

Noranda Aluminum Holding CORP
Form S-1/A
November 30, 2010
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 30, 2010

Registration No. 333-170620

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

Amendment No. 1
to
Form S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction

3334
(Primary Industrial

20-8908550
(I.R.S. Employer

of incorporation)

Classification Code Number)
801 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 600

Identification Number)

Franklin, TN 37067

(615) 771-5700

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Robert B. Mahoney

Chief Financial Officer

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Franklin, TN 37067

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As promptly as practicable after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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

Large accelerated filer " Accelerated filer " Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company "

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion

Preliminary Prospectus dated November 30, 2010

PROSPECTUS

Shares

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation

Common Stock

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation is offering to sell _____ shares of its common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NOR. The last reported sale price of our common stock on November 26, 2010 was \$12.21 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 25 of this prospectus.

	Per Share	Total
Public offering price	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation	\$	\$

The underwriters may also purchase up to an additional _____ shares from us, at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus to cover over allotments, if any.

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Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The shares will be ready for delivery on or about _____, 2010.

BofA Merrill Lynch

Morgan Stanley

Citi

Credit Suisse

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

UBS Investment Bank

Barclays Capital

Moelis & Company

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2010.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by us or on our behalf that we have referred you to. We and the underwriters have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus and any free writing prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document regardless of its time of delivery or the time of any sales of our common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may have changed since the date of the applicable document.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

This prospectus includes industry and trade association data, forecasts and information that we have prepared based, in part, upon data, forecasts and information obtained from independent trade associations, industry publications and surveys and other information available to us. Some data is also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from management's knowledge of the industry and independent sources. Industry publications and surveys and forecasts generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although we believe these sources are reliable, we have not independently verified the information. Statements as to our market position are based on market data currently available to us. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding our industry data presented herein, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in this prospectus. Similarly, we believe our internal research is reliable, even though such research has not been verified by any independent sources.

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GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

Noranda, the Company, we, our, and us means collectively (1) Noranda Aluminum, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis prior to consummation of the Apollo Acquisition and (2) Noranda HoldCo and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (including Noranda Aluminum, Inc.) after the completion of the Apollo Acquisition.

AcquisitionCo Notes means our senior floating rate notes due 2015 issued by Noranda AcquisitionCo.

Apollo means investment funds affiliated with, or co-investment vehicles managed indirectly by, Apollo Management L.P., including Apollo Investment Fund VI, L.P., along with its parallel investment funds.

Apollo Acquisition means the May 18, 2007 acquisition by Apollo of the Noranda aluminum business of Xstrata.

Apollo Transactions means collectively the Apollo Acquisition and related financings.

Century means Century Aluminum Company together with its subsidiaries.

CORE means Cost-Out Reliability and Effectiveness, the Company's productivity program.

DGCL means Delaware General Corporation Law.

DMT means dry metric tonnes.

Downstream Business means our flat rolled products reportable segment consisting of four rolling mill facilities.

Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

FIFO means the first-in, first-out method of valuing inventory.

GHG means greenhouse gases.

GOJ means the Government of Jamaica.

Gramercy means our wholly owned alumina refinery in Gramercy, Louisiana.

HoldCo Notes means our senior floating rate notes due 2014 issued by Noranda HoldCo.

Joint Venture Transaction means the transaction, consummated on August 31, 2009, whereby Noranda became sole owner of Gramercy and St. Ann.

kMts means kilometric tonnes.

LIFO means the last-in, first-out method of valuing inventory.

LME means the London Metals Exchange.

Midwest Transaction Price or *MWTP* is equal to the LME price of primary aluminum plus a Midwest premium.

NBL means Noranda Bauxite Limited, a Jamaican private limited company and wholly owned subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo.

New Madrid means our aluminum smelter near New Madrid, Missouri.

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NJBP means Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partnership, a Jamaican partnership owned 51% by the GOJ and 49% by NBL.

Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan means the Amended and Restated Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan means the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation 2010 Incentive Award Plan.

Noranda AcquisitionCo means Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo, excluding its subsidiaries.

Noranda HoldCo means Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, a Delaware corporation, excluding its subsidiaries.

Notes means, collectively, the AcquisitionCo Notes and the HoldCo Notes.

OEM means original equipment manufacturer.

Pre-predecessor means financial information (including results of operations, cash flows and financial information) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and for the period from January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006 for Noranda Aluminum Inc. on a basis reflecting the historical carrying values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. prior to the Xstrata Acquisition.

Predecessor means financial information (including results of operations, cash flows and financial information) for the periods from August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, and as of December 31, 2006 for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. on a basis reflecting the stepped-up values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. prior to the Apollo Acquisition, but subsequent to the Xstrata Acquisition.

Securities Act means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Special Dividend means the June 2007 dividend of \$216.1 million paid to Noranda stockholders, along with the related financing.

St. Ann means our bauxite mining operation in Jamaica.

Successor means financial information (including results of operations, cash flows and financial information) for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and as of December 31, 2007, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and as of September 30, 2010 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2010 for Noranda on a basis reflecting the impact of the purchase allocation of the Apollo Acquisition.

Term B loan means that certain term B loan maturing in 2014 with an original principal amount of \$500.0 million pursuant to the secured credit facilities Noranda AquisitionCo entered into on May 18, 2007.

Upstream Business means, collectively, our three reportable segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. These segments consist of the New Madrid, Missouri aluminum smelter, the Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery, and the St. Ann, Jamaica bauxite mine.

U.S. GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

Xstrata means Xstrata (Schweiz) AG.

Xstrata Acquisition means the August 15, 2006 acquisition by which Noranda Aluminum, Inc. became Xstrata's wholly owned subsidiary.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights certain information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Please read the entire prospectus, including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the section entitled Risk Factors, before you decide to invest. In addition, this prospectus includes forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. See Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.

Except as otherwise indicated herein or as the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus to (a) Noranda HoldCo refer only to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, excluding its subsidiaries; (b) Noranda AcquisitionCo refer only to Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo, excluding its subsidiaries; and (c) Noranda, the Company, we, our, and us refer collectively to (1) Noranda Aluminum, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis prior to the Apollo Acquisition and (2) Noranda HoldCo and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (including Noranda Aluminum, Inc.) after the completion of the Apollo Acquisition.

The Company

Overview

We are a leading North American integrated producer of value-added primary aluminum products and high quality rolled aluminum coils. We have two businesses: our upstream business and downstream business. Our upstream business consists of three reportable segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. These three segments are closely integrated and consist of a smelter near New Madrid, Missouri, which we refer to as New Madrid, and our bauxite mining operation and alumina refinery, both of which have capacity sufficient to support New Madrid and supply third party customers. New Madrid has annual production capacity of approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tonnes). Operated at capacity, this represents more than 15% of total 2010 U.S. primary aluminum production, based on projections from CRU, an independent consultancy group focused in part on the mining and metals sectors. Our flat rolled products segment comprises our downstream business, which is one of the largest aluminum foil producers in North America and consists of four rolling mill facilities with a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on production mix.

Upstream Overview

Our upstream business is one of the largest U.S. producers of primary aluminum products. We believe our combination of captive alumina and bauxite, secure electric power and strategically located assets gives us meaningful operating flexibility. Our bauxite mining operation in Jamaica, which we refer to as St. Ann, provides a secure source of bauxite to our wholly owned alumina refinery in Gramercy, Louisiana, which we refer to as Gramercy. Our alumina refinery provides a strategic supply of alumina to our New Madrid smelter at costs below recent spot market prices for alumina. Because our captive alumina and bauxite production capacity exceeds our internal requirements, we also sell these raw materials to third parties. The margin from these sales effectively lowers the cost of our alumina supply. In addition, we have a long-term, secure power contract at New Madrid that extends through 2020. We believe this contract gives Noranda an advantage over aluminum smelters facing frequent power shortages or disruptions. In addition, our power costs are not linked to London Metals Exchange aluminum prices, unlike the power costs of some of our competitors, particularly in North America.

Primary aluminum is a global commodity and its price is set on the London Metals Exchange, or the LME. Due to a long-term domestic supply deficit in the U.S. and transportation costs, our primary aluminum products typically earn a Midwest premium on top of the LME price, the sum of which is known as the Midwest Transaction Price, or the MWTP. In addition, we typically sell a majority of our primary aluminum products in the form of value-added products, such as billet, rod and foundry, which include a fabrication premium over the MWTP. We also have the flexibility to direct primary aluminum volumes to our downstream rolling mills, on an arm s-length basis, when demand is weak for our value-added end-products. This helps to ensure a steady demand for our upstream production.

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The upstream business is vertically integrated with operations in bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminum smelting.

Downstream Overview

Our downstream business is a low-cost domestic producer of aluminum flat rolled products. We own and operate four rolling mills, including the West plant in Huntingdon, Tennessee, which is recognized as one of the most advanced rolled aluminum production facilities in North America.

Plant	Location	Maximum capacity (in Pounds)	Products
Huntingdon West	Huntingdon, TN	235 million	Finstock, container stock, intercompany reroll and miscellaneous heavy gauge products
Huntingdon East	Huntingdon, TN	130 million	Finstock, transformer windings, household foil and miscellaneous heavy gauge products
Salisbury	Salisbury, NC	95 million	Light gauge products including flexible packaging, finstock, lithographic sheet, intercompany reroll and miscellaneous leveled products
Newport	Newport, AR	35 million	Light gauge products including flexible packaging
Total		495 million⁽¹⁾	

(1) Capacity includes intra-company reroll. Based on production mix at September 30, 2010, effective annual capacity of our rolling mills is 410 million pounds.

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Versatile manufacturing capabilities and advantageous geographic locations provide our rolling mills with the flexibility to serve a diverse range of end-users. We believe that this flexibility, when combined with our strong customer service capabilities, product quality and strategic sales support, has allowed our downstream business to gain share of demand in 2009 during a period of weakness in end-market demand and retain demand share in 2010. The downstream business prices its products at the MWTP plus a fabrication premium. Therefore, notwithstanding periodic metal margin gains or losses during times of volatility in aluminum prices, our downstream earnings are substantially insulated from fluctuations in primary aluminum prices. As a result, the downstream business's performance is predominantly driven by fluctuations in volumes and the fabrication premiums we are able to achieve. During periods of difficult market conditions in our downstream business, we have the ability to scale back meaningfully on capital expenditures, such as in 2009, when we reduced our capital expenditures by 58% versus 2008. We believe that the nominal maintenance capital requirements combined with operating performance that is substantially insulated from aluminum price fluctuations make the downstream business a relatively effective vehicle for free cash flow generation. The geographic proximity of the facilities in our upstream and downstream businesses creates a further degree of vertical integration, providing for additional operational flexibility.

Competitive Strengths

Vertically Integrated Assets and Long-term Electricity Supply. Our vertical integration and long-term electricity supply contracts that are not indexed to the LME price result in a high correlation between changes in the LME price and our operating earnings. Our upstream business is integrated from bauxite to alumina to primary aluminum metal. In strengthening LME environments, the net cost of our alumina generally becomes increasingly attractive relative to contracted and spot market alumina prices. We believe that this cost advantage in rising LME markets and the security of our bauxite and alumina supply provide us with a competitive advantage versus aluminum producers that are dependent on purchasing LME price indexed alumina in the market. While we seek to maximize value-added product sales to third parties at New Madrid, in weak markets, our downstream business provides a reliable source of commodity grade ingot demand. Power is the most significant component of our upstream cash cost to produce primary aluminum. Our New Madrid smelter has entered into a long-term power supply contract through May 2020, ensuring the secure supply of power. We believe this contract gives Noranda an advantage over aluminum smelters facing frequent power shortages or disruptions. In addition, our power costs are not linked to LME aluminum prices, unlike the power costs of some of our competitors, particularly in North America.

Strong Liquidity Position. The combination of significant sources of liquidity, a low cash interest burden relative to our debt and no near-term maturities provides for our favorable liquidity position and the ability to invest in and grow our business.

We have no debt maturities prior to 2013 and no maintenance covenants in our debt facilities.

As of September 30, 2010, we had approximately \$33.0 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$215.2 million of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility.

Following the completion of this offering and application of the use of proceeds, we expect to have approximately \$48.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$215.2 million of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility. In the nine months ended September 30, 2010, and the year ended December 31, 2009, our cash interest payments totaled \$6.0 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, following our elections to pay interest in-kind on our notes beginning in the third quarter of 2008.

Strategic Operating Locations. The ease of access and proximity of Gramercy to St. Ann and New Madrid to Gramercy provide us with an attractive freight cost advantage. New Madrid is the closest Midwest smelter to

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the Gulf Coast, the location of our alumina refinery and a major port for alumina shipped to the U.S. We believe this proximity allows our New Madrid smelter to source its alumina from Gramercy at an advantageous freight cost compared to other U.S. based smelters. In addition, our New Madrid smelter is located in close proximity to its customers, with the majority of customers located within a one-day truck delivery distance. According to CRU, our St. Ann bauxite mining operation has benefitted on a relative cost basis in 2010 from its favorable location, as compared to bauxite operations in other large production basins such as Australia where the local currency has strengthened. Similarly, we believe that Gramercy benefits from its location near the mouth of the Mississippi River given its relative proximity to St. Ann and ease of access for bauxite shipments.

Integrated, Cost Effective Assets. According to CRU, for 2010 New Madrid is positioned in the high second quartile on CRU's global business operating cost curve, compared to the high third quartile in 2009, reflecting a recovery in the LME from 2009 levels, a rising cost curve and New Madrid's improved cost profile. CRU estimates that Gramercy is the lowest cost refinery in the US and is in the third quartile (55th percentile) globally for 2010, while St. Ann is in the second quartile (35th percentile) on the global bauxite site operating cost curve in 2010. Our downstream business's largest rolling mill, the Huntingdon West facility, is recognized as one of the most advanced rolled aluminum production facilities in North America. This mill began production in 2000 at a capital cost of \$238 million and has the lowest conversion cost (excluding metal) for foil stock production in North America, according to CRU. Including Gramercy and St. Ann at 100%, since 2004, our businesses have reported almost \$415 million of capital expenditures. CRU estimates the replacement value of our facilities to be approximately \$3.4 billion as of November 2010.

Experienced Management Team. Noranda is a values-based, performance driven company, led by a team with relevant experience and the proven ability to achieve success. With an average of more than 24 years of experience in cyclical and commodity industries, our senior management team, led by CEO and President Layle K. Kip Smith, has exhibited the ability to create value across the cycle. We achieved substantial cost-cutting, debt reduction and commercial goals during the global economic slowdown, allowing us to survive the severe downturn in aluminum pricing and demand, while positioning us for the improved business conditions observed in 2010. Financial discipline has been a priority, including the strict control of operating expenses and cash flow.

Business Strategy

Expand Our Production and Sales. Over the five years ended in 2008, we increased our primary aluminum production by 37 million pounds and we believe we will have opportunities of similar magnitude to increase production through major capital investments and debottlenecking projects in the future. During the third quarter of 2010, we announced that we had initiated steps to complete a \$38 million capital project at New Madrid. We expect the project to increase New Madrid's annual metal production by approximately 35 million pounds beginning in 2013. During 2010, we completed the initial phase of a capital project to expand capacity at New Madrid's rod mill, given strong trends in the market for rod used in conductor applications, and are evaluating a second phase which we expect will add further capacity. In St. Ann, we expect to complete a dredging project during first quarter 2011 that we expect will allow us to increase shipping volumes and lower our costs.

Pursue Opportunistic External Growth. We regularly review potential opportunities to acquire additional upstream and downstream businesses. On August 31, 2009, we completed a transaction, which we refer to as the Joint Venture Transaction, pursuant to which we became sole owner of Gramercy and St. Ann. The Joint Venture Transaction offers us the opportunity to increase our sales and subsidize our smelter operating costs. Our focused commercial activities since the closing of the Joint Venture Transaction have yielded sufficient contracted demand to support full production levels at our alumina refinery through 2012. Operating at full production volumes will allow us to better leverage the fixed costs at our refinery. The Joint Venture Transaction and subsequent increase in our alumina sales to third parties serve to increase the impact of changes in the LME price on our operating cash flow.

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Focus on Productivity Improvements. Our disciplined growth and financial performance is enabled by our comprehensive Cost-Out Reliability and Effectiveness (CORE) productivity program. Initiated in late 2008, CORE provides a framework to control costs at our production facilities. CORE projects include investing in high-return capital improvements, optimizing labor productivity and implementing projects that improve the operating and energy efficiencies of our production processes. We plan to generate \$140 million of CORE savings during the period from 2009 through 2011. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our results reflect nearly \$58 million in CORE productivity savings. Added to the \$43 million of CORE productivity savings accomplished in 2009, we have generated \$101 million of our three year \$140 million CORE program goal. The impact of CORE is evident in the cash cost of primary aluminum, which declined from \$0.81 per pound for the full year ended 2008 to \$0.77 per pound for the year ended December 31, 2009. Cash cost was \$0.71 per pound for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$0.76 for the comparable 2009 period. This significant improvement has been driven by the combination of CORE, the benefit of 100% ownership of Gramercy and St. Ann, operating efficiencies associated with higher smelter production volumes, as well as favorable price trends in some of our major cost inputs, including natural gas and caustic soda.

