxes payable in future years, with an indefinite carryforward period. In addition, at September 30, 2004, the Company had the equivalent of

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(i) a \$24 million NOL carryforward in the United Kingdom and a \$2 million NOL carryforward in Germany, both of which have indefinite carryforward periods, and (ii) \$0.1 million of NOL carryforwards in Italy that expire in 2008 and 2009.

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### Note 13 - Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension plans. The components of the net periodic pension expense are set forth below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine S
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$ 789	\$ 667	\$ 2,46
Interest cost	3,135	2,769	9,42
Expected return on plan assets	(3,257)	(2,594)	(9,79
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	122	144	36
Amortization of net losses	1,088	780	3,27
	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,766	\$ 5,74
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,766	\$ 5,74

Through September 30, 2004, the Company has made \$7.9 million of cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans in 2004 (\$1.8 million to the U.S. plan and \$6.1 million to the U.K. plan), and the Company currently expects to make additional cash contributions of approximately \$1.9 million to its defined benefit pension plans during 2004 (all to the U.K. plan). The current aggregate estimate for full-year 2004 cash contributions represents a \$1.7 million decrease from estimates as of December 31, 2003, primarily based upon the effects on the U.S. plan of the Company's application of the Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004, which was enacted on April 9, 2004.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions. The components of net periodic OPEB expense are set forth below:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine S
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$ 152	\$ 14	\$ 40
Interest cost	529	521	1,33
Amortization of unrecognized			

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prior service cost	(116)	(160)	(34)
Amortization of net losses	386	319	84
	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic OPEB expense	\$ 951	\$ 694	\$ 2,23
	=====	=====	=====

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The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Medicare Act of 2003"), enacted in December 2003, introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. Detailed regulations necessary to implement the Medicare Act of 2003 were not issued upon enactment, including those that would specify the manner in which actuarial equivalency would be determined, the evidence required to demonstrate actuarial equivalence and the documentation requirements necessary to receive the subsidy. In accordance with FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. 106-1, the Company elected to defer accounting for the effects of the Medicare Act of 2003 until authoritative guidance on how to account for such effects was issued.

In May 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. 106-2, which superceded FSP No. 106-1 and is applicable to the Company beginning in the quarter ended September 30, 2004. FSP No. 106-2 provides guidance on (i) accounting for the effects of the Medicare Act of 2003 once the Company is able to determine actuarial equivalency and (ii) various required disclosures. Actuarial equivalence will be determined under regulations issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMMS"). Based on proposed CMMS guidance issued to date and the Company's understanding of the Medicare Act of 2003, the Company is currently unable to determine whether the benefits provided by its plans are actuarially equivalent. Accordingly, the Company's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic OPEB cost, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, do not reflect any effect of the federal subsidy. The Company expects to be able to determine actuarial equivalency when additional clarification and final regulations are issued, at which time the Company will account for the effect of the federal subsidy, if any, prospectively from that date, as permitted by and in accordance with FSP No. 106-2.

Note 14 - Commitments and contingencies

Environmental matters. TIMET and Basic Management, Inc. ("BMI") entered into an agreement in 1999 providing that upon BMI's payment to TIMET of the cost to design, purchase and install the technology and equipment necessary to allow the Company to stop discharging liquid and solid effluents and co-products into settling ponds located on certain lands owned by the Company adjacent to its Henderson, Nevada plant site (the "TIMET Pond Property"), the Company would convey the TIMET Pond Property to BMI, at no additional cost. Under this agreement, BMI will pay 100% of the first \$15.9 million of the cost for this project, and TIMET will pay 50% of the cost in excess of \$15.9 million, up to a maximum payment by TIMET of \$2 million.

The Company and BMI have agreed in principle to a new agreement, which would supercede the 1999 agreement, pursuant to which TIMET would transfer to BMI the TIMET Pond Property and BMI would pay TIMET cash and would assume substantially all of the environmental obligations associated with such property. TIMET currently expects to finalize this agreement during the fourth

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quarter 2004. TIMET expects to use any funds received to pay substantially all of the expected cost to complete a new wastewater neutralization facility currently under construction.

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In the event the agreement is not completed, TIMET may be required to restore some portion of the TIMET Pond Property to the condition it was in prior to TIMET's use of the property, before returning title of the affected property to BMI. The Company currently believes any liability it may have under this obligation to be remote. The Company is continuing investigation with respect to other environmental issues associated with the TIMET Pond Property, including possible groundwater issues, in the event the agreement is not finalized for any reason.

The Company is also continuing assessment work with respect to its own active plant site in Henderson, Nevada. In 2000 through 2002, the Company commissioned studies of certain remediation issues at the Company's plant site and other Company-owned sites within the BMI Complex. The Company currently has \$4.3 million accrued based on the undiscounted cost estimates of the probable costs for remediation of these sites, which includes an increase in the accrual of \$0.8 million in the third quarter of 2004 related to specific future remediation costs which the Company now considers probable. The Company expects these accrued expenses to be paid over a period of up to thirty years.

As of September 30, 2004, the Company had accrued an aggregate of approximately \$4.5 million for environmental matters, including those discussed above. The upper end of the range of reasonably possible costs to remediate these matters is approximately \$9.1 million. The Company records liabilities related to environmental remediation obligations when estimated future costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Estimated future costs are not discounted to their present value. It is not possible to estimate the range of costs for certain sites. The imposition of more stringent standards or requirements under environmental laws or regulations, the results of future testing and analysis undertaken by the Company at its operating facilities, or a determination that the Company is potentially responsible for the release of hazardous substances at other sites, could result in costs in excess of amounts currently estimated to be required for such matters. No assurance can be given that actual costs will not exceed accrued amounts or that costs will not be incurred with respect to sites as to which no problem is currently known or where no estimate can presently be made. Further, there can be no assurance that additional environmental matters will not arise in the future.