Maximize Cash Flow. Our ability to maintain positive cash flows from operations across the business cycle is a testimony to our strong focus on liquidity conservation and productivity. We have been able to generate significant cash flow through the prudent management of working capital, capital expenditures and operating expenses. From the date of the Apollo Acquisition through September 30, 2010, working capital reductions contributed \$117 million to cash flow from operating activities, and we will continue to target working capital efficiencies throughout our businesses without sacrificing our product availability or lead times. We have continued this keen focus on cash flow, even as market conditions have improved, requiring us to make additional investments in working capital.

Improve Capital Structure and Financial Profile. The active management of our capital structure through hedging and deleveraging has been an important component in our portfolio of growth and value creation opportunities. We will continue to view deleveraging as a possible use of available cash, and to evaluate our hedging strategy based on our financial leverage and our view of actual and forecasted commodity prices.

From the date of the Apollo Acquisition through November 24, 2010, we retired or repurchased \$749.3 million principal amount of our indebtedness. These debt reductions, which were funded with cash flow generated from our operations, gains realized from aluminum hedges, and the proceeds of our IPO led to significant equity value creation while allowing us to maintain a strong liquidity position. We currently expect to use the proceeds from this offering to repay or repurchase additional indebtedness outstanding under the Term B loan.

We also seek to mitigate our exposure to rising input costs and falling product prices. We believe that prudent and opportunistic hedging of the commodities that impact our business, including aluminum, natural gas and crude oil, allows us to protect the value of our enterprise from large and sometimes rapid commodity price

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fluctuations. At the end of September 2010, we were party to natural gas purchase swaps that covered approximately 45% of our forecasted natural gas needs through the remainder of 2010, as well as 2011 and 2012. At the end of September 2010, we had no outstanding fixed-price aluminum swaps,

Enhance Safety Performance and Continue Stable Employee Relations. We believe that maintaining employee safety and a positive working relationship with our employees are key drivers of a well performing business. We have improved our company-wide safety performance through focused procedures and training programs. In 2009, our company-wide annual number of recordable safety incidents per man hour had decreased by over 45% from 2005 levels. There have been no significant labor disruptions at any facility under our management since 1996 and we have recently successfully renegotiated agreements with our labor unions, including at St. Ann and Newport in 2008, Salisbury in 2009, and Gramercy in 2010.

Industry Overview

The aluminum industry consists broadly of upstream primary aluminum production and downstream rolled product manufacturing. Upstream production involves the power intensive process of producing primary aluminum from alumina, which is derived from the raw material bauxite. Downstream manufacturing involves the value-added process of converting primary aluminum into aluminum products, such as finstock, light gauge sheet, foil and other products.

Upstream

Following significant weakness related to the global recession and credit crisis which began in late 2007 and continued through 2009, aluminum prices have begun to recover, rising 79% through November 24, 2010 from their lows reached in February 2009. Over the medium and long term, we expect aluminum prices will be favorably impacted by demand fundamentals and supported by global smelter costs. The combination of relatively high global inventories (supported by financing arrangements in low interest rate environments), newly built capacity and the restart of idled capacity may act to limit, but not negate, the upward pressure from demand on aluminum's price in the short- to medium-term.

We believe there is support for medium and long-term sustainable price levels above current prices due to the following patterns:

global demand driven by long-term and sustained economic growth, higher standards of living and increased demand from emerging markets, especially China, India and Brazil;

substitution to aluminum away from other metals (e.g., steel and copper) due to aluminum's strength-to-weight and value-to-weight ratios, and relative price compared to other metals;

a global cost structure affected by increases in the cost of power, and barriers to entry for greenfield smelters due to high capital costs, long lead time to market, required regulatory approvals and increasing scarcity of power; and

a weaker U.S. dollar.

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(1) Harbor Intelligence as of October 29, 2010; 5 aluminum analysts most accurate from 2001 through 2009.

(2) As of November 24, 2010.

(3) As of October 28, 2010.

Global Demand. Aluminum consumption is more highly correlated to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth than other metals, suggesting that consumption growth will accelerate with global GDP growth:

Source: CRU as of November 2010

According to CRU, demand in the medium term will be driven by continued strong growth in China and in other emerging economies such as India and Brazil. Both these latter countries have strong drivers for demand from their domestic economies, and in India the process of urbanization and infrastructure development, that has been a favorable factor in China for some time, is beginning to increase demand. Prospects remain firm for Chinese demand over the medium term, with continued urbanization advancing investment goods growth and housing activity. In the developed world, CRU expects demand will continue to recover but at a relatively modest pace.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

We are a North American producer with a majority of our primary aluminum sales in the form of value-added products delivered within a one-day delivery radius of New Madrid. Therefore, while global market trends determine the LME price and impact our margins, domestic supply and demand for our value-added products also directly impact our margins. CRU estimates that primary aluminum consumption in the United States will reflect a 14 percent growth rate in 2010, followed by an additional 7 percent annually in 2011 and 2012.

According to CRU, the overall global metal surplus masks a far tighter environment for many shapes markets, such as billet, across the world, as capacity closures across Europe and North America during the downturn curtailed significant shapes capacity. According to CRU, billet premiums have risen strongly across the globe in 2010, with the trend likely to continue through much of 2011. In the U.S., premiums are expected to be supported by tariffs on extrusions imported from China for 2011.

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Substitution. Primary aluminum is a highly functional metal because of its metallurgical properties and environmentally friendly attributes, such as its light weight and recyclability.

Global trends by consumers and governments suggest a rising preference to use environmentally responsible materials, which may drive increased intensity of use for aluminum versus other heavier materials that are not as frequently recycled. For example, in the automotive industry, the amount of aluminum per vehicle has increased in recent years, helping to drive increased fuel efficiency and higher post-consumer recycling of automotive parts. In the field of electricity conductors, new power cable designs employ significantly more aluminum per cable foot in an effort to increase efficiency and conductivity. As energy and resource conservation and post-consumer recycling efforts continue to intensify, aluminum demand is expected to benefit.

Substitution opportunities for aluminum against copper are coming to the fore at the moment. Analysis by CRU indicates the price ratio between copper and aluminum has hit new highs in recent months and is set to widen further in 2011. CRU expects that in the next two years aluminum will continue to gain close to 200,000 tonnes per year from copper in wire and heat transfer applications, as aluminum offers significant weight savings as well as price competitiveness. Moreover, if price differentials get any wider aluminum could see more widespread substitution in a quicker time frame especially if energy efficiency standards rise and OEMs look to re-tool. New technologies constructed from aluminum offer opportunities.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

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Global Smelter Operating Costs. Rising global smelter costs help to place a natural floor for the aluminum metal price, which CRU estimates at the 90th percentile on the cost curve. According to CRU, for 2010 New Madrid operates in the high second quartile. A natural price floor at the 90th percentile supports meaningful cash operating margins for lower-cost producers such as New Madrid.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

According to CRU, global aluminum smelter business costs rose by \$250/tonne in 2010 compared to 2009 levels. CRU sees global business costs rising by a further \$85/tonne over in 2011, primarily due to a weaker US dollar and rising LME prices. According to CRU, for those smelters where alumina and power contracts are due for renewal, most are likely to face a significant upward shift in these input costs. A tight power market and a strengthening Chinese Renminbi are expected to continue to push Chinese smelters up the cost curve.

The bulk of smelter grade alumina is generally sold on a contract basis, with prices typically ranging from 12-16% of the LME price depending on the contract term and alumina market dynamics. The spot alumina market has improved following rationalization of high-cost alumina refinery capacity and postponement of large greenfield projects in response to record low alumina prices in the early part of 2009.

Weaker U.S. Dollar. There is a close inverse correlation between the LME price and the strength of the US Dollar compared to other currencies as the US dollar weakens, the LME price rises.

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Source: Bloomberg historical data as of November 2010

CRU projects the Chinese Renminbi to appreciate gradually against the US dollar which will lead to higher Chinese production costs in US dollars and help increase the attractiveness of imports into China.

Downstream

Profit margins in the downstream business are generally unaffected by short-term volatility in the underlying LME price. The price of any given end-product is equal to the MWTP plus a negotiated fabrication premium. These fabrication premiums are determined in large part by industry capacity utilization, which in turn is driven by supply-demand fundamentals for our product.

Our downstream business is a leading producer of foil and certain light gauge sheet products. Industry-wide, these two product groups are expected to account for approximately 1.35 billion pounds of demand in North America in 2010, representing the first year-over-year growth since 2007. According to CRU, United States end-market consumption for these product groups should continue at a 5% or greater annual growth rate through 2012.

Risk Factors

Participating in this offering involves substantial risk. Our ability to execute our strategy also is subject to certain risks. The risks described under the heading **Risk Factors** immediately following this summary may cause us not to realize the full benefits of our strengths or may cause us to be unable to successfully execute all or part of our strategy. Some of the more significant challenges and risks include the following:

our susceptibility to cyclical fluctuations in the primary aluminum industry and changes in general economic conditions;

the cost of energy and raw materials;

the risk of natural disaster that could damage our facilities;

our ability to pass through increases in our costs to our customers;

our substantial indebtedness; and

the highly competitive nature of the industry in which we operate.

Before you participate in this offering, you should carefully consider all the information in this prospectus, including matters set forth under the heading **Risk Factors**.

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Principal Stockholders

Our principal stockholders are investment funds (the Apollo Funds) affiliated with or managed by Apollo Management VI, L.P. (Apollo Management VI), including Apollo Investment Fund VI, L.P. (AIF VI) and its affiliated investment vehicles. The Apollo Funds and Apollo Management VI are affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (together with its subsidiaries, Apollo). Founded in 1990, Apollo is a leading global alternative asset manager with offices in New York, Los Angeles, London, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Singapore, Hong Kong and Mumbai. As of June 30, 2010, Apollo had assets under management of \$54.5 billion in its private equity, capital markets and real estate businesses.

Additional Information

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on March 27, 2007. The principal executive offices of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation are at 801 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 600, Franklin, TN 37067, and the telephone number there is (615) 771-5700.

We also maintain an internet site at www.norandaaluminum.com. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should not rely on any such information in making your decision whether to purchase our securities.

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SUMMARY CONDENSED HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTAL PRO FORMA FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The following tables present summary condensed historical and unaudited supplemental pro forma consolidated financial and other data of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. and summary condensed historical and unaudited supplemental pro forma consolidated financial and other data of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and with the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. and Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and their notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as the other financial information included in this prospectus.

Noranda HoldCo, Noranda AcquisitionCo and Noranda Intermediate Holding Corporation did not engage in any business or other activities prior to the Apollo Acquisition except in connection with their formation and the Apollo Transactions, as described in Business The Transactions. Accordingly, for the purposes of this prospectus, all financial and other information herein relating to periods prior to the completion of the Apollo Transactions is that of Noranda Aluminum, Inc.

The financial information for the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 includes the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. on a basis reflecting the stepped-up values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. prior to the Apollo Acquisition, but subsequent to the Xstrata Acquisition, and is referred to as Predecessor. The financial information for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and as of December 31, 2007, and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and as of September 30, 2010 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 includes the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation on a basis reflecting the impact of the purchase allocation of the Apollo Acquisition, and is referred to as Successor.

The consolidated statements of operations and cash flow data for the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The financial information as of September 30, 2010 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The consolidated statement of operations data for nine months ended September 30, 2009 is labeled as adjusted and reflects revised comparative information for prior periods related to the Joint Venture Transaction, including recording a gain on business combination (\$120.3 million), decreased depreciation expense (\$0.3 million), decreased cost of goods sold related to inventory step-downs (\$2.0 million), decreased equity in net loss of investments in affiliates (\$0.7 million loss) and the related tax effects of \$0.2 million. These adjustments have no impact on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, but only represent a reclassification of earnings from fourth quarter 2009 to third quarter 2009 as required by Accounting Standards Codification 805, Business Combinations.

The unaudited supplemental pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 is based on the historical consolidated statement of operations for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and the Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and gives effect to the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend as if they had occurred on January 1, 2007.

The unaudited supplemental pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data is for informational purposes only and does not purport to present what our results of operations would have been if the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend had occurred as of the date indicated, nor does it project our results of operations for any future period. Furthermore, this data does not reflect any additional costs necessary to operate as a stand-alone company. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources.

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	Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾ Predecessor and Successor		Successor		
	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2007	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	As of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010
(in millions, except per share data and where noted)					
Statement of Operations Data⁽²⁾:					
Sales	\$ 1,395.1	\$ 1,266.4	\$ 769.9	540.6	950.6
Operating costs and expenses					
Cost of sales	1,205.3	1,122.7	779.9	564.3	830.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	56.5	73.8	75.6	51.7	92.1
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment		25.5	108.0	43.0	
Excess insurance proceeds			(43.5)	(43.5)	
Other (recoveries) charges, net	(0.5)				
	1,261.3	1,222.0	920.0	615.5	922.2
Operating income (loss)	133.8	44.4	(150.1)	(74.9)	28.5
Other expenses (income)					
Interest expense, net	106.8	88.0	53.6	42.6	25.0
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	44.1	69.9	(111.8)	(104.1)	(44.0)
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(11.5)	(7.7)	79.7	79.7	
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	2.2	1.2	(211.2)	(193.2)	(1.0)
Gain on business combination			(120.3)	(120.3)	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7.8)	(107.0)	160.0	220.5	48.4
Income tax expense (benefit)	1.7	(32.9)	58.6	62.4	16.4
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (9.5)	\$ (74.1)	\$ 101.4	\$ 158.1	\$ 32.0
Net income (loss) per share					
Basic	\$ (0.22)	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.65
Diluted	\$ (0.22)	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding					
Basic	43.07	43.44	43.53	43.50	49.42
Diluted	43.07	43.44	43.53	43.50	50.31
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.35	\$	\$	\$
Balance Sheet Data⁽⁴⁾:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75.6	\$ 184.7	\$ 167.2		33.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	657.8	599.6	745.5		713.4
Total assets	1,650.5	1,936.2	1,697.6		1,389.2
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽⁵⁾	1,151.7	1,346.6	951.7		533.1
Common stock subject to redemption		2.0	2.0		2.0
Shareholders' equity	(0.1)	36.6	92.2		157.6
Working capital ⁽⁶⁾	211.5	336.0	388.0		183.1
Cash Flow Data:					
Operating activities		65.5	220.4	230.4	249.9
Investing activities		(51.1)	(24.0)	(9.6)	(40.2)
Financing activities		94.7	(214.0)	(149.1)	(344.0)
Financial and Other Data:					
EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾		\$ 79.2	\$ 307.0	\$ 329.2	\$ 149.5
Average realized Midwest Transaction Price ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.75	\$ 1.02

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Net cash cost for primary aluminum (per pound shipped) ⁽¹¹⁾	\$	0.81	\$	0.77	\$	0.76	\$	0.71
Shipments:								
Third party shipments:								
Bauxite (kMts) ⁽⁹⁾				482.9		145.0		1,392.7
Alumina (kMts) ⁽⁹⁾				245.0		103.5		507.3
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	523.4		509.5	291.4		221.9		310.5
Flat rolled products (pounds, in millions)	371.6 ⁽¹⁰⁾		346.1	309.3		235.3		267.7
Intersegment shipments:								
Bauxite (kMts) ⁽⁹⁾				835.1		165.9		1,920.1
Alumina (kMts) ⁽⁹⁾				116.5		17.1		354.0
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	31.2		80.4	60.2		34.4		97.5
	<i>See accompanying notes</i>							

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	Predecessor	Successor
	Period from	Period from
	January 1,	May 18,
	2007 to	2007 to
	May 17,	December 31,
	2007	2007
	and as of	and as of
	December 31,	December 31,
	2007	2007
(in millions, except per share data and where noted)		
Statement of Operations Data:		
Sales	\$ 527.7	\$ 867.4
Operating costs and expenses		
Cost of sales	424.5	768.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16.8	39.2
Other (recoveries) charges, net		(0.5)
	441.3	806.7
Operating income	86.4	60.7
Other expenses (income)		
Interest expense, net	6.2	65.0
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	56.6	(12.5)
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	(4.3)	(7.3)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase		2.2
Income before income taxes	27.9	13.3
Income tax expense	13.6	5.1
Net income for the period	\$ 14.3	\$ 8.2
Net income per share ⁽³⁾		
Basic		\$ 0.19
Diluted		\$ 0.19
Weighted-average shares outstanding		
Basic		43.21
Diluted		43.33
Cash dividends declared per common share		\$ 5.00
Balance sheet data:		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 75.6
Property, plant and equipment, net		657.8
Total assets		1,650.5
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽⁵⁾		1,151.7
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		(0.1)
Working capital ⁽⁶⁾		211.5
Cash flow data:		
Operating activities	\$ 41.2	\$ 160.8
Investing activities	5.1	(1,197.7)
Financing activities	(83.7)	1,112.5
Financial and other data:		
EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 63.8	\$ 148.0
Average realized Midwest Transaction Price ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.21
Net cash cost for primary aluminum (per pound shipped) ⁽¹¹⁾	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.76
Shipments (pounds in millions):		
Primary aluminum products:		
External aluminum	202.3	321.1

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Intersegment aluminum	12.1	19.1
Total aluminum shipments	214.4	340.2
Flat rolled products	135.6 ⁽¹⁰⁾	236.0 ⁽¹⁰⁾

See accompanying notes

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- (1) Pro forma financial data is presented. See table on following page for historical financial data. For a reconciliation of the pro forma financial data to the historical financial data, see Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.
- (2) Figures may not add due to rounding.
- (3) Net income (loss) per share is not presented for the Predecessor period because Noranda was a wholly owned subsidiary during that period.
- (4) Historical balance sheet data is presented.
- (5) Long-term debt includes long-term debt due to related parties and to third parties, including current installments of long-term debt. For the Successor period long-term debt does not include issued and undrawn letters of credit under the existing \$242.7 million revolving credit facility.
- (6) Working capital is defined as current assets net of current liabilities.
- (7) EBITDA represents net income (loss) before income taxes, net interest expense and depreciation and amortization. We have provided EBITDA herein because we believe it provides investors with additional information to measure our performance. We use EBITDA as one criterion for evaluating our performance relative to our peers. We believe that EBITDA is an operating performance measure, and not a liquidity measure, that provides investors and analysts with a measure of operating results unaffected by differences in capital structures, capital investment cycles and ages of related assets among otherwise comparable companies.

EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP), and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies in our industry. EBITDA should not be considered in isolation from or as an alternative to net income, operating income (loss) or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

For example, EBITDA excludes certain tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available to us; does not reflect any cash requirements for the assets being depreciated and amortized that may have to be replaced in the future; does not reflect capital cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and does not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our indebtedness.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Predecessor			Successor		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
Net income (loss)	\$ 14.3	\$ 8.2	\$ (74.1)	\$ 101.4	\$ 158.1	\$ 32.0	
Income tax expense (benefit)	13.6	5.1	(32.9)	58.6	62.4	16.4	
Interest expense, net	6.2	65.0	88.0	53.6	42.6	25.0	
Depreciation and amortization	29.7	69.7	98.2	93.4	66.1	76.1	

EBITDA	\$ 63.8	\$ 148.0	\$ 79.2	\$ 307.0	\$ 329.2	\$ 149.5
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- (8) The price for primary aluminum consists of two components: the price quoted for primary aluminum ingot on the LME and the Midwest transaction premium, a premium to LME price reflecting domestic market dynamics as well as the cost of shipping and warehousing, the sum of which is known as the Midwest Transaction Price. As a majority of our value-added products are sold at the prior month's MWTP, we calculate a realized MWTP which reflects the specific pricing of sale transactions in each period.

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- (9) External alumina and bauxite shipments (in kilometric tonnes, or kMts) are recorded subsequent to the August 31, 2009 Joint Venture Transaction. Additionally, from time-to-time, the New Madrid smelter sells excess alumina. During 2009, the smelter sold 52.3 kMts of excess alumina to third parties and the refinery sold 192.7 kMts of alumina to external customers. One metric tonne represents 2,204.6 pounds. For the year ended December 31, 2009, our sales included 540.1 million pounds of alumina sold to third parties, and 1.1 billion pounds of bauxite sold to third parties.
- (10) For purposes of comparability to other periods, brokered metal sales are excluded because the related metal was sold without fabrication premiums. Brokered metal sales excluded were \$8.1 million for the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, and \$43.2 million for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007.
- (11) Unit net cash cost for primary aluminum per pound represents our costs of producing commodity grade aluminum net of value-added and Midwest premiums on primary aluminum sales, and alumina and bauxite sales to external customers. We have provided unit net cash cost per pound of aluminum shipped because we believe it provides investors with additional information to measure our operating performance. Unit net cash cost per pound is positively or negatively impacted by changes in primary aluminum, alumina and bauxite production and sales volumes, natural gas and oil related costs, seasonality in our electrical contract rates, and increases or decreases in other production related costs.

Unit net cash cost is not a measure of financial performance under U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies in our industry. Unit net cash cost per pound shipped should not be considered in isolation from or as an alternative to any performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Unit net cash cost per pound shipped has limitations as an analytical tool and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results under U.S. GAAP.

The following table summarizes our unit net cash cost for primary aluminum for the periods presented:

	Predecessor		Successor			
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$
Total cash cost (in millions)	158.8	259.3	478.2	269.6	194.8	290.1
Total primary aluminum products shipments (pounds in millions)	214.4	340.2	589.9	351.6	256.3	408.1
Net cash cost per pound for primary aluminum ^(a)	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.77	0.76	0.71

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The following table reconciles cost of sales to cash cost for primary aluminum for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Predecessor			Successor		
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Bauxite cost of sales				32.9	8.7	69.9
Alumina refining cost of sales				91.1	21.6	247.4
Primary aluminum products cost of sales	203.5	356.8	623.0	384.6	292.9	400.5
Flat rolled products cost of sales	237.9	432.7	597.5	369.0	273.8	371.1
Intersegment cost of sales	(16.9)	(21.5)	(97.8)	(97.7)	(32.7)	(258.8)
Total cost of sales	424.5	768.0	1,122.7	779.9	564.3	830.1
Upstream cost of sales	203.5	356.8	623.0	384.6	292.9	400.5
LIFO and lower of cost or market adjustments ^(b)	(0.7)	2.5	(30.5)	6.5	3.7	(0.3)
Fabrication premium ^(c)	(18.1)	(27.3)	(40.5)	(31.6)	(24.1)	(27.4)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(21.4)	(52.5)	(72.0)	(52.4)	(46.6)	(36.4)
Alumina and bauxite impact ^(d)	(8.6)	(13.6)	(13.1)	(20.3)	(8.6)	(56.0)
Selling, general and administrative expenses ^(e)	4.4	7.7	12.4	9.0	7.2	12.2
External alumina ^(f)				(14.2)	(14.2)	
Other ^(g)	(0.3)	(14.3)	(1.1)	(12.0)	(15.5)	(2.5)
Total upstream cash cost of primary aluminum	158.8	259.3	478.2	269.6	194.8	290.1

- (a) During 2009, we refined our cash cost calculation methodologies to reflect an adjusted EBITDA based calculation (see the **Covenant Compliance** section for a full description and reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA). As a result, 2008 figures may not tie to cash costs as presented in 2008 filings. We did not revise the calculation of cash cost for periods prior to 2008 as the effect is immaterial.
- (b) Reflects the conversion from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of inventory costing, including removing the effects of adjustments to reflect the lower of cost or market value.
- (c) Our value-added products, such as billet, rod and foundry, earn a fabrication premium over the MWTP. To allow comparison of our upstream per unit costs to the MWTP, we net the fabrication premium in determining upstream cash costs for primary aluminum.
- (d) Our upstream business is fully integrated from bauxite mined by St. Ann to alumina produced by Gramercy to primary aluminum metal manufactured by our aluminum smelter in New Madrid, Missouri. To reflect the underlying economics of the vertically integrated upstream business, this adjustment reflects the favorable impact that third-party joint venture sales have on our upstream cash cost for primary aluminum as well as post-integration intercompany alumina cost of sales eliminations.
- (e) Represents certain selling, general and administrative expenses which management believes are a component of upstream cash costs for primary aluminum, but which are not included in cost of goods.
- (f) Represents the impact of sales of excess alumina from New Madrid, as the cash costs presented are for primary aluminum only.
- (g) Reflects various other cost adjustments, such as the elimination of the effects of any intercompany profit in inventory, derivative cash settlements and non-cash pension and accretion.

Table of Contents**Covenant Compliance**

Upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, we could be required to repay or refinance our indebtedness. In addition, certain covenants contained in our debt agreements restrict our ability to take certain actions (including incurring additional secured or unsecured debt, expanding borrowings under existing term loan facilities, paying dividends and engaging in mergers, acquisitions and certain other investments) unless we meet certain standards in respect of the ratio of our Adjusted EBITDA, calculated on a trailing four-quarter basis, to our fixed charges (the fixed-charge coverage ratio) or the ratio of our senior secured net debt to our Adjusted EBITDA, calculated on a trailing four-quarter basis (the net senior secured leverage ratio). Furthermore, our ability to take certain actions, including paying dividends and making acquisitions and certain other investments, depends on the amounts available for such actions under the applicable covenants, which amounts accumulate with reference to our Adjusted EBITDA, and in some cases our net income, on a quarterly basis. We meet all financial ratio thresholds as of September 30, 2010. See Description of Certain Indebtedness.

The minimum or maximum ratio levels set forth in our covenants as conditions to our undertaking certain actions and our actual performance are summarized below:

	Financial Ratio Relevant to Covenants	Covenant Threshold	December 31, 2008	Actual December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾	September 30, 2010
Noranda HoldCo:					
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014 (HoldCo Notes ⁽³⁾)	Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	Minimum 1.75 to 1.0	2.5 to 1	1.6 to 1	
Noranda AcquisitionCo:					
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 (AcquisitionCo Notes ⁽³⁾)	Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	Minimum 2.0 to 1.0	3.2 to 1	2.1 to 1	4.5 to 1
Term B loan and revolving credit facility leverage ratio ⁽⁴⁾	Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio	Maximum 3.0 to 1.0 ⁽⁵⁾	1.9 to 1	3.5 to 1	0.9 to 1

- (1) For purposes of measuring Adjusted EBITDA in order to compute the ratios, pro forma effect is given to the Joint Venture Transaction as if it had occurred at the beginning of the trailing four-quarter period. Fixed charges are the sum of consolidated interest expenses and all cash dividend payments in respect of preferred stock. In measuring interest expense for the ratio, pro forma effect is given to any repayment or issuance of debt as if such transaction occurred at the beginning of the trailing four-quarter period. For Noranda HoldCo and Noranda AcquisitionCo, the pro forma impact of the Joint Venture Transaction on Adjusted EBITDA for the four quarters ended December 31, 2009 was \$15.6 million.
- (2) During second quarter 2010, we repurchased all outstanding HoldCo Notes; therefore, the ratio as of September 30, 2010 is not included. For Noranda HoldCo, fixed charges on a pro forma basis (giving effect to debt repayments) for the four quarters ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 were \$94.7 million and \$72.0 million, respectively.
- (3) For Noranda AcquisitionCo, fixed charges on a pro forma basis (giving effect to debt repayments) for the four quarters ended December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010 were \$73.4 million, \$53.9 million and \$42.4 million, respectively.
- (4) As used in calculating this ratio, senior secured net debt means the amount outstanding under our term B loan and the revolving credit facility, plus other first-lien secured debt (of which we have none as of December 31, 2009), less unrestricted cash and permitted investments (as defined under our senior secured credit facilities). At December 31, 2008, senior secured debt was \$618.5 million and unrestricted cash and permitted investments amounted to \$160.6 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$457.9 million. At December 31, 2009, senior secured debt was \$544.0 million and unrestricted cash and permitted

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investments aggregated \$145.8 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$398.2 million. At September 30, 2010, senior secured debt was \$200.6 million and unrestricted cash and permitted investments were \$26.2 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$174.4 million.

(5) The maximum ratio was 2.75 to 1 until December 31, 2008 and changed to 3.0 to 1 on January 1, 2009. Our debt agreements do not require us to maintain any financial performance metric or ratio in order to avoid a default.

As used herein, Adjusted EBITDA (which is defined as EBITDA in our debt agreements) means net income before income taxes, net interest expense and depreciation and amortization, adjusted to eliminate related party management fees, business optimization expenses and restructuring charges, certain charges resulting from the use of purchase accounting and other specified items of income or expense.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under U.S. GAAP, and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies in our industry. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation from or as an alternative to net income, income from continuing operations, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. For example, Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available to us; does not reflect any cash requirements for the assets being depreciated and amortized that may have to be replaced in the future; does not reflect capital cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and does not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our indebtedness. Adjusted EBITDA also includes incremental stand-alone costs and adds back non-cash hedging gains and losses, and certain other non-cash charges that are deducted in calculating net income. However, these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict. In addition, certain of these expenses can represent the reduction of cash that could be used for other corporate purposes. You should not consider our Adjusted EBITDA as an alternative to operating or net income, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as an indicator of our operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as an indicator of our cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

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The following table reconciles net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Net income (loss) for the period	22.5	(74.1)	101.4	(24.7)	158.1	32.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	18.7	(32.9)	58.6	12.6	62.4	16.4
Interest expense, net	71.2	88.0	53.6	36.0	42.6	25.0
Depreciation and amortization	99.4	98.2	86.6	103.4	59.3	76.1
Joint Venture EBITDA ^(a)	15.3	13.2	8.0		8.0	
LIFO adjustment ^(b)	(5.6)	(11.9)	26.0	1.1	25.2	0.3
LCM adjustment ^(c)	14.3	37.0	(43.4)	(10.3)	(35.4)	(2.3)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	2.2	1.2	(211.2)	(19.0)	(193.2)	(1.0)
New Madrid power outage ^(d)			(30.6)		(30.6)	
Charges related to termination of derivatives			17.9	9.1	17.8	9.0
Non-cash hedging gains and losses ^{(e)(f)}	54.0	47.0	(86.1)	(46.8)	(80.2)	(40.9)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment		25.5	108.0	65.0	43.0	
Joint Venture impairment			80.3		80.3	
Gain on business combination			(120.3)		(120.3)	
Purchase accounting ^(g)			8.9	0.4	6.5	(2.0)
Incremental stand-alone costs ^(h)	(2.7)					
Other items, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6
Adjusted EBITDA	309.3	234.9	98.3	190.8	68.7	161.2

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The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Cash flow from operating activities	202.0	65.5	220.4	239.9	230.4	249.9
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.5)	(5.3)	(9.3)	(5.4)	(7.3)	(3.4)
Gain (loss) on hedging activities	(44.0)	(47.0)	68.9	38.1	63.1	32.3
Settlements from hedge terminations, net			(120.8)	(165.7)	(119.7)	(164.6)
Insurance proceeds applied to capital expenditures			11.5		11.5	
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	11.7	7.7	0.7		0.7	
Stock compensation expense	(3.8)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(4.6)	(1.1)	(4.2)
Changes in deferred charges and other assets	8.4	(7.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	8.4	8.7
Changes in pension and other long-term liabilities	0.6	(0.2)	2.9	22.2	(32.0)	(12.7)
Changes in asset and liabilities, net	(61.9)	(28.3)	(21.2)	26.5	(15.9)	31.8
Income tax expense (benefit)	35.5	40.5	0.9	17.5	(16.6)	
Interest expense, net	66.0	82.9	12.1	5.3	17.5	10.7
Joint Venture EBITDA ^(a)	15.3	13.2	8.0		8.0	
LIFO adjustment ^(b)	(5.6)	(11.9)	26.0	1.1	25.2	0.3
LCM adjustment ^(c)	14.3	37.0	(43.4)	(10.3)	(35.4)	(2.3)
New Madrid power outage ^(d)			(30.6)		(30.6)	
Non-cash hedging gains and losses ^{(e)(f)}	54.0	47.0	(86.1)	(46.8)	(80.2)	(40.9)
Charges related to termination of derivatives			17.9	9.1	17.8	9.0
Purchase accounting ^(g)			8.9	0.4	6.5	(2.0)
Incremental stand-alone costs ^(h)	(2.7)					
Insurance proceeds applied to depreciation expense			(6.8)		(6.8)	
Other items, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6
Adjusted EBITDA	309.3	234.9	98.3	190.8	68.7	161.2

- (a) Prior to the consummation of the Joint Venture Transaction on August 31, 2009, our reported Adjusted EBITDA includes 50% of the net income of Gramercy and St. Ann. To reflect the underlying economics of the vertically integrated upstream business, this adjustment eliminates the following components of equity income to reflect 50% of the EBITDA of the joint ventures, for the following aggregated periods (in millions):

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Depreciation and amortization	12.4	16.0	8.7		8.7	
Net tax expense	3.2	(2.7)	(0.7)		(0.7)	
Interest income	(0.3)	(0.1)				

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Total joint venture EBITDA adjustments	15.3	13.2	8.0	8.0
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- (b) Our New Madrid smelter and downstream facilities use the LIFO method of inventory accounting for financial reporting and tax purposes. This adjustment restates net income to the FIFO method by eliminating LIFO expenses related to inventory held at the New Madrid smelter and downstream facilities. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are stated at lower of weighted average cost or market, and are not subject to the LIFO adjustment.
- (c) Reflects adjustments to reduce inventory to the lower of cost (adjusted for purchase accounting) or market value.
- (d) Represents the portion of the insurance settlement used for claim-related capital expenditures.
- (e) We use derivative financial instruments to mitigate effects of fluctuations in aluminum and natural gas prices. This adjustment eliminates the non-cash gains and losses resulting from fair market value changes of aluminum swaps, but does not affect the following cash settlements (received)/paid (in millions):

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(10.7)	5.3	(93.1)	(42.3)	(75.0)	(24.2)
Aluminum swaps variable-price	3.0	8.0	23.8	0.8	22.2	(0.8)
Natural gas swaps		3.7	31.8	23.8	24.3	16.3
Interest rate swaps		6.0	11.9	12.8	4.7	5.6
Total	(7.7)	23.0	(25.6)	(4.9)	(23.8)	(3.1)

The previous table presents fixed-price aluminum swap cash settlement amounts net of early termination discounts totalling \$17.9 million in 2009 and \$4.1 million through September 30, 2010.