Legal proceedings. The Company records liabilities related to legal proceedings when estimated costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Estimated future costs are not discounted to their present value. It is not possible to estimate the range of costs for certain matters. No assurance can be given that actual costs will not exceed accrued amounts or that costs will not be incurred with respect to matters as to which no problem is currently known or where no estimate can presently be made. Further, there can be no assurance that additional legal proceedings will not arise in the future.

Other. TIMET is the primary obligor on workers' compensation bonds (having a maximum aggregate exposure of \$3.0 million) issued on behalf of a divested subsidiary that is currently under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The issuers of the bonds have been required to make payments on the bonds for claims and have requested reimbursement from TIMET. Since the third quarter of 2002, TIMET

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has reimbursed the issuers approximately \$1.3 million for claims under these bonds, and \$0.7 million remains accrued for future payments as of September 30, 2004, based on the Company's current best estimates of its probable future obligation. TIMET may revise its estimated liability under these bonds in the future as additional facts become known or claims develop.

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The Company is involved in various employment, environmental, contractual, product liability and other claims, disputes and litigation incidental to its business including those discussed above. While management currently believes that the outcome of these matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, liquidity or overall trends in results of operations, all such matters are subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable outcome to occur in any given period, it is possible that it could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations or cash flows in that particular period.

See the 2003 Annual Report and the March 31, 2004 Quarterly Report for additional information concerning certain legal and environmental matters, commitments and contingencies.

### Note 15 - Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of unrestricted common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders reflects the dilutive effect of common stock options, restricted stock and the assumed conversion of the BUCS and the Series A Preferred Stock, if applicable. A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is presented below.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine Months ended September 30,
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
<b>Numerator:</b>			
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$ 24,142	\$ (2,986)	\$ 24,300
Dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	1,099	-	1,099
Interest expense on BUCS	2,254	-	-
	\$ 27,495	\$ (2,986)	\$ 25,499
<b>Diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders</b>			
	\$ 27,495	\$ (2,986)	\$ 25,499
<b>Denominator:</b>			
Average common shares outstanding	15,887	15,858	15,887
Average dilutive stock options and restricted stock	87	-	-
Series A Preferred Stock	2,291	-	7,143
BUCS	1,774	-	-

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Diluted shares	20,039	15,858	16,6
	=====	=====	=====

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2004, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003, the conversion of the BUCS was antidilutive. Stock options to purchase approximately 288,000 shares of common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2004 and 363,000 shares of common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 were excluded from the calculation because the exercise price for such options was greater than the average market price of the common shares and such options were therefore antidilutive during the respective period. Stock options and restricted shares excluded from the calculation because they were antidilutive were approximately 645,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Note 16 - Business segment information

The Company's production facilities are located in the United States, United Kingdom, France and Italy, and its products are sold throughout the world. The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") as that term is defined in SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The CODM receives financial information about TIMET from which he makes decisions concerning resource utilization and performance analysis only on a global, consolidated basis. Based upon this level of decision-making, the Company currently has one segment, its worldwide "Titanium melted and mill products" segment. Sales, gross margin, operating income (loss), inventory and receivables are the key management measures used to evaluate segment performance. The following table provides segment information supplemental to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine Se
	2004	2003	2004
	(\$ in thousands, except product shipm		
Titanium melted and mill products:			
Melted product net sales	\$ 16,461	\$ 12,261	\$ 51,9
Mill product net sales	87,183	65,185	268,1
Other product sales	16,602	12,989	44,8
Other (1)	-	(6,800)	
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 120,246	\$ 83,635	\$ 364,8
	=====	=====	=====
Melted product shipments:			
Volume (metric tons)	1,180	1,220	3,9

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Average selling price (\$ per kilogram)	\$	13.95	\$	10.05	\$	13.95
Mill product shipments:						
Volume (metric tons)		2,695		2,015		8,500
Average selling price (\$ per kilogram)	\$	32.35	\$	32.35	\$	31.25

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summarized financial information. The following table summarizes certain information regarding the Company's results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003. Average selling prices, as reported by the Company, are a reflection of not just actual selling prices received by the Company, but also include other related factors such as currency exchange rates and customer and product mix during a given period. Consequently, changes in average selling prices from period to period will be impacted by changes occurring not just in actual prices, but by these other factors as well. The percentage change information presented below represents changes from the respective prior year. See "Results of Operations - Outlook" for further discussion of the Company's business expectations for the remainder of 2004.

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine mo Septe
	2004	2003	
	-----		
	(\$ in thousands)		
Net sales	\$ 120,246	\$ 83,635	\$ 364,859
Gross margin	\$ 13,661	\$ (42)	\$ 41,503
Operating income (loss)	\$ 12,432	\$ 1,267	\$ 22,227
Gross margin percent of net sales	11%	0%	11%
Percentage change in:			
Sales volume:			
Melted product sales volume	-3	+95	+12
Mill product sales volume	+34	-	+31
Average selling prices - includes changes in product mix:			
Melted products	+39	-27	+12
Mill products	-	+4	-2
Selling prices - excludes changes in product mix:			
Melted products	+15	-20	+6
Mill products in U.S. dollars	+6	-2	+4



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Mill products in  
billing currencies (1) +2 -5

-1

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Third quarter of 2004 compared to third quarter of 2003. The Company's melted product sales increased 34% from \$12.3 million during the third quarter of 2003 to \$16.5 million during the third quarter of 2004, primarily due to an 39% increase in melted product average selling prices and changes in customer and product mix, partially offset by a 3% decrease in melted product sales volume. Melted products consist of ingot and slab and are generally sold only in U.S. dollars. The increase in melted product average selling prices was partially due to the impact in the third quarter of 2003 of a significant sale of slab, for which selling prices are lower than ingot. Excluding the effects of changes in customer and product mix, melted product selling prices during the third quarter of 2004 increased 15% compared to the third quarter of 2003.

The Company's mill product sales increased 34% from \$65.2 million during the third quarter of 2003 to \$87.2 million during the third quarter of 2004. This increase was principally due to a 34% increase in mill product sales volume primarily due to increased sales to the aerospace (commercial and military sectors) and industrial markets. Average selling prices during the third quarter of 2004 were unfavorably impacted by customer and product mix and favorably impacted by changes in foreign currencies, resulting in relatively unchanged third quarter 2004 average selling prices compared to the year-ago period. Selling prices in billing currencies and excluding changes in customer and product mix increased 2% during the third quarter of 2004 as compared to the year-ago period.

Gross margin (net sales less cost of sales) was 11% of net sales during the third quarter of 2004, compared to 0% during the year-ago period. The improvement in gross margin was primarily a result of improved plant operating rates (from 55% in the third quarter of 2003 to 72% in the third quarter of 2004) and the Company's continued cost management efforts. These positive effects were offset by charges to cost of sales for (i) a \$4.1 million accrual related to certain employee incentive compensation payments expected to be made for 2004, (ii) a \$0.8 million increase in the Company's accrual for environmental costs and (iii) a net increase in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve. Due to higher raw material costs (including scrap and alloys), higher energy costs and increasing book inventories, the Company currently expects its LIFO inventory reserve to increase at the end of 2004 as compared to the end of 2003. As a result, the Company increased cost of sales by \$1.1 million in the third quarter of 2004. This compared to a decrease in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve during the third quarter of 2003, which decreased cost of sales by \$3.9 million in the third quarter 2003. Gross margin for the 2003 period was negatively affected by a \$6.8 million one-time charge related to the termination of a purchase and sales agreement between the Company and Wyman Gordon, recorded as a reduction in sales.

Selling, general, administrative and development expenses increased 37% from \$8.5 million during the third quarter of 2003 to \$11.7 million during the third quarter of 2004, principally as a result of (i) a \$1.0 million accrual related to certain employee incentive compensation payments expected to be made

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for 2004, (ii) \$0.6 million of additional auditing and consulting costs relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements and (iii) \$0.3 million of increased costs related to the Company's intercompany services agreement with Contran.

Equity in (losses) earnings of joint ventures increased from a loss of \$0.1 million during the third quarter of 2003 to earnings of \$0.4 million during the third quarter of 2004, principally due to an increase in the operating results of VALTIMET, the Company's minority-owned welded tube joint venture.

Net other income (expense) is primarily related to Boeing take-or-pay income, which was \$10.1 million during the third quarter of both 2004 and 2003.

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First nine months of 2004 compared to first nine months of 2003. The Company's melted product sales increased 26% from \$41.3 million during the first nine months of 2003 to \$51.9 million during the first nine months of 2004, primarily due to a 12% increase in melted product sales volume and a 12% increase in melted product average selling prices. Melted product sales volume increased principally as a result of increased market demand and share gains. Excluding the effects of changes in product mix, melted product selling prices during the first nine months of 2004 increased 6% compared to the comparable period during 2003.

The Company's mill product sales increased 29% from \$208.6 million during the first nine months of 2003 to \$268.1 million during the first nine months of 2004. This increase was principally due to a 31% increase in mill product sales volume primarily due to increased sales to the aerospace (commercial and military sectors) and industrial markets, partially offset by a 2% decrease in mill product average selling prices. As compared to the first nine months of 2003, mill product average selling prices during the first nine months of 2004 were positively affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar compared to the British pound sterling and the euro and negatively affected by changes in product mix.

Gross margin was 11% of net sales during the first nine months of 2004, compared to 2% during the year-ago period. The improvement in gross margin was primarily a result of improved plant operating rates (from 55% during the first nine months of 2003 to 72% during the first nine months of 2004) and the Company's continued cost management efforts. Gross margin during the first nine months of 2004 was also positively affected by a \$1.6 million reduction in cost of sales related to the Company's elimination of its vacation accrual for U.S. salaried employees. On January 1, 2004, the Company modified its vacation policy for its U.S. salaried employees, whereby such employees no longer accrue their entire year's vacation entitlement on January 1, but rather will accrue the current year's vacation entitlement over the course of the year. Additionally, gross margin was positively affected by the elimination of \$1.0 million of previously recorded rebate accruals that are no longer required. These positive effects were offset by charges to cost of sales for (i) a \$7.6 million accrual related to certain employee incentive compensation payments expected to be made for 2004, (ii) a \$0.8 million increase in the Company's accrual for environmental costs and (iii) a net increase in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve. Due to higher raw material costs (including scrap and alloys), higher energy costs and increasing book inventories, the Company currently expects its LIFO inventory reserve to increase at the end of 2004 as compared to the end of 2003. As a result, the Company increased cost of sales by \$3.0 million in the first nine months of 2004. This compared to a decrease in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve during the first nine months of 2003, which decreased cost of

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sales by \$4.5 million in the first nine months of 2003. Gross margin for the 2003 period was negatively affected by a \$6.8 million one-time charge related to the termination of a purchase and sales agreement between the Company and Wyman Gordon, recorded as a reduction in sales.