- (f) During third quarter 2010, we revised our previous interpretation of the definition of non-cash hedge gains in the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our notes. We believe the revised interpretation is more consistent with the spirit of those agreements as they pertain to non-cash items. As such, we excluded from the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA cash gains from hedge monetization of \$30.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The exclusion of this gain would not have caused us to fall below the required thresholds of restrictive covenants as of June 30, 2010.
- (g) Represents impact from inventory step-up and other adjustments arising from adjusting assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Joint Venture Transaction to their fair values.
- (h) Reflects (i) the incremental insurance, audit and other administrative costs on a stand-alone basis, net of certain corporate overheads allocated by the former parent that we no longer expect to incur on a go-forward basis and (ii) the elimination of income from administrative and treasury services provided by Noranda Aluminum, Inc.'s former parent and its affiliates that are no longer provided.

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(i) Other items, net, consist of the following (in millions):

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Sponsor fees	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	1.5	13.5
Pension expense non-cash portion	0.2	3.8	8.1	8.0	6.0	5.9
Employee compensation items	10.4	5.4	1.8	4.9	1.4	4.5
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.7	8.6	7.3	5.5	5.2	3.4
Interest rate swap		6.0	11.9	12.8	4.7	5.6
Consulting and non-recurring fees	4.9	9.3	5.6	7.3	3.7	5.4
Restructuring-project renewal		7.4	(0.2)	7.9		8.1
Other	1.8	1.2	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.2
Total	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this prospectus before investing in our common stock, or deciding whether you will or will not participate in this offering. The risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently view to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In such a case, you may lose part or all of your original investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry and prevent us from servicing our debt.

We have substantial indebtedness. As of November 24, 2010, our total indebtedness was \$542.0 million. Based on the amount of indebtedness outstanding and interest rates at November 24, 2010, our annualized cash interest expense would be approximately \$19.3 million, all of which represents interest expense on floating-rate obligations (and thus is subject to increase in the event interest rates were to rise), prior to any consideration of the impact of interest rate swaps. Of this amount, we have the right under the applicable indebtedness to pay approximately \$15.2 million by issuing additional indebtedness rather than in cash. We issued additional indebtedness as payment for our interest due May 15, 2010 and November 15, 2010. Further, we have notified the trustee for bondholders of the AcquisitionCo Notes of our election to pay the May 15, 2011 interest payments by issuing additional indebtedness. In the event we continue to exercise such right, our debt will increase further. Our subsidiaries' ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on their and our debt depends on a range of economic, competitive and business factors, many of which are outside their and our control. Our subsidiaries' inability to generate cash flow sufficient to satisfy their and our debt obligations, or to refinance their and our obligations on commercially reasonable terms, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and could require us and our subsidiaries to do one or more of the following:

raise additional capital through debt or equity issuances or both;

cancel or scale back current and future business initiatives; or

sell businesses or properties.

Our and our subsidiaries' substantial indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness;

limiting our ability to borrow money for our working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or other corporate purposes;

requiring our subsidiaries to dedicate a substantial portion of their cash flow to payments on their and our indebtedness, which will reduce the amount of cash flow available for working capital, capital expenditures, product development and other corporate requirements;

increasing our vulnerability to general economic and industry conditions;

placing us at a competitive disadvantage to our less leveraged competitors;

limiting our ability to respond to business opportunities; and

subjecting us and our subsidiaries to restrictive covenants, which, if we and our subsidiaries fail to comply with, could result in an event of default under their and our debt which, if not cured or waived, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Restrictive covenants under the indenture governing our AcquisitionCo Notes and our senior secured credit facilities may adversely affect our operational flexibility.

The indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes and our senior secured credit facilities contain, and any future indebtedness we incur may contain, a number of restrictive covenants that will impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, including restrictions on our and our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur or guarantee additional debt;

pay dividends or make distributions to our stockholders;

repurchase or redeem capital stock;

make loans, capital expenditures, acquisitions or investments;

sell assets including stock of subsidiaries;

create or incur liens;

merge or consolidate with other companies or transfer all or substantially all of our assets;

enter into transactions with our affiliates; and

engage in certain business activities.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business, and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs.

A failure to comply with the covenants contained in our senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes or any future indebtedness could result in an event of default under the senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes or such future indebtedness, which, if not cured or waived, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The events of default contained in our existing indebtedness are customary for senior secured credit facilities and indentures of companies similar to the Company. Certain of such events of default—generally, defaults based on volitional acts that violate prohibitions on our taking certain actions such as incurring debt or paying dividends beyond permitted amounts—are not subject to notice or cure periods. In the event of any default under the senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes or any future indebtedness, our and our subsidiaries' debt holders and lenders:

will not be required to lend any additional amounts to us and our subsidiaries;

could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be due and payable;

may have the ability to require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings; or

may prevent us and our subsidiaries from making debt service payments under our and our subsidiaries' other agreements, any of which could result in an event of default under such agreements.

See Description of Certain Indebtedness.

Despite our substantial indebtedness, we and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur significantly more debt. This could increase the risks associated with our substantial leverage, including our ability to service our indebtedness.

The indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes and our senior secured credit facilities contain restrictions on our and/or our subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness. These restrictions are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. Accordingly, we and our subsidiaries could incur significant additional indebtedness in the

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future, much of which could constitute secured or senior indebtedness. The more leveraged we and our subsidiaries become, the more we and our subsidiaries, and in turn our security holders, become exposed to the risks described above under **Our substantial indebtedness**, which could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry and prevent us from servicing our debt.

Our variable-rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our annual debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Substantially all of our and our subsidiaries' indebtedness, including the AcquisitionCo Notes and borrowings under the senior secured credit facilities, are subject to variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. See **Description of Certain Indebtedness**. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase, resulting in a reduction of our net income, even though the amount borrowed remained the same. As of November 24, 2010, our outstanding indebtedness was \$542.0 million. Based on this amount of indebtedness, if interest rates remained at November 24, 2010 levels, our annualized cash interest expense would be approximately \$19.3 million, all of which represents interest expense on floating-rate obligations (and thus is subject to increase in the event interest rates rise), prior to any consideration of the impact of interest rate swaps. A 1% increase in the interest rate would increase our annual interest expense by \$5.4 million, prior to any consideration of the impact of interest rate swaps.

Cyclical fluctuations in the primary aluminum industry cause variability in our earnings and cash flows.

Our operating results depend on the market for primary aluminum, a cyclical commodity with prices subject to global market forces of supply and demand and other related factors. Such factors include speculative activities by market participants, production activities by competitors, political and economic conditions, and production costs in major production regions. A substantial increase in primary aluminum production capacity could further affect prices. Prices have been historically volatile. Over the past ten years, the average daily LME settlement price has ranged from a low of \$0.52 per pound in 1999 to a high of \$1.49 per pound in July 2008.

Beginning in the second half of 2008, global economic contraction severely impacted the aluminum industry. Driven by significant weakness in end-use markets such as housing and transportation, aluminum prices experienced a profound decline. During that contraction, the monthly average LME price dropped from a peak of \$1.49 in July 2008, to a low of \$0.57 in February 2009. The decline in LME price to levels at which our production cash costs were higher than our primary metal selling prices had a significant negative impact on our operating results. Though LME prices have risen to \$1.02 as of November 24, 2010, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by significant declines in LME prices in the future.

Although we have at times hedged our exposure to the volatility of LME prices since the Apollo Acquisition we currently have no such hedges in place. If we do not undertake further hedging activities, we will continue to have price risk with respect to the unhedged portion of our primary aluminum shipments. A prolonged downturn in prices for primary aluminum could significantly reduce the amount of cash available to us to meet our current obligations and fund our long-term business strategies. In addition, we may enter into new hedging arrangements in the future, which may not be beneficial, depending on subsequent LME price changes, and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are under no obligation under our senior secured credit facilities, our AcquisitionCo Notes or otherwise to enter into further hedging arrangements. Future market prices for aluminum could decline materially, reducing our revenues and cash flows. For additional information regarding our hedging activities, see **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**.

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Our significant cost components, specifically our supply of alumina, which we own, and our New Madrid power contract are not tied to the LME price of aluminum. As a result, as the LME price decreases, we are at a competitive disadvantage to non-integrated primary aluminum producers and our profit margins are reduced which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A continued or renewed downturn in general economic conditions, as well as a downturn in the end-use markets for certain of our products, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A global recession and credit crisis began in late 2007 and continued through much of 2009. This crisis substantially impacted our upstream and downstream businesses. While the global market for our primary aluminum products has meaningfully recovered from its trough in early 2009 and the markets for our downstream products stabilized in the second half of 2009, a renewed decline in either the global primary aluminum market or the North American rolled products markets would have a negative impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Historically, global supply and demand for primary aluminum have fluctuated in part due to general economic and market conditions in the United States and other major global economies, including China. In addition, certain end-use markets for our rolled products, such as the housing, construction and transportation industries, experience demand cycles that are correlated to the general economic environment. Economic downturns in regional and global economies or a decrease in manufacturing activity in industries such as construction, packaging and consumer goods, all of which are sensitive to a number of factors outside our control, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Losses caused by disruptions in the supply of electrical power could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to losses associated with equipment shutdowns, which may be caused by the loss or interruption of electrical power to our facilities due to unusually high demand, blackouts, equipment failure, natural disasters or other catastrophic events. We use large amounts of electricity to produce primary aluminum, and any loss of power that causes an equipment shutdown can result in the hardening or freezing of molten aluminum in the pots where it is produced. If this occurs, we may experience significant losses if the pots are damaged and require repair or replacement, a process that could limit or shut down our production operations for a prolonged period of time.

During the week of January 26, 2009, power supply to our New Madrid smelter was interrupted numerous times because of a severe ice storm in Southeastern Missouri, causing a loss of approximately 75% of the smelter capacity. Although the smelter returned to full operations by March 31, 2010, there can be no assurance that we will not ultimately experience shorter pot lives or higher failure rates as a result of damage from the equipment shutdown.

Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance to mitigate losses resulting from catastrophic events, we may be required to pay significant amounts under the deductible provisions of those insurance policies. In addition, our coverage may not be sufficient to cover all losses, or may not address all causes of loss or cover certain events. Certain of our insurance policies do not cover any losses we may incur if our suppliers are unable to provide us with power during periods of unusually high demand.

Our operations consume substantial amounts of energy and our profitability may decline if energy costs rise.

Electricity and natural gas are essential to our businesses, which are energy intensive. The costs of these resources can vary widely and unpredictably. The factors that affect our energy costs tend to be specific to each of our facilities. Electricity is the largest cost component at our New Madrid smelter and is a key factor to our long-term competitive position in the primary aluminum business. We have a power purchase agreement with Ameren Missouri, Missouri's largest electric utility (Ameren), pursuant to which we have agreed to purchase substantially all of New Madrid's electricity through May 2020. Ameren may increase the rates it charges its customers, including Noranda, with the approval of the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC).

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On June 21, 2010, the MoPSC ruled on the power rate case filed by Ameren on July 24, 2009. The MoPSC's ruling resulted in no significant change to the base electricity rate for the New Madrid smelter. The fuel adjustment clause resulted in additional fuel charges of \$1.7 million recorded in cost of goods sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We anticipate the fourth quarter 2010 impact of the fuel adjustment clause to be approximately \$3.4 million. We are not able to predict these fuel adjustment charges, as they are dependent on Ameren's fuel costs and off system sales volume and prices. On September 3, 2010, Ameren filed a new rate case with the MoPSC seeking an 11% base rate increase. We expect a ruling on this request by July 29, 2011. The outcome of the rate case or any future rate cases Ameren may initiate could materially and adversely affect the competitiveness and long-term viability of our smelter as well as our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Electricity is also a key cost component at our rolling mill facilities. Electricity is purchased through medium-term contracts at industrial rates from regional utilities supplied through local distributors. If we are unable to obtain power at affordable rates upon expiration of these contracts, we may be forced to curtail or idle a portion of our production capacity, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Natural gas is the largest cost component at our Gramercy refinery and a key cost component at our rolling mill facilities. Our Gramercy refinery has contracts to guarantee secure supply from two suppliers at an index-based price. Our downstream business purchases natural gas on the open market. The price of natural gas can be particularly volatile. As a result, our natural gas costs may fluctuate dramatically, and we may not be able to mitigate the effect of higher natural gas costs on our cost of sales. Any substantial increases in energy costs could cause our operating costs to increase and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We entered into financial swaps to offset changes in natural gas prices related to only approximately 45% of our expected usage from 2010 through 2012. We will continue to have price risk with respect to the unhedged portion of our natural gas purchases. In addition, our actual future usage may be higher or lower than we estimated. As a result of these factors, our hedging activities may be less effective than expected in reducing the economic variability of our future costs.

Fuel is a substantial component of the cost structure at our St. Ann bauxite mining operation. Our fuel is provided under an indexed-based contract linked to the price of oil. Our fuel costs at St. Ann may fluctuate, and we may not be able to mitigate the effect of higher fuel costs. Changes in the index will have an impact on our cost structure. Any increases in fuel costs could cause our operating costs to increase and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may encounter increases in the cost of raw materials, which could cause our cost of goods sold to increase, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows and limiting our operating flexibility.

We require substantial amounts of raw materials in our business. These raw materials consist principally of bauxite, alumina, primary aluminum, recycled aluminum and aluminum scrap; however, pricing volatility of other raw materials, including carbon products and caustic soda, may have a significant impact on our costs. If raw material prices increase we may not be able to pass on the entire cost of the increases to our customers or offset fully the effects of high raw materials costs through productivity improvements, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Beginning in fourth quarter 2008 and continuing through second quarter 2009, the cost of alumina purchased from the Gramercy refinery exceeded the spot prices of alumina available from other sources. We may not be able to decrease Gramercy's production in response to changes in market forces and any such decreases will increase our unit costs and limit our ability to fully recover fixed costs. We may be forced to sell excess alumina at market prices that could be substantially lower than our cash cost of production, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We generally sell 35-40% of St. Ann's bauxite production to Sherwin Alumina Company pursuant to a contract that extends through 2012. Margins from these sales effectively reduce the net cost of bauxite to Gramercy. In the event the third-party purchaser is unable to honor that contract, the net cost of our bauxite could increase, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Prices for the raw materials used by our downstream business, including primary aluminum, recycled aluminum and alloying elements, are subject to continuous volatility and may increase from time to time. Our sales are generally made on the basis of a margin over metal price, but if raw material costs other than metal increase we may not be able to pass on the entire cost of the increases to our customers or offset fully the effects of high raw materials costs through productivity improvements, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, a sustained material increase in raw materials prices may cause some of our customers to substitute other materials for our products.

We may be unable to continue to compete successfully in the highly competitive markets in which we operate.

We are engaged in a highly competitive industry. We compete with a number of large, well-established companies in each of the markets in which we operate. Our primary aluminum products segment competes with a large number of other value-added metals producers on an international, national, regional and local basis. We also compete, to a much lesser extent, with primary metals producers, who typically sell to very large customers requiring regular shipments of large volumes of metals. Our flat rolled products segment competes in the production and sale of rolled aluminum products with a number of other aluminum rolling mills, including large, single-purpose sheet mills, continuous casters and other multi-purpose mills. Aluminum also competes with other materials, such as steel, copper, plastics, composite materials and glass, among others, for various applications. In the past, for certain applications customers have demonstrated a willingness to substitute other materials for aluminum. In both businesses, some of our competitors are larger than us and have greater financial and technical resources than we do. These larger competitors may be better able to withstand reductions in price or other adverse industry or economic conditions.

Similarly, competitors with superior cost positions to ours, particularly those competitors that operate smelters with access to relatively lower cost production inputs, may be better able to withstand reductions in price or other adverse industry or economic conditions. In the event that the current competitive smelter cost landscape changes such that other smelters see stability or reductions in their major input costs and/or we see increases in ours, the long-term viability of our smelter could be compromised. A current or new competitor may also add or build new capacity, which could diminish our profitability by decreasing the equilibrium prices in our markets. New competitors could emerge from within North America or globally, including in China and the Middle East. If we do not compete successfully, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, our flat rolled products segment competes with other rolled products suppliers, principally multi-purpose mills, on the basis of quality, price, timeliness of delivery, technological innovation and customer service. One primary competitive factor, particularly in the flat rolled business, is price. We may be required in the future to reduce fabrication prices or shift our production to products that generally yield lower fabrication prices in order to remain at full capacity, which could impact our level of profitability. In addition, technological innovation is important to our customers and if we are unable to lead or effectively meet new innovations to meet our customers' needs, such as downgauging, our financial performance could be materially and adversely impacted. Increased competition in any of our businesses could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Aluminum may become less competitive with alternative materials, which could reduce our share of industry sales, lower our selling prices and reduce our sales volumes.

Aluminum competes with other materials such as steel, copper, plastics, composite materials and glass for various applications. Higher aluminum prices relative to substitute materials tend to make aluminum products

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less competitive with these alternative materials. Environmental or other regulations may increase our costs and be passed on to our customers, making our products less competitive. The willingness of customers to accept aluminum substitutes, or the ability of large customers to exert leverage in the marketplace to affect pricing for fabricated aluminum products, could result in a reduced share of industry sales or reduced prices for our products and services, which could decrease revenues or reduce volumes, either of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we were to lose order volumes from any of our largest customers, our revenues and cash flows could be materially reduced.

Our business is exposed to risks related to customer concentration. In 2009, our ten largest customers were responsible for 34% of our consolidated revenues. In 2009, no one customer accounted for more than 7% of our consolidated revenues. A loss of order volumes from, or a loss of industry share by, any major customer could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations by lowering sales volumes, increasing costs and lowering profitability. In addition, our customers may become involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or default on their obligations to us. Our balance sheet reflected an allowance for doubtful accounts totaling \$1.6 million at December 31, 2008 and \$0.2 million at December 31, 2009.

We do not have long-term contractual arrangements with a significant majority of our customers, and our revenues and cash flows could be reduced if our customers switch their suppliers.

A significant majority of our customer contracts have a term of one year or less, although we have long-term relationships with many of our customers. Many of our customers purchase products and services from us on a purchase order basis and may choose not to continue to purchase our products and services. The loss of these customers or a significant reduction in their purchase orders could have a material and adverse impact on our sales volume and business, or cause us to reduce our prices, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business requires substantial capital investments that we may be unable to fulfill.

Our operations are capital intensive. Including Gramercy's and St. Ann's capital expenditures (on a 50% joint venture basis prior to August 31, 2009), capital expenditures were \$52.9 million, \$66.9 million and \$49.5 million for 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. On a pro forma basis assuming 100% ownership for Gramercy and St. Ann, capital expenditures would have been \$63.8 million, \$82.2 million, \$52.3 million and \$40.3 million for 2007, 2008, 2009 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

We may not generate sufficient operating cash flows and our external financing sources may not be available in an amount sufficient to enable us to make required capital expenditures, service or refinance our indebtedness or fund other liquidity needs. If we are unable to make upgrades or purchase new plant and equipment, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by higher maintenance costs, lower sales volumes due to the impact of reduced product quality and other competitive influences.

We may be materially and adversely affected by environmental, safety, production and product regulations or concerns.

Our operations are subject to a wide variety of U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. environmental laws and regulations, including those governing emissions to air, discharges to waters, the generation, use, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes, land reclamation and employee health and safety matters. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations can be costly, and we have incurred and will continue to incur costs, including capital expenditures, to comply with these requirements. Additionally, certain of our raw material suppliers may be subject to significant compliance costs, which may be passed

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through to us. As these direct or indirect regulatory costs increase and are passed through to our customers, our products may become less competitive than other materials, which could reduce our sales. If we are unable to comply with environmental laws and regulations, we could incur substantial costs, including fines and civil or criminal sanctions, or costs associated with upgrades to our facilities or changes in our manufacturing processes in order to achieve and maintain compliance. In addition, environmental requirements change frequently and have tended to become more stringent over time. We cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted or amended in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be interpreted or enforced, or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with such laws or regulations. Our costs of compliance with current and future environmental requirements could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, as an owner and operator of real property and a generator of hazardous waste, we may be subject to environmental cleanup liability, regardless of fault, pursuant to Superfund or analogous state or non-U.S. laws. Thus, we could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs and costs arising from third-party property damage or personal injury claims, relating to environmental contamination at properties currently or formerly operated by us or at third-party sites at which wastes from our operations have been disposed. Contaminants have been discovered in the soil and/or groundwater at some of our facilities. The discovery of additional contaminants or the imposition of additional cleanup obligations at these or other sites could result in significant liability. In addition, because we use or process hazardous substances in our operations, we may be liable for personal injury claims or workers' compensation claims relating to exposure to hazardous substances.

We have identified certain environmental matters at both Gramercy and St. Ann, which are disclosed in our consolidated financial statements to the extent they represent liabilities as defined by U.S. GAAP. There could be other significant environmental issues of which we are not aware. The occurrence of new environmental issues could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Laws and regulations governing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are in various stages of discussion or implementation. In June 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill that would establish an economy-wide cap on emissions of GHGs in the United States and would require entities to obtain GHG emission allowances corresponding to their annual emissions. In July 2010, however, the U.S. Senate indicated that it would not pursue major climate change legislation and would instead focus on more limited efficiency measures. In the absence of federal legislation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is moving ahead to regulate GHGs under its federal Clean Air Act Authority. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has indicated that no stationary source will be required to obtain a federal Clean Air Act permit to cover GHG emissions in 2010 and that phase-in permit requirements will begin for the largest stationary sources in 2011. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ability to regulate GHG emissions and certain of its proposed GHG rules have been challenged in court. Any laws or regulations that may be adopted to restrict or reduce emissions of GHGs could lead to higher energy costs at our New Madrid smelter and our Gramercy refinery and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The 1990 amendments to the U.S. Clean Air Act impose stringent standards on the aluminum industry's air emissions. These amendments affect our operations, as technology-based standards relating to reduction facilities and carbon plants have been instituted. In addition, our mining operations in Jamaica are subject to Jamaican Ambient Air Quality standards. Although we cannot predict with certainty how much we will be required to spend to comply with these U.S. and Jamaican standards, our general capital expenditure plan includes certain projects designed to improve our compliance with both known and anticipated air emissions requirements. In addition, under certain environmental laws which may impose liability regardless of fault, we may be liable for the costs of remediation of contamination at our currently and formerly owned or operated properties or adjacent areas where such contamination may have migrated, third-party sites at which wastes generated by our operations have been disposed of or for the amelioration of damage to natural resources, subject to our right to recover certain of such costs from other potentially responsible parties or from indemnitors or insurers. We may also be liable for personal injury claims or workers' compensation claims relating to exposure to hazardous substances.

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We cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted or amended in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be interpreted or enforced or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with such laws or regulations. Such future requirements may result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Some of our facilities are located in areas that have been subject to natural disasters. Future natural disasters in these areas could damage our facilities and disrupt our operations.

Our aluminum smelter is located in New Madrid, Missouri on the banks of the Mississippi River and near the New Madrid fault line, in an area that may be subject to natural disasters such as floods, tornados, ice storms and earthquakes. As experienced during the January 2009 ice storm and subsequent power outages at our New Madrid facility, when such a disaster occurs, it can damage the facility in question and disrupt our production of aluminum. Our bauxite mine is located in St. Ann, Jamaica and our refinery is located in Gramercy, Louisiana, areas that may be exposed to hurricanes. In addition, our other facilities may be subject to natural disasters. We maintain insurance to protect us from events that may be caused by floods, earthquakes, tornados and hurricanes in amounts that we believe are commercially reasonable. There can be no assurance, however, that such insurance would be available on a timely basis or adequate to completely reimburse us for the losses that might be sustained or to provide funds for the reconstruction of our facilities, and in any event such insurance would not enable us to immediately reconstruct our facilities to avoid a suspension or disruption of our business while reconstruction proceeded to completion or alternative sourcing was located. In addition, our hedging arrangements could require us to deliver aluminum even if we are unable to produce such aluminum, which could cause us to incur unexpected costs in purchasing aluminum on the open market.

Our business is subject to unplanned business interruptions that may adversely affect our performance.

The production of aluminum is subject to unplanned events such as accidents, supply interruptions, transportation interruptions, human error, mechanical failure and other contingencies. Operational malfunctions or interruptions at one or more of our facilities could cause substantial losses in our production capacity. For example, during January 2009, an ice storm caused a power outage at our New Madrid smelter, causing a loss of approximately 75% of the smelter's capacity. As such events occur, we may experience substantial business loss and the need to purchase one of our integrated raw materials at prices substantially higher than our normal cost of production, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, our vertical integration may cause operational malfunctions or interruptions at a facility in our upstream business to materially and adversely affect the performance or operation of the facilities downstream of the interrupted facility. Such interruptions may harm our reputation among actual and potential customers, potentially resulting in a loss of business. Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance to mitigate losses resulting from catastrophic events, we may be required to pay significant amounts under the deductible provisions of those insurance policies. In addition, our coverage may not be sufficient to cover all losses, or may not cover certain events. To the extent these losses are not covered by insurance, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

We could experience labor disputes that disrupt our business.

We are a party to six collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times within the next five years. As of September 30, 2010, approximately 71% of our employees were represented by unions or equivalent bodies. The agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) at our Gramercy refinery expired in September 2010 and on October 1, 2010 a new five year labor agreement with the USWA was ratified by the refinery's union members. The agreement at St. Ann with the University and Allied Workers Union expired on April 30, 2010. We have received a new claim from the union and have begun negotiations. The agreement at St. Ann with the Union of Technical Administrative and Supervisory Personnel (UTASP) expires in December 2010. As of September 30, 2010, we have not received a new claim and have not begun negotiations with the UTASP. As customary in Jamaican labor practices, unions generally submit claims subsequent to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreements. We have completed the process of formalizing recognition of a third union at St. Ann with the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, and are currently in negotiations to finalize terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

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As we renew bargaining agreements, labor negotiations may not conclude successfully and, in that case, may result in a significant increase in the cost of labor or may break down and result in work stoppages or labor disturbances, disrupting our operations. Any such cost increases, stoppages or disturbances could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by limiting plant production, sales volumes and profitability.

Our operations have been and will continue to be exposed to various business and other risks, changes in conditions and events beyond our control in foreign countries.

We have production activities outside the United States via our bauxite mining operations in St. Ann, Jamaica. We are, and will continue to be, subject to financial, political, economic and business risks in connection with our non-U.S. operations. These risks include those associated with political or financial instability, expropriation, renegotiation or nullification of existing agreements, and changes in local government laws, regulations and policies, including those related to taxation, employment regulations and repatriation of earnings. While the impact of these factors is difficult to predict and beyond our control, any one or more of them could adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results. In addition to the business risks inherent in operating outside the United States, economic conditions may be more volatile, legal and regulatory systems less developed and predictable and the possibility of various types of adverse governmental action more pronounced.

In addition, our revenues, expenses, cash flows and results of operations could be affected by actions in foreign countries that more generally affect the global market for primary aluminum, including inflation, fluctuations in currency and interest rates, competitive factors, civil unrest and labor problems. Our operations and the commercial markets for our products could also be materially and adversely affected by acts of war, terrorism or the threat of any of these events as well as government actions such as controls on imports, exports and prices, tariffs, new forms of taxation or changes in fiscal regimes and increased government regulation in countries engaged in the manufacture or consumption of aluminum products. Unexpected or uncontrollable events or circumstances in any of these markets could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The loss of certain members of our management may have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Our success will depend, in part, on the efforts of our senior management and other key employees. These individuals possess sales, marketing, engineering, manufacturing, financial and administrative skills that are critical to the operation of our business. If we lose or suffer an extended interruption in the services of one or more of our senior officers, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, the market for qualified individuals may be highly competitive and we may not be able to attract and retain qualified personnel to replace or succeed members of our senior management or other key employees, should the need arise.

Past and future acquisitions or divestitures may adversely affect our financial condition.

We have grown partly through the acquisition of other businesses, including the transaction whereby we became sole owner of Gramercy and St. Ann during 2009. As part of our strategy, we may continue to pursue acquisitions, divestitures or strategic alliances, which may not be completed or, if completed, may not be ultimately beneficial to us. There are numerous risks commonly encountered in business combinations, including the risk that we may not be able to complete a transaction that has been announced, effectively integrate businesses acquired or generate the cost savings and synergies anticipated. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The insurance that we maintain may not fully cover all potential exposures.

We maintain property, casualty and workers' compensation insurance, but such insurance does not cover all risks associated with the hazards of our business and is subject to limitations, including deductibles and maximum liabilities covered. We may incur losses beyond the limits, or outside the coverage, of our insurance policies, including liabilities for environmental compliance or remediation. In addition, from time to time,

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various types of insurance for companies in our industries have not been available on commercially acceptable terms or, in some cases, have not been available at all. In the future, we may not be able to obtain coverage at current levels, and our premiums may increase significantly on coverage that we maintain. In addition, the outage at our New Madrid smelter could have an impact on our ability in the future to obtain insurance at similar levels and costs, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

Future changes to healthcare legislation could materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The 2011 changes required by Health Care Reform that will impact our healthcare plans include the following: (i) dependents up to age 26 can be covered under the health plans, (ii) lifetime dollar limits are removed on essential health benefits, and (iii) pre-existing condition exclusions are removed for individuals under age 19. These changes are not expected to materially affect the cost of our existing plans. While we currently judge that the changes required by the Health Care Reform will not have a material impact on our costs in 2011, future revisions and clarifications to the legislation could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

Risks Related to an Investment in our Common Stock and this Offering

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent you from being able to sell your common stock at or above the price you paid for your common stock. The market price for our common stock could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, including:

our operating and financial performance and prospects;

the price outlook for aluminum;

our quarterly or annual earnings or those of other companies in our industry;

conditions that impact demand for our products and services;

future announcements concerning our business or our competitors' businesses;

the public's reaction to our press releases, other public announcements and filings with the SEC;

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts who track our common stock;

market and industry perception of our success, or lack thereof, in pursuing our growth strategy;

strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

changes in government and environmental regulation;

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general market, economic and political conditions;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;

arrival and departure of key personnel;

the number of shares to be publicly traded after this offering;

sales of common stock by us, Apollo or members of our management team;

adverse resolution of new or pending litigation against us;

changes in general market, economic and political conditions in the United States and global economies or financial markets, including those resulting from natural disasters, terrorist attacks, acts of war and responses to such events; and

material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting.

In addition, in recent years, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in our industry. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Hence, the price of our common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with Noranda, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our share price.

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Apollo controls us and its interests may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder.

After the consummation of this offering, our equity sponsor, Apollo, will beneficially own approximately % of our common stock. As a result, Apollo has the power to elect all of our directors. Therefore, Apollo effectively will have the ability to prevent any transaction that requires the approval of our Board of Directors or our stockholders, including the approval of significant corporate transactions such as mergers and the sale of substantially all of our assets. In addition, following a reduction of the equity owned by Apollo to below 50% of our outstanding common stock, Apollo will retain the right to cause the Board of Directors to nominate a number of Apollo designees for the Board of Directors. Thus, Apollo will continue to be able to significantly influence or effectively control our decisions.

The interests of Apollo could conflict with or differ from your interests as a holder of our common stock. For example, the concentration of ownership held by Apollo could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of Noranda or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination that you as a stockholder may otherwise view favorably. Additionally Apollo is in the business of making or advising on investments in companies and holds, and may from time to time in the future acquire, interests in or provide advice to businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or are suppliers or customers of ours. Apollo may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. A sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by funds affiliated with Apollo could cause our stock price to decline.

We are a controlled company within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange rules and, as a result, will qualify for, and intend to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Upon the closing of this offering, Apollo will continue to control a majority of our voting common stock. As a result, we will continue to be a controlled company within the meaning of the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance standards. Under the New York Stock Exchange rules, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a controlled company and may elect not to comply with certain New York Stock Exchange corporate governance requirements, including:

the requirement that a majority of the Board of Directors consists of independent directors;

the requirement that we have a nominating/corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities;

the requirement that we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and

the requirement for an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees. Following this offering, we intend to continue to utilize these exemptions. As a result, we will not have a majority of independent directors nor will our nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees consist entirely of independent directors, and we will not be required to have an annual performance evaluation of the nominating/corporate governance and compensation committees. See Management. Accordingly, you will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to such New York Stock Exchange corporate governance requirements.

We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock, so you may not receive funds without selling your common stock.

We have no plans to pay regular dividends on our common stock. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock may be limited by restrictive covenants of our debt agreements, and will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial

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condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant.

The terms of our senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing our AcquisitionCo Notes may restrict our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock. We are prohibited from paying any cash dividend on our common stock unless we satisfy certain conditions. The senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing the AcquisitionCo Notes also include limitations on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. Furthermore, we will be permitted under the terms of our debt agreements to incur additional indebtedness that may severely restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends. The agreements governing our current and future indebtedness may not permit us to pay dividends on our common stock.

Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial amount of our common stock may depress the price of shares of our common stock.

Future sales or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of equity securities.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue 200.0 million shares of common stock, of which shares will be outstanding upon consummation of this offering. This number includes shares that we are selling in this offering and 11,500,000 shares that were sold in connection with our initial public offering, which will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to throughout this prospectus as the Securities Act. The remaining 43,787,232 million shares of our common stock outstanding, including the shares of common stock owned by Apollo and certain members of our management, will be restricted from immediate resale under the federal securities laws and the lock-up agreements between our current stockholders and the underwriters, but may be sold in the near future. See Underwriting. Following the expiration of the applicable lock-up period, all these shares of our common stock will be eligible for resale under Rule 144 or Rule 701 of the Securities Act, subject to volume limitations and applicable holding period requirements. In addition, Apollo will have the ability to cause us to register the resale of their shares, and our management members who hold shares will have the ability to include their shares in the registration. See Shares Eligible for Future Sale for a discussion of the shares of our common stock that may be sold into the public market in the future.