Selling, general, administrative and development expenses increased 16% from \$28.0 million during the first nine months of 2003 to \$32.4 million during the first nine months of 2004, principally as a result of (i) a \$2.1 million accrual related to certain employee incentive compensation payments expected to be made for 2004, (ii) \$1.0 million of additional auditing and consulting costs relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements and (iii) \$0.8 million of increased costs related to the Company's intercompany services agreement with Contran.

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Net other income (expense) is primarily related to Boeing take-or-pay income, which decreased from \$12.9 million during the first nine months of 2003 to \$12.6 million during the first nine months of 2004 due to an increase in the amount of product shipped to Boeing during the 2004 period. In addition, net other income (expense) decreased related to the one-time settlement of certain litigation during the first nine months of 2003.

Non-operating income (expense).

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine m Sept
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Interest expense on debt payable to the Capital Trust	\$ 2,357	\$ 3,630	\$ 9,604
Other interest expense	742	328	1,893
	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,958	\$ 11,497
Dividend and interest income	\$ 68	\$ 74	\$ 304
Equity in earnings of common securities of the Capital Trust	103	109	320
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(471)	240	100
Gain on BUCS exchange, net	15,465	-	15,465
Other, net	234	(430)	107
	\$ 15,399	\$ (7)	\$ 16,296

Prior to September 1, 2004, quarterly interest expense on the Company's debt payable to the Capital Trust approximated \$3.4 million, exclusive of any accrued interest on deferred interest payments. On September 1, 2004, the

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Company exchanged 97.1% of its outstanding BUCS for its Series A Preferred Stock, resulting in a \$15.5 million non-cash non-operating gain (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Other" and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Interest expense related to the remaining debt payable to the Capital Trust is approximately \$0.1 million per quarter.

In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on this debt effective with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment. Interest continued to accrue at the 6.625% coupon rate on the principal and unpaid interest. On March 24, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved resumption of scheduled quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures beginning with the payment on June 1, 2004. The Company's Board also approved payment of all previously deferred interest on the Subordinated Debentures. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid the deferred interest in the amount of \$21.7 million, \$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS.

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Income taxes. The Company operates in several tax jurisdictions and is subject to varying income tax rates. As a result, the geographic mix of pretax income or loss can impact the Company's overall effective tax rate. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, the Company's income tax rate varied from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to changes in the deferred income tax valuation allowance related to the Company's tax attributes with respect to the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria during those periods. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company's current income tax expense during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2003 relates primarily to its operations in France.

The Company periodically reviews its deferred income tax assets to determine if future realization is more likely than not. During the third quarter of 2004, due to a change in estimate of the Company's ability to utilize the benefits of its net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards in Germany, the Company determined that its deferred income tax asset in Germany now meets the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria. Accordingly, the Company reversed the \$0.7 million valuation allowance attributable to such deferred income tax asset.

In addition, the Company's deferred income tax asset valuation allowance related to income from continuing operations decreased by \$7.0 million during the first nine months of 2004, primarily due to the utilization of the U.S. and U.K. NOL carryforwards, the benefit of which had previously not met the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria. As of September 30, 2004, the Company had cumulative valuation allowances in the U.S. and U.K. of approximately \$85 million offsetting its deferred income tax assets, primarily related to net operating loss carryforwards, capital loss carryforwards, minimum pension liability and other temporary differences. The Company has concluded that the benefit from these items does not currently meet the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria, in part because the Company has not demonstrated a recent pattern of taxable income for a time period sufficient to overcome the negative evidence generated by prior operating losses. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate these deferred income tax asset valuation allowances in light of all available evidence, and it is possible that at some point in the future the Company will conclude that the weight of positive evidence is sufficient to support reversal of the applicable portion of its valuation allowances.

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In October 2004, the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 was enacted into law. The new law contains several provisions that could impact the Company. These provisions provide for, among other things, a special deduction from U.S. taxable income equal to a stipulated percentage of qualified income from domestic manufacturing activities (as defined) beginning in 2005, and a special 85% dividends received deduction for certain dividends received from controlled foreign corporations, subject to certain limitations. The Company is still studying the new law, including the technical provisions related to the two complex provisions noted above that are also subject to numerous limitations. The effect on the Company of the new law, if any, has not yet been determined, in part because the Company has not yet determined whether its operations qualify for the special deduction or whether it would benefit from the special dividends received deduction.

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Dividends on Series A Preferred Stock. Shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock are convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder thereof, into one and two-thirds shares of the Company's common stock, subject to adjustment in certain events. The Series A Preferred Stock is not mandatorily redeemable, but is redeemable at the option of the Company under certain circumstances. When, as and if declared by the Company's board of directors, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6.75% of the \$50 per share liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$3.375 per annum per share). Subsequent to September 30, 2004, the Company's board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.84375 per share, payable on December 15, 2004 to holders of record of Series A Preferred Stock as of the close of trading on December 1, 2004.

European operations. The Company has substantial operations located in Europe, principally the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Approximately 43% of the Company's sales originated in Europe for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, of which approximately 60% were denominated in the British pound sterling or the euro. Certain purchases of raw materials, principally titanium sponge and alloys, for the Company's European operations are denominated in U.S. dollars, while labor and other production costs are primarily denominated in local currencies. The functional currencies of the Company's European subsidiaries are those of their respective countries, and the European subsidiaries are subject to exchange rate fluctuations that may impact reported earnings and may affect the comparability of period-to-period operating results. Borrowings of the Company's European operations may be in U.S. dollars or in functional currencies. The Company's export sales from the U.S. are denominated in U.S. dollars and are not subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company does not use currency contracts to hedge its currency exposures. Net currency transaction gains/losses included in the Company's results of operations were a loss of \$0.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2004 and a gain of \$0.2 million during the three months ended September 30, 2003. Net currency transaction gains/losses were a gain of \$0.1 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and a loss of \$0.6 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2003. At September 30, 2004, consolidated assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than functional currencies were approximately \$37.8 million and \$39.7 million, respectively, consisting primarily of U.S. dollar cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

VALTIMET has entered into certain derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges under GAAP. The Company's pro-rata share of VALTIMET's unrealized net gains on such derivative financial instruments is

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included as a component of other comprehensive income.