We may issue shares of our common stock or other securities from time to time as consideration for future acquisitions and investments. If any such acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our common stock, or the number or aggregate principal amount, as the case may be, of other securities that we may issue may in turn be substantial. We may also grant registration rights covering those shares of our common stock or other securities in connection with any such acquisitions and investments.

As of the date of this prospectus, there are outstanding options to purchase 2.3 million shares of our common stock, of which 1.2 million shares are vested and exercisable.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock (including shares of our common stock issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

Delaware law and our organizational documents may impede or discourage a takeover, which could deprive our investors of the opportunity to receive a premium for their shares.

We are a Delaware corporation, and the anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law impose various impediments to the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, even if a change of control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. In addition, provisions of our amended and restated certificate of

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incorporation and bylaws may make it more difficult for, or prevent a third party from, acquiring control of us without the approval of our Board of Directors. These provisions include:

the ability of our Board of Directors to designate one or more series of preferred stock and issue shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval;

a classified Board of Directors;

the sole power of a majority of the Board of Directors to fix the number of directors;

limitations on the removal of directors;

the sole power of our Board of Directors to fill any vacancy on our board, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise; and

advance notice requirements for nominating directors or introducing other business to be conducted at stockholder meetings.

The foregoing factors, as well as the significant common stock ownership by our equity sponsor, could impede a merger, takeover or other business combination or discourage a potential investor from making a tender offer for our common stock, which, under certain circumstances, could reduce the market value of our common stock. See Description of Capital Stock.

We may issue shares of preferred stock in the future, which could make it difficult for another company to acquire us or could otherwise adversely affect holders of our common stock, which could depress the price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 25.0 million shares of one or more series of preferred stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority to determine the preferences, limitations and relative rights of shares of preferred stock and to fix the number of shares constituting any series and the designation of such series, without any further vote or action by our stockholders. Our preferred stock could be issued with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to the rights of our common stock. The potential issuance of preferred stock may delay or prevent a change in control of us, discouraging bids for our common stock at a premium over the market price, and materially and adversely affect the market price and the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock.

Noranda HoldCo is a holding company and relies on dividends and other payments, advances and transfers of funds from its subsidiaries to meet its dividend and other obligations.

Noranda HoldCo has no direct operations and no significant assets other than ownership of 100% of the stock of Noranda AcquisitionCo and its indirect ownership of 100% of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. Because Noranda HoldCo conducts its operations through its subsidiaries, Noranda HoldCo depends on those entities for dividends and other payments to generate the funds necessary to meet its financial obligations, and to pay any dividends with respect to our common stock. Legal and contractual restrictions in the senior secured credit facilities, the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes and other agreements governing current and future indebtedness of Noranda HoldCo's subsidiaries, as well as the financial condition and operating requirements of Noranda HoldCo's subsidiaries, may limit Noranda HoldCo's ability to obtain cash from its subsidiaries. The earnings from, or other available assets of, Noranda HoldCo's subsidiaries may not be sufficient to pay dividends or make distributions or loans to enable Noranda HoldCo to pay any dividends on our common stock.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties. You can identify forward-looking statements because they contain words such as believes, expects, may, should, seeks, approximately, intends, plans, estimates, or anticipations, or expressions that relate to our strategy, plans or intentions. All statements we make relating to our estimated and projected earnings, margins, costs, expenditures, cash flows, growth rates and financial results or to our expectations regarding future industry trends are forward-looking statements. In addition, we, through our senior management, from time to time make forward-looking public statements concerning our expected future operations and performance and other developments. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may change at any time, and, therefore, our actual results may differ materially from those that we expected. We derive many of our forward-looking statements from our operating budgets and forecasts, which are based upon many detailed assumptions. While we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, we caution that it is very difficult to predict the impact of known factors, and it is impossible for us to anticipate all factors that could affect our actual results. All forward-looking statements are based upon information available to us on the date of this prospectus.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations, which we refer to as cautionary statements, are disclosed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, including, without limitation, in conjunction with the forward-looking statements included in this prospectus. All forward-looking information in this prospectus and subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or to persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Some of the factors that we believe could affect our results include:

our substantial indebtedness, and the possibility that we may incur more indebtedness;

the cyclical nature of the aluminum industry and fluctuating commodity prices, which cause variability in our earnings and cash flows;

a downturn in general economic conditions, including changes in interest rates, as well as a downturn in the end-use markets for certain of our products;

losses caused by disruptions in the supply of electrical power;

fluctuations in the relative cost of certain raw materials and energy compared to the price of primary aluminum and aluminum rolled products;

the effectiveness of our hedging strategies in reducing the variability of our cash flows;

the effects of competition in our business lines;

the relative appeal of aluminum compared with alternative materials;

our ability to retain customers, a substantial number of which do not have long-term contractual arrangements with us;

our ability to fulfill our business's substantial capital investment needs;

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the cost of compliance with and liabilities under environmental, safety, production and product regulations;

natural disasters and other unplanned business interruptions;

labor relations (*i.e.*, disruptions, strikes or work stoppages) and labor costs;

unexpected issues arising in connection with our operations outside of the United States;

our ability to retain key management personnel;

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our expectations with respect to our acquisition activity, or difficulties encountered in connection with acquisitions, dispositions or similar transactions; and

the ability of our insurance to cover fully our potential exposures.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors may not contain all of the material factors that are important to you. In addition, in light of these risks and uncertainties, the matters referred to in the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus may not in fact occur. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on those statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Assuming an offering price of \$ _____ per share, which represents the last reported trading price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on _____, 2010, our net proceeds from this offering are estimated to be approximately \$ _____ million, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses that will be paid out of the proceeds of this offering, assuming the underwriters do not exercise their overallotment option. We currently intend to use the net proceeds from the shares being sold by us in this offering to repay or repurchase amounts outstanding under our Term B loan. Interest on the Term B loan is based either on LIBOR or the prime rate, at Noranda AcquisitionCo's election, in either case plus an applicable margin (2.00% over LIBOR at December 31, 2008 and 2009) that depends upon the ratio of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to EBITDA (in each case as defined in the Credit Agreement governing the Term B loan). The interest rate at September 30, 2010 was 2.05%. See Description of Certain Indebtedness.

Table of Contents**DIVIDEND POLICY**

We do not currently anticipate paying dividends on our common stock following this offering. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board of Directors deems relevant. Under Delaware law, dividends may be payable only out of surplus, which is our net assets minus our liabilities and our capital, or, if we have no surplus, out of our net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. In addition, the covenants of our existing senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes may limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock and limit the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us if we do not meet required performance ratios contained in our senior secured credit facilities. We meet all financial ratio thresholds at September 30, 2010. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations and Contingencies, Description of Certain Indebtedness, and Description of Capital Stock Common Stock.

On June 13, 2008, we declared and paid a cash dividend of \$102.2 million or \$2.35 per share to our stockholders of record as of that date, which we refer to in this prospectus as the 2008 Dividend. In connection with the payment of the 2008 Dividend, outstanding options for shares of Noranda common stock were adjusted to reflect the dividend by reducing the exercise price thereof by \$1.00 per share and by paying each optionholder \$1.35 per share in cash per option, an aggregate cash payment of \$2.8 million.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NOR following our IPO. Before then, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange:

	High	Low
Second Quarter 2010	\$ 9.35	\$ 6.33
Third Quarter 2010	\$ 8.59	\$ 5.87
Fourth Quarter 2010 (through November 26, 2010)	\$ 13.60	\$ 8.14

On November 26, 2010, the closing price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange of our common stock was \$12.21 per share. As of November 24, 2010, we had approximately 110 holders of record of our common stock.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of September 30, 2010, on a historical basis, a pro forma basis and a pro forma basis as adjusted for this offering. This table should be read in conjunction with the unaudited and audited consolidated financial statements, and the related notes, included elsewhere in this prospectus and Use of Proceeds, Summary Condensed Historical and Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Financial and Other Data, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

(in millions, except share data)	As of September 30, 2010		
	Historical ⁽¹⁾	Pro Forma ⁽²⁾	Pro Forma for this Offering ⁽³⁾
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33.0	\$ 48.8	\$
Long term debt:			
Revolving credit facility, due 2013			
Term B loan due 2014	200.6	200.6	
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 issued by Noranda AcquisitionCo	332.5	341.4	341.4
Total debt	\$ 533.1	\$ 542.0	\$
Stockholders' equity:			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value ⁽³⁾	0.6	0.6	
Additional paid-in capital ⁽⁴⁾	103.1	103.1	
Accumulated deficit ⁽⁵⁾	(43.1)	(43.1)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	91.1	91.1	91.1
Total Noranda shareholders' equity	151.6	151.6	
Noncontrolling interest	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total shareholders' equity			
	157.6	157.6	
Total capitalization	\$ 690.7	\$ 699.6	\$

- (1) Historical balances are as of September 30, 2010 and may not add due to rounding.
- (2) Reflects approximated cash balance as of November 29, 2010, as well as \$8.9 million of additional Notes issued in payment of PIK interest due on AcquisitionCo Notes.
- (3) Pro forma adjustments include \$ million of estimated net proceeds from the offering, which we intend to use to pay down \$ million principal amount outstanding under the term B loan.
- (4) Immediately following the completion of this offering, we will have shares of common stock outstanding, not including shares that will be issued to the underwriters upon exercise of their over-allotment option. There will be no shares of preferred stock outstanding immediately following this offering.
- (5) Represents the net of tax impact of the write-off of deferred financing costs related to the pay-down of the term B loan.

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OWNERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The following diagram sets forth our ownership and organizational structure as of immediately following the completion of this offering (ownership percentages are given assuming the underwriters do not exercise their overallotment option).

- (1) The Apollo Funds are comprised of AIF VI and Noranda Holdings, L.P. (Holdings LP). Noranda Holdings LLC (Holdings LLC) is the general partner of Holdings LP. Apollo Management VI serves as the investment manager of AIF VI and certain members of Holdings LLC. AIF VI Management, LLC (AIF VI Management) is the general partner of Apollo Management VI, Apollo Management, L.P. (Apollo Management) is the sole member and manager of AIF VI Management, and Apollo Management GP, LLC (Apollo Management GP) is the general partner of Apollo Management. Apollo Management Holdings, L.P. (AMH) is the sole member and manager of Apollo Management GP. Apollo Management Holdings GP, LLC (AMH GP) is the general partner of AMH. Leon Black, Marc Rowan and Joshua Harris are the managers and principal executive officers of AMH GP.
- (2) All entities formed in Delaware unless otherwise noted.
- (3) Amounts shown are outstanding as of November 24, 2010.
- (4) Senior secured credit facility originally consisted of a \$500.0 million senior secured term credit facility and a \$250.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. No amounts are outstanding under our senior secured revolving credit facility.
- (5) Guarantors of AcquisitionCo Notes include each of the subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that are guarantors of the senior secured credit facilities.
- (6) 51% owned by the Government of Jamaica.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables present our selected historical consolidated financial data. This information should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and with the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and their notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as the other financial information included in this prospectus.

Noranda HoldCo, Noranda AcquisitionCo and Noranda Intermediate Holding Corporation did not engage in any business or other activities prior to the Apollo Acquisition except in connection with their formation, the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend described elsewhere in this prospectus. Accordingly, for the purposes of this prospectus, all financial and other information herein relating to periods prior to the completion of the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend is that of Noranda Aluminum, Inc.

The financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and for the period from January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006 includes the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. on a basis reflecting the historical carrying values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. prior to the Xstrata Acquisition and is referred to as Pre-predecessor. The financial information for the periods from August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, and as of December 31, 2006 includes the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. on a basis reflecting the stepped-up values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. prior to the Apollo Acquisition, but subsequent to the Xstrata Acquisition, and is referred to as Predecessor. The financial information for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007; as of December 31, 2007; as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009; as of September 30, 2010; and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 includes the results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation on a basis reflecting the impact of the purchase allocation of the Apollo Acquisition, and is referred to as Successor.

The consolidated statements of operations and cash flow data for the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The financial information as of September 30, 2010 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The consolidated statements of operations data and cash flow data for the period from January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006, from August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this prospectus.

To be consistent with current presentation, we reclassified certain amounts previously reported as cost of sales during the year ended December 31, 2005 to selling, general and administrative expenses. The reclassified items principally included salary and benefits of division corporate, accounting, marketing and information technology personnel, as well as other division administrative costs such as professional fees and rent costs. The reclassifications did not impact any subtotals, such as operating income, income from continuing operations before income tax, or net income.

Statement of operations data for nine months ended September 30, 2009 is labeled as adjusted and reflects revised comparative information for prior periods related to the Joint Venture Transaction, including recording a gain on business combination (\$120.3 million), decreased depreciation expense (\$0.3 million), decreased cost of goods sold related to inventory step-downs (\$2.0 million), decreased equity in net loss of investments in affiliates (\$0.7 million loss) and the related tax effects of \$0.2 million. These adjustments have no impact on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, but only represent a reclassification of earnings from fourth quarter 2009 to third quarter 2009 as required by Accounting Standards Codification 805, Business Combinations.

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The unaudited supplemental pro forma condensed consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 are based on the historical consolidated statements of operations for the Pre-predecessor period from January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006 and the Predecessor periods from August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and the Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007, and gives effect to the Apollo Transactions and Special Dividend as if they had occurred on January 1, 2006.

The following information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified by reference to, our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our unaudited and audited consolidated financial statements and the notes included elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as the other financial information included in this prospectus.

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	Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾ Pre-predecessor		Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾ Predecessor and Successor		Successor Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010
	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	September 30, 2010	
(in millions, except per share data and where noted)								
Statement of Operations Data⁽²⁾:								
Sales	\$ 1,026.4	\$ 1,312.7	\$ 1,395.1	\$ 1,266.4	\$ 769.9	\$ 540.6	\$ 950.6	
Operating costs and expenses								
Cost of sales	929.5	1,133.8	1,205.3	1,122.7	779.9	564.3	830.1	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23.8	40.1	56.5	73.8	75.6	51.7	92.1	
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment				25.5	108.0	43.0		
Excess insurance proceeds					(43.5)	(43.5)		
Other (recoveries) charges, net	1.6	(0.6)	(0.5)					
	954.9	1,173.3	1,261.3	1,222.0	920.0	615.5	922.2	
Operating income (loss)	71.5	139.4	133.8	44.4	(150.1)	(74.9)	28.5	
Other (income) expenses								
Interest expense, net	28.5	112.7	106.8	88.0	53.6	42.6	25.0	
(Gain) loss on hedging activities	(7.9)	22.0	44.1	69.9	(111.8)	(104.1)	(44.0)	
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(9.8)	(9.2)	(11.5)	(7.7)	79.7	79.7		
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase			2.2	1.2	(211.2)	(193.2)	(1.0)	
Other, net	0.6							
Gain on business combination					(120.3)	(120.3)		
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	60.1	13.9	(7.8)	(107.0)	160.0	220.5	48.4	
Income tax expense (benefit)	18.6	0.8	1.7	(32.9)	58.6	62.4	16.4	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	41.5	13.1	(9.5)	(74.1)	101.4	158.1	32.0	
Discontinued operations, net of tax effects	8.8							
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ 50.3	\$ 13.1	\$ (9.5)	\$ (74.1)	\$ 101.4	\$ 158.1	\$ 32.0	
Net income (loss) per share								
Basic		\$ 0.31	\$ (0.22)	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.65	
Diluted		\$ 0.31	\$ (0.22)	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.64	
Weighted-average shares outstanding								
Basic		42.84	43.07	43.44	43.53	43.50	49.42	
Diluted		42.84	43.07	43.44	43.53	43.50	50.31	
Cash dividends declared per common share		\$	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.35	\$	\$	\$	

See accompanying notes on following page

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	Pre-predecessor	Pre-predecessor and Predecessor	Predecessor and Successor	Successor	Successor	Successor	Successor
	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2005	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2006	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2007	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2008	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	As of and for the Year Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	As of and for the Year Ended September 30, 2010
(in millions, except ratios)							
Balance Sheet Data⁽³⁾:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.4	\$ 40.5	\$ 75.6	\$ 184.7	\$ 167.2		\$ 33.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	528.7	672.8	657.8	599.6	745.5		713.4
Total assets	988.1	1,616.7	1,650.5	1,936.2	1,697.6		1,389.2
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽⁴⁾	252.0	160.0	1,151.7	1,346.6	951.7		533.1
Common stock subject to redemption				2.0	2.0		2.0
Shareholders' (deficit) equity	472.3	1,008.5	(0.1)	36.6	92.2		157.6
Working capital ⁽⁵⁾	127.5	201.7	211.5	336.0	388.0		183.1
Cash Flow Data:							
Operating activities	\$ 57.2			\$ 65.5	\$ 220.4	230.4	249.9
Investing activities	(17.8)			(51.1)	(24.0)	(9.6)	(40.2)
Financing activities	(41.1)			94.7	(214.0)	(149.1)	(344.0)
Shipments:							
Third party shipments:							
Bauxite (kMts) ⁽⁶⁾					482.9	145.0	1,392.7
Alumina refining (kMts) ⁽⁶⁾					245.0	103.5	507.3
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	502.7	496.5	523.4	509.5	291.4	221.9	310.5
Flat rolled products (pounds, in millions)	392.2	409.3	371.6 ⁽⁷⁾	346.1	309.3	235.3	267.7
Intersegment shipments:							
Bauxite (kMts) ⁽⁶⁾					835.1	165.9	1,920.1
Alumina refining (kMts) ⁽⁶⁾					116.5	17.1	354.0
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	43.5	58.5	31.2	80.4	60.2	34.4	97.5