Outlook. The "Outlook" section contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based, unless otherwise noted, on current expectations and exclude the effect of potential future charges related to restructurings, asset impairments, valuation allowances, changes in accounting principles and similar items. Undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, as more fully discussed in the "Forward-Looking Information" statement of this Quarterly Report. Actual results may differ materially. See also Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding commitments, contingencies, legal matters, environmental matters and other matters, including new accounting principles, which could materially affect the Company's future business, results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

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The Company expects its full year 2004 sales revenue to range from \$495 million to \$505 million (narrowing from previous guidance of between \$490 million and \$510 million), with full year 2004 capacity utilization expected to approximate 70% to 75%. Capacity utilization was 72% during the first nine months of 2004. The Company has modified its method of calculating its backlog to include purchase orders under consignment relationships. The Company believes inclusion of these orders provides a more accurate reflection of the Company's overall backlog. Using the modified methodology for all periods, the Company's backlog at the end of September 2004 was \$400 million, an \$80 million (25%) increase over the \$320 million backlog at the end of June 2004 and a \$220 million (122%) increase over the \$180 million backlog at the end of September 2003.

The Company continues to expect full year 2004 gross margin to range from 9% to 11% of net sales. The Company's cost of sales is affected by a number of factors, including customer and product mix, material yields, plant operating rates, raw material costs, labor costs and energy costs. Raw material costs represent the largest portion of the Company's manufacturing cost structure. The Company expects to manufacture about one-third of its titanium sponge requirements during 2004. The unit cost in 2004 of titanium sponge manufactured at TIMET's Henderson, Nevada facility is expected to decrease relative to 2003, due primarily to higher sponge plant operating rates as the plant reached full capacity in the second quarter of 2004. The Company expects the aggregate cost of purchased sponge and alloys to increase through the remainder of 2004 and into 2005. Additionally, the industry is currently experiencing higher prices for scrap, and the Company expects those costs to continue to increase throughout 2004 and into 2005. When the demand for titanium melted and mill products begins to increase, the Company's requirements for scrap precede the increase in scrap generation by downstream customers and the supply chain, placing upward pressure on the market price of scrap. The Company is continuing its efforts to increase prices on its products in order to offset the effects of increased raw material and energy costs.

Selling, general, administrative and development expenses for 2004 should approximate \$44 million, an increase of \$8 million from 2003. This increase relates primarily to (i) potential employee profit sharing payouts based upon the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements, (ii) additional auditing and consulting costs expected to be incurred relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements and (iii) increases in costs related to the Company's intercompany services agreement with Contran.

The Company currently anticipates that it will receive orders from Boeing

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for about 1.6 million pounds of product during 2004. At this projected order level, the Company expects to recognize about \$22 million of income in 2004 under the Boeing LTA's take-or-pay provisions.

The Company expects its 2004 operating income to range between \$33 million and \$38 million (narrowed from previous guidance of between \$28 million and \$38 million). Excluding the Boeing take-or-pay income, operating income in 2004 is expected to range from \$11 million to \$16 million. Interest expense should approximate \$13 million in 2004, including interest on the Company's Subordinated Debentures held by the Capital Trust.

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Dividends on Series A Preferred Stock should approximate \$4 million in 2004, resulting in 2004 full year net income attributable to common stockholders of between \$34 million and \$39 million. Excluding the Boeing take-or-pay income, the Company would expect 2004 net income attributable to common stockholders to range from \$12 million to \$17 million. The Company's current estimate of net income attributable to common stockholders has increased from previous guidance of between \$8 million and \$18 million, primarily as a result of the \$15.5 million non-operating BUCS exchange gain recognized in the third quarter of 2004 and the expected reversal of the deferred income tax asset valuation allowance related to utilization of a portion of the Company's capital loss carryforwards in the fourth quarter of 2004. The Company currently anticipates selling certain real property at its Henderson, Nevada facility in the fourth quarter of 2004, and although the Company does not anticipate recognizing any gain on the sale for book purposes until the Company ceases continuing involvement with the property in 2005, a gain for federal income tax purposes would occur at the time of the sale. As a result, the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria would be met relative to the portion of the Company's capital loss carryforwards utilized to offset any tax gain on the sale, which would require reversal of a portion of the deferred income tax asset valuation allowance in the fourth quarter of 2004.

The Company expects its cash flows from operating activities to be negative during 2004, primarily reflecting the Company's accumulation of inventory to meet expected customer demand over the next several months, higher raw material prices and the 2004 resumption of quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures and payment of the \$19 million of deferred interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures that were accrued as of December 31, 2003. Capital expenditures during 2004 are expected to approximate \$24 million, a decrease from the Company's previous guidance of \$29 million due in part to the timing of construction of a wastewater neutralization plant at the Henderson facility (scheduled to be completed in the first half of 2005 - see also Note 14). Depreciation and amortization should approximate \$33 million in 2004. The Company currently expects its full-year cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans to approximate \$10 million and expects its pension expense to approximate \$8 million in 2004.

Non-GAAP financial measures. In an effort to provide investors with information in addition to the Company's results as determined by GAAP, the Company has provided the following non-GAAP financial disclosures that it believes may provide useful information to investors:

- o The Company discloses percentage changes in its melted and mill product selling prices in U.S. dollars, which have been adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in product mix. The Company believes such disclosure provides useful information to investors by allowing them to analyze such changes without the impact of changes in product

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mix, thereby facilitating period-to-period comparisons of the relative changes in average selling prices. Depending on the composition of changes in product mix, the percentage change in selling prices excluding the effect of changes in product mix can be higher or lower than such percentage change would be using the actual product mix prevailing during the respective periods;

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- o In addition to disclosing percentage changes in its mill product selling prices adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in product mix, the Company also discloses such percentage changes in billing currencies, which have been further adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company believes such disclosure provides useful information to investors by allowing them to analyze such changes without the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, thereby facilitating period-to-period comparisons of the relative changes in average selling prices in the various actual billing currencies. Generally, when the U.S. dollar strengthens (weakens) against other currencies, the percentage change in selling prices in billing currencies will be higher (lower) than such percentage changes would be using actual exchange rates prevailing during the respective periods; and
- o The Company discloses forecasted operating income and net income excluding the impact of the Boeing take-or-pay income. The Company believes this provides investors with useful information to better analyze the Company's business and possible future earnings during periods after December 31, 2007, at which time the Company will no longer receive the positive effects of the take-or-pay income.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 are presented below. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

		Nine months ended S	
		2004	
			(In thousand)
Cash (used) provided by:			
Operating activities	\$	(19,414)	\$
Investing activities		(40,003)	
Financing activities		32,576	
Net cash (used) provided by operating, investing and financing activities	\$	(26,841)	\$

Operating activities. The titanium industry historically has derived a



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substantial portion of its business from the aerospace industry. The aerospace industry is cyclical, and changes in economic conditions within the aerospace industry significantly impact the Company's earnings and operating cash flows. Cash flow from operations is considered a primary source of the Company's liquidity. Changes in titanium pricing, production volume and customer demand, among other things, could significantly affect the Company's liquidity.

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Certain items included in the determination of net income (loss) have an impact on cash flows from operating activities, but the impact of such items on cash may differ from their impact on net income. For example, pension expense and OPEB expense will generally differ from the outflows of cash for payment of such benefits. In addition, relative changes in assets and liabilities generally result from the timing of production, sales and purchases. Such relative changes can significantly impact the comparability of cash flow from operations from period to period, as the income statement impact of such items may occur in a different period than that in which the underlying cash transaction occurs. For example, raw materials may be purchased in one period, but the cash payment for such raw materials may occur in a subsequent period. Similarly, inventory may be sold in one period, but the cash collection of the receivable may occur in a subsequent period.

Net income attributable to common stockholders was \$24.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, compared to a net loss attributable to common stockholders of \$22.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2003.

Accounts receivable increased during the first nine months of 2004 primarily as a result of increased sales. Accounts receivable was relatively unchanged during the first nine months of 2003. Inventories increased during the first nine months of 2004 as a result of increased run rates and related inventory build in order to meet expected customer demand during the balance of 2004 and into 2005, as well as the effects of increased raw material costs. Inventories decreased during the first nine months of 2003 as a result of higher melted product sales volumes during the first half of 2003 and the Company's focus on inventory reduction.

Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflect, among other things, the timing of payments to suppliers of titanium sponge, titanium scrap and other raw material purchases. Accrued liabilities increased during the first nine months of 2004 primarily due to (i) a \$9.6 million increase in the Company's accrual for incentive compensation for potential employee profit sharing payments and (ii) an increase to the Company's accrual for costs expected to be incurred for environmental remediation at the Company's Henderson, Nevada facility. These increases were partially offset by (i) payment of the \$2.8 million final installment related to termination of the prior Wyman-Gordon agreement, (ii) a \$1.9 million reduction of the Company's vacation accrual related to the Company's modification of its vacation policy for its U.S. salaried employees and (iii) a \$3.5 million reclassification of the Company's defined benefit pension liability from current to noncurrent, as the Company's short-term cash contribution requirements have decreased significantly.

The increase in customer advances during the first nine months of 2004 and 2003 primarily reflects the Company's receipt of the \$27.9 million and \$27.7 million advances from Boeing in January 2004 and 2003, respectively, partially offset by the recognition of Boeing-related take-or-pay income and the application of customer purchases through September 30, 2004 and 2003. Under the terms of the amended Boeing LTA, in years 2002 through 2007, Boeing advances

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TIMET \$28.5 million annually, less \$3.80 per pound of titanium product purchased from TIMET by Boeing subcontractors during the preceding year.

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In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on its Subordinated Debentures held by the Capital Trust, effective beginning with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment, although interest continued to accrue at the coupon rate on the principal and unpaid interest. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid all previously deferred and accrued interest in the amount of \$21.7 million (\$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS) and on June 1, 2004, the Company resumed its quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures. Changes in accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust reflect this activity. See further discussion in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investing activities. The Company's capital expenditures were \$10.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2004, compared to \$6.0 million for the comparable period in 2003, principally for replacement of machinery and equipment and capacity maintenance. During the first nine months of 2004, the Company purchased 2,212,820 shares of CompX Class A common stock for \$26.7 million and 221,100 shares of NL common stock for \$2.5 million. On October 19, 2004, the Company purchased an additional 3,500 shares of CompX Class A common stock for an aggregate of \$0.1 million. See further discussion in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financing activities. The Company had \$33.8 million of net borrowings during the nine months ended September 30, 2004, primarily to support the Company's accumulation of inventory in order to meet expected customer demand during the balance of 2004 and into 2005 and to fund its investing activities. Cash used during the nine months ended September 30, 2003 was due primarily to the Company's \$18.5 million of net repayments on its outstanding borrowings upon the Company's receipt of the \$27.7 million Boeing advance in January 2003. In addition, the Company's 70%-owned subsidiary, TIMET Savoie, S.A. made dividend payments of \$0.7 million and \$1.9 million during the second quarter of 2004 and 2003, respectively, to its 30% minority partner.