- (1) Pro forma financial data is presented. See table on following page for historical financial data. For a reconciliation of the pro forma financial data to the historical financial data, see Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.
- (2) Numbers may not add due to rounding.
- (3) Historical balance sheet data is presented.
- (4) Long-term debt includes long-term debt due to related parties and to third parties, including current installments of long-term debt. For the Successor period long-term debt does not include issued and undrawn letters of credit under the existing revolving credit facility.
- (5) Working capital is defined as current assets net of current liabilities.
- (6) External alumina and bauxite shipments are recorded subsequent to the August 31, 2009 Joint Venture Transaction. Additionally, from time-to-time, the New Madrid smelter sells excess alumina. During 2009, the smelter sold 52.3 kMts of excess alumina to third parties and the refinery sold 192.7 kMts of alumina to external customers. Alumina and bauxite are exchanged and priced in metric tonnes. One metric tonne represents 2,204.6 pounds. For the year ended December 31, 2009, our sales included 540.1 million pounds of alumina sold to third parties, and 1.1 billion pounds of bauxite sold to third parties.
- (7) For purposes of comparability to other periods, brokered metal sales are excluded from flat rolled product shipments because the related metal was sold without fabrication premiums. Brokered metal sales excluded were \$8.1 million for the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, and \$43.2 million for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

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	Pre-predecessor	Predecessor		Successor
	Period from	Period from	Period from	Period from
	January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006	August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 and as of December 31, 2006	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and as of December 31, 2007
(in millions, except per share data and where noted)				
Statement of Operations Data:				
Sales	\$ 816.0	\$ 496.7	\$ 527.7	\$ 867.4
Operating costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	660.6	409.0	424.5	768.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23.9	14.0	16.8	39.2
Other (recoveries) charges, net	(0.1)	(0.5)		(0.5)
	684.4	422.5	441.3	806.7
Operating income	131.6	74.2	86.4	60.7
Other (income) expenses:				
Interest expense, net	12.7	6.4	6.2	65.0
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	16.6	5.4	56.6	(12.5)
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	(8.3)	(3.2)	(4.3)	(7.3)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase				2.2
Income before income taxes	110.6	65.6	27.9	13.3
Income tax expense	38.7	23.6	13.6	5.1
Net income for the period	\$ 71.9	\$ 42.0	\$ 14.3	\$ 8.2
Net income per share⁽¹⁾				
Basic				\$ 0.19
Diluted				\$ 0.19
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic				43.21
Diluted				43.33
Cash dividends declared per common share				\$ 5.00
Balance sheet data:				
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 40.5		\$ 75.6
Property, plant and equipment, net		672.8		657.8
Total assets		1,616.7		1,650.5
Long-term debt (including current portion) ⁽²⁾		160.0		1,151.7
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		1,008.5		(0.1)
Working capital ⁽³⁾		201.7		211.5
Cash flow data:				
Operating activities	\$ 81.9	\$ 107.8	\$ 41.2	\$ 160.8
Investing activities	(20.5)	(31.8)	5.1	(1,197.7)
Financing activities	(37.7)	(60.5)	(83.7)	1,112.5
Shipments (pounds in millions)				
Primary aluminum products:				
External aluminum	308.8	187.7	202.3	321.1
Intersegment aluminum	36.3	22.2	12.1	19.1

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Total aluminum shipments	345.1	209.9	214.4	340.2
Flat rolled products	259.1	150.2	135.6 ⁽⁴⁾	236.0 ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Net income per share is not presented for the Pre-predecessor and Predecessor periods because Noranda was a wholly owned subsidiary during those periods.
- (2) Long-term debt includes long-term debt due to related parties and to third parties, including current installments of long-term debt. For the successor period, long-term debt does not include issued undrawn letters of credit under our existing revolving credit facility.
- (3) Working capital is defined as current assets net of current liabilities.
- (4) For purposes of comparability to other periods, brokered metal sales are excluded because the related metal was sold without fabrication premiums. Brokered metal sales excluded were \$8.1 million for the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, and \$43.2 million for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTAL PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED****STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007****(in millions, except per share data)**

This supplemental pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007 reflects the pro forma assumptions and adjustments as if the Apollo Transactions and Special Dividend occurred on January 1, 2007.

	Predecessor	Successor		Pro Forma Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation Year Ended December 31, 2007
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 ⁽¹⁾	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 ⁽¹⁾	Pro Forma Adjustments	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	527.7	867.4		1,395.1
Operating costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	424.5	768.0	12.8 ⁽²⁾	1,205.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16.8	39.2	0.5 ⁽³⁾	56.5
Other (recoveries) charges, net		(0.5)		(0.5)
	441.3	806.7	13.3	1,261.3
Operating income (loss)	86.4	60.7	(13.3)	133.8
Other expenses (income):				
Interest (income) expense, net				
Parent and related party	7.2		(7.2) ⁽⁴⁾	
Other	(1.0)	65.0	42.8 ⁽⁵⁾	106.8
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	56.6	(12.5)		44.1
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	(4.3)	(7.3)	0.1 ⁽⁶⁾	(11.5)
Gain (loss) on debt repurchase		2.2		2.2
Total other expenses, net	58.5	47.4	35.7	141.6
Income (loss) before income taxes	27.9	13.3	(49.0)	(7.8)
Income tax expense (benefit)	13.6	5.1	(17.0) ⁽⁷⁾	1.7
Net income (loss)	14.3	8.2	(32.0)	(9.5)
Net income (loss) per share				
Basic		0.19		(0.22)
Diluted		0.19		(0.22)
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic		43.21		43.07
Diluted		43.33		43.07

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- (1) Represents the historical consolidated results of operations.
- (2) Reflects an increase of \$12.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 of depreciation resulting from fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment as a result of the Apollo Acquisition. The adjustment also reflects an increase of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 resulting from the fair value adjustment to inventory as a result of the Apollo Acquisition.
- (3) Includes (i) an increase of \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 of amortization resulting from fair value adjustments to amortizable intangible assets as a result of the Apollo Acquisition.

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- (4) Reflects the elimination of historical intercompany interest income and expenses, related to intercompany balances which were not acquired as part of the Apollo Acquisition.
- (5) Reflects the net effect of the increase in interest expense related to the additional indebtedness, incurred in the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,227.8 million, bearing interest at a weighted-average interest rate of 8.6%. The interest rates used for pro forma purposes are based on assumptions of the rates at the time of the acquisition. The adjustment assumes straight-line amortization of related deferred financing costs. A 0.125% change in the interest rates on our pro forma indebtedness would change our annual pro forma interest expense by \$1.5 million.
- (6) Reflects an increase of amortization of excess of carrying value of investment over Noranda's share of the investments underlying net assets resulting from the fair value adjustments to Noranda's joint ventures as a result of the Apollo Acquisition.
- (7) Reflects the estimated tax effect of the pro forma adjustments at Noranda's statutory tax rate.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTAL PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED****STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006****(in millions, except per share data)**

This supplemental pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006 reflects the pro forma assumptions and adjustments as if the Apollo Transactions and Special Dividend occurred on January 1, 2006.

	Pre-predecessor	Predecessor	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation Year Ended December 31, 2006
	Period from January 1, 2006 to August 15, 2006 ⁽¹⁾	Period from August 16, 2006 to December 31, 2006 ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	816.0	496.7		1,312.7
Operating costs and expenses				
Cost of sales	660.6	409.0	64.2 ⁽²⁾	1,133.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23.9	14.0	2.2 ⁽³⁾	40.1
Other (recoveries) charges, net	(0.1)	(0.5)		(0.6)
	684.4	422.5	66.4	1,173.3
Operating income (loss)	131.6	74.2	(66.4)	139.4
Other (income) expenses:				
Interest expense, (income) net				
Parent and related party	12.6	7.1	(19.7) ⁽⁴⁾	
Other	0.1	(0.7)	113.3 ⁽⁵⁾	112.7
Loss on hedging activities, net	16.6	5.4		22.0
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(8.3)	(3.2)	2.3 ⁽⁶⁾	(9.2)
Total other expenses, net	21.0	8.6	95.9	125.5
Income (loss) before income taxes	110.6	65.6	(162.3)	13.9
Income tax expense (benefit)	38.7	23.6	(61.5) ⁽⁷⁾	0.8
Net income (loss)	71.9	42.0	(100.8)	13.1
Net income (loss) per share				
Basic				0.31
Diluted				0.31
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic				42.84
Diluted				42.84

(1) Represents the historical consolidated results of operations.

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- (2) Reflects an increase of \$49.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 of depreciation resulting from fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment as a result of the Apollo Acquisition. The adjustment also reflects an increase of \$14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 resulting from the fair value adjustment to inventory as a result of the Apollo Acquisition.
- (3) Includes (i) the elimination of administrative expenses in GCA Lease Holdings, Inc. of \$0.7 million, which was not acquired as part of the Apollo Acquisition; (ii) the elimination of certain pension expenses of \$1.7 million primarily related to amortization of actuarial losses, transition obligations and prior service costs; (iii) an increase of \$2.6 million of amortization resulting from fair value adjustments to amortizable

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- intangible assets as a result of the Apollo Acquisition; and (iv) the addition of a management fee of \$2.0 million that we are permitted to pay to Apollo for certain financial, strategic, advisory and consulting services under the terms of the indentures governing the Notes (see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Apollo Management Agreement and Transaction Fee).
- (4) Reflects the elimination of historical intercompany interest income and expenses, related to intercompany balances which were not acquired as part of the Apollo Acquisition.
 - (5) Reflects the net effect of the increase in interest expense related to the additional indebtedness, incurred in the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,227.8 million, bearing interest at a weighted-average interest rate of 8.6%. The interest rates used for pro forma purposes are based on assumptions of the rates at the time of the acquisition. The adjustment assumes straight-line amortization of related deferred financing costs. A 0.125% change in the interest rates on our pro forma indebtedness would change our annual pro forma interest expense by \$1.5 million.
 - (6) Reflects an increase of amortization of excess of carrying value of investment over Noranda's share of the investments underlying net assets resulting from the fair value adjustments to Noranda's joint ventures as a result of the Apollo Acquisition.
 - (7) Reflects the estimated tax effect of the pro forma adjustments at Noranda's statutory tax rate.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition includes a description of certain periods prior to the consummation of the Apollo Transactions. Accordingly, the discussion and analysis of periods prior to the Apollo Transactions do not reflect the significant impact that the Apollo Transactions has had on us, including significantly increased leverage and liquidity requirements. You should read the following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition with the Unaudited Supplemental Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2007, Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, and the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs, and that involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in the Risk Factors section of this prospectus. Actual results may differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. See Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.

Introduction

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is provided to supplement the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus to help provide an understanding of our financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of our operations. The MD&A is organized as follows:

Company Overview. This section provides a general description of our business as well as recent developments that we believe are necessary to understand our financial condition and results of operations and to anticipate future trends in our business.

Reconciliation of Net Income between Noranda AcquisitionCo and Noranda HoldCo. This section reconciles the results of operations of Noranda HoldCo and its wholly owned subsidiary, Noranda AcquisitionCo.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. This section discusses the accounting policies and estimates that we consider being important to our financial condition and results of operations and that require significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in their application.

Results of Operations. This section provides a discussion of the results of operations on a historical basis for each of our fiscal periods in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2010. The section also provides a supplemental discussion of the 2007 operating results on a pro forma basis.

Liquidity and Capital Resources. This section provides an analysis of our cash flows for each of our fiscal periods in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2010.

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies. This section provides a discussion of our commitments as of December 31, 2009.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. This section discusses our exposure to potential losses arising from adverse changes in interest rates and commodity prices.

Company Overview

We are a leading North American integrated producer of value-added primary aluminum products and high quality rolled aluminum coils. We have two businesses: our upstream business and downstream business. Our upstream business consists of three reportable segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and

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bauxite. These three segments are closely integrated and consist of a smelter near New Madrid, Missouri, which we refer to as New Madrid, and supporting operations at our bauxite mine and alumina refinery. New Madrid has annual production capacity of approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tonnes). Operated at capacity, this represents more than 15% of total 2010 U.S. primary aluminum production, based on projections from CRU. Our flat rolled products segment comprises our downstream business, which is one of the largest aluminum foil producers in North America and consists of four rolling mill facilities with a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on production mix.

The Joint Venture Transaction

Through August 31, 2009, we held a 50% interest in Gramercy and in St. Ann. Our investments in these noncontrolled entities, in which we had the ability to exercise equal or significant influence over operating and financial policies, were accounted for by the equity method. On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century whereby we would become the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. The transaction closed on August 31, 2009 and is discussed further in Note 2 *Joint Venture Transaction* to our annual consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In the transaction, Noranda and Gramercy released Century from certain obligations. These obligations included (i) approximately \$23.5 million Century owed Gramercy for pre-transaction alumina purchases, and (ii) Century's guarantee to fund future payments of environmental and asset retirement obligations.

Key factors affecting our results of operations

Prices and markets. Primary aluminum is a global commodity, and its price is set on the LME. Our primary aluminum products typically earn the LME price plus a Midwest premium. As a result of the global economic contraction, the monthly average LME price dropped from a peak of \$1.49 in July 2008 to a low of \$0.57 in February 2009. The average LME price for 2009 was \$0.76 per pound, which had a significant negative impact on our upstream business and our 2009 operating results. By December 31, 2009, LME prices had risen to \$1.00 per pound. As of November 24, 2010, the LME cash price was \$1.02 per pound and the Midwest U.S. Transaction premium was \$0.06 per pound.

Profit margins in the flat rolled products segment are generally unaffected by short-term volatility in the underlying LME price, except in periods of rapid change, which could create significant differences between the cost of metal purchased and the price of metal sold to customers. The price of any given end-product is equal to the cost of the metal, the MWTP, plus a negotiated fabrication premium. These fabrication premiums are determined in large part by industry capacity utilization, which in turn is driven by supply-demand fundamentals for our products.

Because primary aluminum is a global commodity, we have experienced and expect to continue to be subject to volatile primary aluminum prices. This price volatility is influenced primarily by the world supply-demand balance for those commodities and related processing services, and other related factors such as speculative activities by market participants, production activities by competitors and political and economic conditions, as well as production costs in major production regions. Increases or decreases in primary aluminum prices result in increases and decreases in our revenues (assuming all other factors are unchanged). At times, since the Apollo Acquisition, we have partially hedged this volatility through the use of derivative financial instruments. See *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk* for further discussion of fixed-price aluminum swaps. See *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates* for further discussion of our accounting for these hedges.

Demand. We are a North American producer with a majority of our primary aluminum sales in the form of value-added products delivered within a one-day delivery radius of New Madrid. Therefore, while global market trends determine the LME price and impact our margins, domestic supply and demand for our value-added products also directly impact our margins.

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Our integrated operations provide us the flexibility to shift a portion of our upstream production to our downstream business, reducing our overall external purchase commitments, and allowing us to retain the economic differential between LME pricing and our production costs. In fourth quarter 2009, as we returned pot lines to operation in the New Madrid smelter, while value-added product demand continued to lag, we shipped 25.9 million pounds to our downstream operation.

Production. In 2009 and 2008, our primary aluminum products segment produced approximately 316 million pounds (143,000 metric tonnes) and 575 million pounds (261,000 metric tonnes), respectively, of primary aluminum. Due to a severe ice storm the week of January 26, 2009, our New Madrid smelter lost approximately 75% of its capacity because of damage from power interruptions. Since the end of 2009, we have continued to restart production at New Madrid as we recover from the 2009 production outage. New Madrid became fully operational during first quarter 2010. See [Business](#) [Upstream Business](#) for further discussion.

Our rolling mills have a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on our product mix.

Source: Noranda Company data as of September 30, 2010

Production costs. The key cost components at our smelter are power and alumina. We have a long-term, secure power contract at New Madrid that extends through 2020.

Our vertical integration with Gramercy provides us with a secure supply of alumina at a cost effectively equal to Gramercy and St. Ann's combined cost of production, net of bauxite and alumina sales to third parties. St. Ann sells bauxite to third parties and Gramercy sells chemical and smelter grade alumina to third parties. Margins from these third-party sales effectively reduce the cost for producing smelter grade alumina for our smelter in New Madrid. Upon becoming sole owner of Gramercy, we began selling smelter grade alumina under contract to third parties on market terms. Under current market conditions, these sales are expected to allow us to generate positive cash margins that will effectively reduce our integrated upstream cash cost of primary aluminum.