Borrowing arrangements. Under the terms of the Company's U.S. asset-based revolving credit agreement, which matures in February 2006, borrowings are limited to the lesser of \$105 million or a formula-determined borrowing base derived from the value of accounts receivable, inventory and equipment ("borrowing availability"). During the first quarter of 2004, the Company amended its U.S. credit facility to, among other things, allow the Company the flexibility to remove the equipment component from the determination of the Company's borrowing availability in order to avoid the costs of an appraisal. The Company took advantage of this flexibility during the first quarter of 2004, effectively reducing the Company's current borrowing availability in the U.S. by \$12 million. However, the Company can regain this availability by completing an updated equipment appraisal. Interest generally accrues at rates that vary from LIBOR plus 2% to LIBOR plus 2.5%. Borrowings are collateralized by substantially all of the Company's U.S. assets. The credit agreement prohibits the payment of distributions in respect of the Capital Trust's BUCS and dividends on Series A Preferred Stock if "excess availability," as defined, is less than \$25 million, limits additional indebtedness, prohibits the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock if excess availability is less than \$40 million, requires compliance with certain financial covenants and contains other covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. The Company was in compliance in all material respects with all covenants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for all periods during the year ended December 31, 2003.

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At September 30, 2004, the Company had borrowings of \$33.7 million and excess availability (defined as borrowing availability less outstanding borrowings and certain contractual commitments such as letters of credit) was \$59.9 million, under the U.S. credit agreement.

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The Company's subsidiary, TIMET UK, has a credit agreement that provides for borrowings limited to the lesser of (pound)22.5 million or a formula-determined borrowing base derived from the value of accounts receivable, inventory and property, plant and equipment ("borrowing availability"). The credit agreement includes a revolving and term loan facility and an overdraft facility (the "U.K. Facilities") and matures in December 2005. Borrowings under the U.K. Facilities can be in various currencies, including U.S. dollars, British pounds sterling and euros. Borrowings accrue interest at rates that vary from LIBOR plus 1% to LIBOR plus 1.25% and are collateralized by substantially all of TIMET UK's assets. The U.K. Facilities require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and amounts and other covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. TIMET UK was in compliance in all material respects with all covenants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2004 and for all periods during the year ended December 31, 2003. At September 30, 2004, the Company had no borrowings and unused borrowing availability was \$40.7 million, under the U.K. Facilities.

The Company also has overdraft and other credit facilities at certain of its other European subsidiaries. These facilities accrue interest at various rates and are payable on demand. At September 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$0.1 million, and unused borrowing availability was \$16.2 million, under these facilities.

Legal and environmental matters. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of legal and environmental matters, commitments and contingencies.

Other. The Company periodically evaluates its liquidity requirements, capital needs and availability of resources in view of, among other things, its alternative uses of capital, debt service requirements, the cost of debt and equity capital and estimated future operating cash flows. As a result of this process, the Company has in the past, or in light of its current outlook, may in the future, seek to raise additional capital, modify its common and preferred dividend policies, restructure ownership interests, incur, refinance or restructure indebtedness, repurchase shares of common stock, purchase or redeem BUCS or Series A Preferred Stock, sell assets, or take a combination of such steps or other steps to increase or manage its liquidity and capital resources. In the normal course of business, the Company investigates, evaluates, discusses and engages in acquisition, joint venture, strategic relationship and other business combination opportunities in the titanium, specialty metal and other industries. In the event of any future acquisition or joint venture opportunities, the Company may consider using then-available liquidity, issuing equity securities or incurring additional indebtedness.

Corporations that may be deemed to be controlled by or affiliated with Harold C. Simmons sometimes engage in (i) intercorporate transactions such as guarantees, management and expense sharing arrangements, shared fee arrangements, joint ventures, partnerships, loans, options, advances of funds on open account, and sales, leases and exchanges of assets, including securities issued by both related and unrelated parties, and (ii) common investment and acquisition strategies, business combinations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, securities repurchases, and purchases and sales (and other

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acquisitions and dispositions) of subsidiaries, divisions or other business units, which transactions have involved both related and unrelated parties and have included transactions which resulted in the acquisition by one related party of a publicly-held minority equity interest in another related party. The Company continuously considers, reviews and evaluates such transactions, and understands that Contran, Valhi and related entities consider, review and evaluate such transactions. Depending upon the business, tax and other objectives then relevant, it is possible that the Company might be a party to one or more such transactions in the future.

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In March 2004 the Company's Board of Directors approved a five-for-one split of the Company's common stock, which was effected after the close of trading on August 27, 2004 in the form of a stock dividend. All share and per share data has been adjusted for the effect of the stock split in all periods presented.

In August 2004, the Company completed an exchange offer, pursuant to which the Company had offered to exchange any and all of the 4,024,820 outstanding BUCS issued by the Capital Trust for shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock at the exchange rate of one share of Series A Preferred Stock for each BUCS. Based upon the 3,909,103 BUCS tendered and accepted for exchange as of the close of the offer on August 31, 2004, the Company issued 3,909,103 shares of Series A Preferred Stock in exchange such BUCS. During the third quarter of 2004, the Company recognized a \$15.5 million non-cash non-operating gain on the BUCS exchange, reflecting the difference between the carrying value of the related Subordinated Debentures (\$195.5 million) and the fair value of the Series A Preferred Stock issued (\$173.7 million, based on the closing price of the BUCS on August 31, 2004 according to NASDAQ's website of \$45.25 per share, less \$3.2 million attributable to accrued and unpaid dividends), less \$6.3 million of unamortized deferred financing costs related to the exchanged BUCS.

Each share of the Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder thereof, into one and two-thirds shares of the Company's common stock, subject to adjustment in certain events. The Series A Preferred Stock is not mandatorily redeemable, but is redeemable at the option of the Company under certain circumstances. When, as and if declared by the Company's board of directors, holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6.75% of the \$50 per share liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$3.375 per annum per share). Subsequent to September 30, 2004, the Company's board of directors declared a dividend of \$0.84375 per share, payable on December 15, 2004 to holders of record of Series A Preferred Stock as of the close of trading on December 1, 2004. See Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

During the third quarter of 2004, the President of the United States approved a petition filed by the Company to eliminate a special tariff exemption for titanium wrought products imported into the United States from Russia under the Generalized System of Preferences ("GSP"). Under the GSP program, the President has the authority to suspend normal trade tariffs on imports of designated products from certain developing countries. Normal customs duties on titanium wrought products from Russia had been suspended since 1998. This action means that duties on imports of titanium wrought product from Russia, where one of the Company's main competitors is located, will return to the normal tariff of 15% during the fourth quarter of 2004.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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For a complete discussion of the Company's market risks, refer to the Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," in the 2003 Annual Report. During the nine months ended September 30, 2004, the Company purchased certain publicly-traded equity securities that are exposed to market risk due to changes in prices of the securities as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. The aggregate market value of these equity securities at September 30, 2004 was \$40.8 million, as compared to a cost basis of \$29.2 million. The potential change in the aggregate market value of these securities, assuming a 10% change in prices, would be \$4.1 million at September 30, 2004. See also Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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### Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined by regulations of the SEC, means controls and other procedures of the Company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits to the SEC under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and its principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Both J. Landis Martin, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Bruce P. Inglis, the Company's Vice President - Finance, Corporate Controller and Treasurer, have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2004. Based upon their evaluation, these executive officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the date of such evaluation.

The Company also maintains a system of internal controls over financial reporting. The term "internal control over financial reporting," as defined by regulations of the SEC, means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- o Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- o Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- o Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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There has been no change to the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's system of internal controls over financial reporting.

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Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires the Company's management to annually report on internal control over financial reporting starting with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 ("2004 Annual Report"). The Company's independent registered public accounting firm is also required to attest annually to the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In order to achieve compliance with Section 404, the Company has been documenting, testing and evaluating its internal control over financial reporting using a combination of internal and external resources. The process of documenting, testing and evaluating the Company's internal control over financial reporting under the applicable guidelines is complex and time consuming. The Company currently believes it has dedicated the appropriate resources and that it will be able to comply fully with the requirements of Section 404 for its 2004 Annual Report, and be in a position to conclude whether or not the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2004. However, because the applicable requirements are complex and unforeseen events could arise beyond the Company's control, the Company is unable to provide assurance that it will ultimately be able to comply fully with the requirements of Section 404 for its 2004 Annual Report.

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### PART II. - OTHER INFORMATION

#### Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Reference is made to Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, which information is incorporated herein by reference, and to the Company's 2003 Annual Report for descriptions of certain previously reported legal proceedings.

#### Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

##### (a) Exhibits:

- 3.1 Form of Certificate of Designations, Rights and Preferences of 6 3/4 % Series A Convertible Preferred Stock incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Pre-effective Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-4 of Registrant filed with the SEC on June 23, 2004 as Securities Exchange Commission file No. 333-114218
- 3.2 Bylaws of Titanium Metals Corporation, as Amended and Restated, dated August 31, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 2, 2004
- 10.1 Amendment No. 4 to Loan and Security Agreement by and among Congress Financial Corporation (Southwest) as Lender and Titanium

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Metals Corporation and Titanium Hearth Technologies, Inc. as borrowers, dated June 2, 2004, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Pre-effective Amendment No.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-4 Filed by Registrant with the SEC on June 23, 2004 as Securities Exchange Commission File No. 333-114218

- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Note: The Company has retained a signed original of any exhibit listed above that contains signatures, and the Company will provide any such exhibit to the SEC or its staff upon request. Such request should be directed to the attention of the Company's Corporate Secretary at the Company's corporate offices located at 1999 Broadway, Suite 4300, Denver, Colorado 80202.

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- (b) Reports on Form 8-K filed by the registrant for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 and through November 5, 2004:

Date of Report	Items Reported
July 2, 2004	9
August 5, 2004	9 and 12
August 11, 2004	9
August 11, 2004	9
August 27, 2004	7.01 and 9.01
September 2, 2004	5.02 and 9.01
September 10, 2004	7.01 and 9.01
September 13, 2004	7.01 and 9.01
October 4, 2004	7.01 and 9.01
October 8, 2004	8.01 and 9.01
October 21, 2004	8.01 and 9.01
November 5, 2004	2.02, 7.01 and 9.01

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### SIGNATURES

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

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

Date: November 5, 2004

By /s/ J. Landis Martin

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J. Landis Martin  
Chairman of the Board, President and  
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 5, 2004

By /s/ Bruce P. Inglis

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Bruce P. Inglis  
Vice President - Finance, Corporate  
Controller and Treasurer

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