Historically, natural gas prices have shown a high level of volatility. Average natural gas prices were \$7.22 per million BTU in 2007, \$9.43 per million BTU in 2008, and \$3.99 in 2009. At December 31, 2009, we are a

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party to forward swaps for natural gas, effectively fixing our cost for approximately 45% of our natural gas exposure through 2012 at an average price of \$7.35 per million BTU.

In our downstream business, aluminum metal units, which represent a pass-through cost to our customers, typically account for approximately 70% of production costs with value-added conversion costs accounting for the remaining 30%. Conversion costs include labor, energy and operating supplies, including maintenance materials. Energy includes natural gas and electricity, which make up about 17% of conversion costs.

Effect of inflation

We experience inflationary pressures for input costs, such as wages, carbon products, caustic soda and other key inputs. We may not be able to offset fully the inflationary impact from these input costs or energy costs through price increases, productivity improvements or cost reduction programs.

Off balance sheet arrangements

We do not have any significant off balance sheet arrangements.

Reconciliation of Net Income between Noranda AcquisitionCo and Noranda HoldCo

Noranda HoldCo was formed on March 27, 2007, and its principal asset is its wholly owned subsidiary, Noranda AcquisitionCo, which was also formed on March 27, 2007, both formed for the purpose of the Apollo Transactions. The following table reconciles the results of operations of Noranda HoldCo and Noranda AcquisitionCo:

	Predecessor			Successor		
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010(1)
(in millions)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated net income (loss) of Noranda AcquisitionCo	14.3	16.9	(59.5)	40.1	187.9	40.5
Noranda HoldCo interest expense		(13.9)	(21.3)	(18.1)	(14.0)	(6.1)
Noranda HoldCo director and other fees			(1.6)	(3.1)	(2.3)	(5.3)
Noranda HoldCo gains on debt repurchases				116.1	11.1	(1.0)
Noranda HoldCo tax effects		5.2	8.3	(33.6)	(24.6)	3.9
Consolidated net income (loss) of Noranda HoldCo.	14.3	8.2	(74.1)	101.4	158.1	32.0

(1) Figures may not add due to rounding.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our principal accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance

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with U.S. GAAP requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Some accounting policies have a significant impact on amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements. Our financial position and results of operations may be materially different when reported under different conditions or when using different assumptions in the application of such policies. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual amounts, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. The preparation of interim financial statements involves the use of certain estimates that are consistent with those used in the preparation of our annual consolidated financial statements. Significant accounting policies, including areas of critical management judgments and estimates, include the following financial statement areas:

Revenue recognition

Impairment of long-lived assets

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Business combinations

Inventory valuation

Asset retirement obligations

Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Investment in affiliates

Share-based payments

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to customers in accordance with contract terms. We periodically enter into supply contracts with customers and receive advance payments for product to be delivered in future periods. These advance payments are recorded as deferred revenue, and revenue is recognized as shipments are made and title, ownership, and risk of loss pass to the customer during the term of the contracts.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Our long-lived assets, primarily property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant amount of our total assets. We evaluate our long-lived assets and make judgments and estimates concerning the carrying value of these assets, including amounts to be capitalized, depreciation and useful lives. The carrying values of these assets are reviewed for impairment periodically or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recorded in the period in which it is determined that the carrying amount is not recoverable. This evaluation requires us to make long-term forecasts of future revenues and costs related to the assets

subject to review. These forecasts require assumptions about demand for our products and future market conditions. Significant and unanticipated changes to these assumptions could require a provision for impairment in a future period. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact our reported financial results.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition consideration paid over the fair value of identifiable net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually, in the fourth quarter, or upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. We evaluate goodwill for impairment using a two-step process. The first step is to compare the fair value of each of our reporting units to their respective book values, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its book value, reporting unit goodwill is not considered impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not required. If the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the book value of that goodwill. If the book value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. During fourth quarter 2008, we recorded a \$25.5 million goodwill impairment write down in the flat rolled products segment,

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reflecting continued weakness in end markets and the view that the acute decline in foil demand continued to put pressure on pricing as industry capacity utilization was operating well below historic levels. In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for first quarter 2009, we concluded that it was appropriate to re-evaluate our goodwill and intangibles for potential impairment in light of the power outage at our New Madrid smelter and the accelerated deteriorations of demand volumes in both our primary aluminum products and flat rolled products segments. Based on our interim impairment analysis during first quarter 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of \$40.2 million on goodwill in our flat rolled products segment. No further impairment indicators were noted in the second or third quarters of 2009 regarding the recoverability of goodwill; therefore, no goodwill impairment testing was necessary at June 30, 2009 or September 30, 2009.

Our impairment analysis performed in fourth quarter 2009 related to our annual impairment test (performed on October 1, 2009) resulted in a write-down of the remaining goodwill of our flat rolled products segment of \$64.9 million. This write-down reflects our view that the rolled products markets will be increasingly competitive for the foreseeable future. The combination of price-based competition and increased demand for lighter gauge products will limit opportunities for achieving higher fabrication margins.

Our analyses included assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our segments, which reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. The estimates were based on information that was known or knowable at the date of the valuations. It is at least reasonably possible that the assumptions we employed will be materially different from the actual amounts or results, and that additional impairment charges may be necessary.

Our analyses included a combination of discounted cash flow and market-based valuations. Discounted cash flow valuations require that we make assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our reporting units, which we believe reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed (March 31, 2009 and October 1, 2009). Key assumptions used to determine reporting units' discounted cash flow valuations at March 31, 2009 and October 1, 2009 included: (a) cash flow periods of seven years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1.5% to 2.0%; and (c) discount rates ranging from 11.7% to 13.7% based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital for each reporting unit. In the flat rolled products segment, a 1% increase in the discount rate would have decreased the reporting unit fair value, and consequently increased the goodwill impairment write-down, by approximately \$4 million. In the flat rolled products segment, a 10% decrease in the cash flow forecast for each year would have decreased the reporting unit fair value by approximately \$11 million. Neither of these would have changed the impairment recorded at December 31, 2009. In the primary aluminum products segment, a 1% increase in the discount rate would have decreased the reporting unit fair value by approximately \$54 million and a 10% decrease in the cash flow forecast for each year would have decreased the reporting unit fair value by approximately \$60 million, neither of which would have resulted in primary aluminum products segment impairment at December 31, 2009.

Intangible assets with a definite life (primarily customer relationships) are amortized over their expected lives and are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Business combinations

On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century pursuant to which we became the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. The Joint Venture Transaction closed on August 31, 2009. In the transaction Noranda and Gramercy released Century from certain obligations. These obligations included (i) approximately \$23.5 million Century owed Gramercy for pre-transaction alumina purchases; and (ii) Century's guarantee to fund future payments of environmental and asset retirement obligations.

As discussed further in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this prospectus, we accounted for the Joint Venture Transaction under FASB ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations.

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The Joint Venture Transaction was a business combination achieved in stages, because we owned 50% of both Gramercy and St. Ann prior to August 31, 2009. Applying the provisions of ASC Topic 805, we re-measured our previous 50% investment to fair value as of the acquisition date.

The Joint Venture Transaction was a bargain purchase. We assumed the remaining portion of Gramercy and St. Ann in exchange for releasing Century from guarantees to fund future environmental and asset retirement obligations. To the extent permitted by U.S. GAAP, we have assigned a fair value to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

During third quarter 2009, we believed the Joint Venture Transaction would result in a bargain purchase gain; however, we were in the process of reassessing the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During third quarter 2009, we recorded \$127.3 million unallocated purchase price on the balance sheet as a long-term liability. During fourth quarter 2009, upon the conclusion of our reassessment process and the finalization of the valuations, we originally recorded a \$120.3 million gain on the Joint Venture Transaction. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 805, Business Combinations, we subsequently revised comparative information for prior periods presented in our unaudited consolidated financial statements as necessary, including recording the gain on business combination of \$120.3 million. These adjustments had no impact on our results of operations as reported for the year ended December 31, 2009, but only represent a reclassification of earnings from fourth quarter 2009 to third quarter 2009. See the notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (LCM). We use the LIFO method of valuing raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories at our New Madrid smelter and our rolling mills. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are valued at weighted-average cost. The remaining inventories (principally supplies) are stated at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories in our flat rolled products segment, our bauxite segment and our alumina refining segment are valued using a standard costing system, which gives rise to cost variances. Variances are capitalized to inventory in proportion to the quantity of inventory remaining at period end to quantities produced during the period. Variances are recorded such that ending inventory reflects actual costs on a year-to-date basis.

As of the date of the Apollo Acquisition a new base layer of LIFO inventories was established at fair value, such that FIFO basis and LIFO basis were equal. For layers added between the acquisition date and period end, we use a dollar-value LIFO approach where a single pool for each segment represents a composite of similar inventory items. Increases and decreases in inventory are measured on a pool basis rather than item by item. In periods following the Apollo Acquisition, LIFO cost of sales reflect sales at current production costs, which are substantially lower than the fair value cost recorded at the date of acquisition, to the extent that quantities produced exceed quantities sold. In periods when quantities sold exceed quantities produced, cost of goods sold reflect the higher fair value cost per unit.

As LME prices fluctuate, our inventory will be subject to market valuation reserves. The principal factors that gave rise to our market valuation reserve at December 31, 2007 and 2008 were: (i) a substantial portion of the quantities in inventory were priced at base level prices and (ii) the LME price at December 31, 2007 and 2008 was significantly lower than the LME price used in determining the fair value of inventory at the date of the Apollo Acquisition. In periods when the LME price at a given balance sheet date is higher than the LME price at the time of the Apollo Acquisition, no reserves will be necessary.

Asset retirement obligations

We record our costs for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that results from its acquisition, construction, development or normal operation as asset retirement obligations. We

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recognize liabilities, at fair value, for our existing legal asset retirement obligations and adjust these liabilities for accretion costs and revision in estimated cash flows. The related asset retirement costs are capitalized as increases to the carrying amount of the associated long-lived assets and depreciation on these capitalized costs is recognized.

Derivative instruments and hedging activities

During 2008, we designated fixed-price aluminum sale swaps as cash flow hedges, thus the effective portion of such derivatives was adjusted to fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), with the ineffective portion reported through earnings. In addition, we designated a portion of our natural gas swaps as cash flow hedges during the fourth quarter of 2009. Derivatives that have not been designated for hedge accounting are adjusted to fair value through earnings in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses on the derivatives representing either hedge ineffectiveness or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in current earnings.

Forecasted sales represent a sensitive estimate in our designation of derivatives as cash flow hedges. As a result of the New Madrid power outage in January 2009, management concluded that certain hedged sale transactions were no longer probable of occurring, and we discontinued hedge accounting for all our aluminum fixed-price sale swaps on January 29, 2009. At that date, the accounting for amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income did not change. We entered into certain natural gas contracts during the fourth quarter of 2009 that qualified for and were designated as cash flow hedges based on a fraction of estimated consumption of natural gas. Amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income are reclassified into earnings in the periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings, unless it is determined that it is probable that the original forecasted transactions will not occur, at which point a corresponding amount of accumulated other comprehensive income is immediately reclassified into earnings. Forecasted sales represent a sensitive estimate in our accounting for derivatives because they impact the determination whether any amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income should be reclassified into earnings in the current period.

We determine the fair values of our derivative instruments using industry standard models that incorporate inputs which are observable throughout the full term of the instrument. Key inputs include quoted forward prices for commodities (aluminum and natural gas) and interest rates, and credit default swap spread rates for non-performance risk. Our derivative assets are adjusted for the non-performance risk of our counterparties using their credit default swap spread rates, which are updated quarterly. Likewise, in the case of our liabilities, our nonperformance risk is considered in the valuation, and are also adjusted quarterly based on current default swap spread rates on entities we consider comparable to us. We present the fair value of our derivative contracts net of cash paid pursuant to collateral agreements on a net-by-counterparty basis in our consolidated statements of financial position when we believe a legal right of setoff exists under an enforceable master netting agreement.

Investments in affiliates

Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, we evaluated an equity method investment for impairment when adverse events or changes in circumstances indicated, in management's judgment, that the investments may have experienced a decline in value. When evidence of loss in value occurred, we compared the investment's estimated fair value to its carrying value in order to determine whether impairment had occurred. If the estimated fair value was less than the carrying value and management considered, based on various factors, such as historical financial results, expected production activities and the overall health of the investment's industry, the decline in value to be other-than-temporary, the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value was recognized in the financial statements as an impairment.

During first quarter 2009, because of the reduced need for alumina caused by the smelter power outage and depressed market conditions, Gramercy reduced its annual production rate of smelter grade alumina from approximately 1.0 million metric tonnes to approximately 0.5 million metric tonnes. At March 31, 2009, these

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production changes led us to evaluate our investment in these joint ventures for impairment, which resulted in a \$45.3 million write-down (\$39.3 million for St. Ann and \$6.0 million for Gramercy) during first quarter 2009. In second quarter 2009, we recorded a \$35.0 million impairment charge related to our equity-method investment in St. Ann. This additional impairment reflects second quarter 2009 revisions to our assumptions about St. Ann's future profitability and cash flows.

Our impairment analyses were based on discounted cash flows valuations that require us to make assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of each joint venture. The assumptions used reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. Key assumptions used to determine reporting units' discounted cash flow valuations for March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 include: (a) cash flow projections for five years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1% to 2%; and (c) discount rates ranging from 17% to 19% based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital for each investment.

For Gramercy, a 1% increase in the discount rate would have decreased our investment's fair value by approximately \$7.7 million and \$15.0 million during first quarter and second quarter 2009, respectively. A 10% decrease in the cash flow forecast for each year would have decreased our investment's fair value by approximately \$4.8 million and \$19.8 million during first quarter and second quarter 2009, respectively. Neither a 1% increase in the discount rate or a 10% decrease in the cash flow forecast would have resulted in an impairment charge for Gramercy for second quarter 2009. For St. Ann, a 1% increase in the discount rate would have decreased our investment's fair value, and consequently increased the total impairment write-down, by approximately \$2.7 million and \$3.6 million during first quarter and second quarter 2009, respectively. A 10% decrease in the cash flow forecast for each year would have decreased our investment's fair value, and consequently increased the impairment write-down, by approximately \$7.1 million and \$5.6 million during first quarter and second quarter 2009, respectively.

Share-based Payments

As described in more detail in the Shareholders' equity and share-based payments note to our consolidated financial statements, the fair value of each award is separately estimated and amortized into compensation expense over the service period. The fair value of our stock option grants are estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. The application of this valuation model involves assumptions that require judgment and are highly sensitive in the determination of compensation expense.

During the twelve months preceding September 30, 2010, we granted the following stock options:

Grant date	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Fair Value of Common Stock ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value of Option Grant ⁽²⁾	Grant Date Intrinsic Value ⁽³⁾
December 3, 2009	224,852	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.66	
February 16, 2010	25,800	2.18	2.18	1.76	
March 1, 2010	9,600	2.18	2.18	1.76	

- (1) All fair valuations were determined by our board of directors in consultation with management at the date of each stock option grant. These fair values were determined using a combination of discounted cash flow and market-based valuations. Discounted cash flow valuations require that we make assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our business units. We believe these assumptions reflect the best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. Key assumptions used to determine reporting units' discounted cash flow valuations at each grant date included: (a) cash flow periods of seven years; (b) terminal values based upon a 2.0% long-term growth rate; and (c) a 13.5% discount rate based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital.
- (2) As determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model at the date of each stock option grant.
- (3) The grant date fair value of the underlying shares for each grant equaled the stock option exercise price of the awarded options, so there were no grant date intrinsic values for these awards.

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The results of operations, cash flows and financial condition for the Predecessor and Successor periods reflect different bases of accounting due to the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Apollo Acquisition and the resulting purchase price allocations.

To aid the reader in understanding the results of operations of each of these distinctive periods, we have provided the following discussion for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and for the Successor periods from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007; for the Successor years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009; and for the Successor nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010.

We have supplemented our discussion of historical results with an analysis of the results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2007, reflecting the pro forma assumptions and adjustments as if the Apollo Acquisition and the Special Dividend had occurred on January 1, 2007. We believe presenting this pro forma information is beneficial to the reader because the impact of the purchase accounting associated with the Apollo Acquisition in 2007 impacts the comparability of the financial information for the historic periods presented. We believe this pro forma presentation provides the reader with additional information from which to analyze our financial results.

You should read the following discussion of the results of operations and financial condition with the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes included herein.

The following chart indicates the percentages of sales represented by each of our segments for the periods presented:

	Predecessor			Successor		
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 %	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 %	Year Ended December 31, 2008 %	Year Ended December 31, 2009 %	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 %	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 %
Bauxite				5	1	9
Alumina refining				11	4	29
Primary aluminum products	55	51	60	44	45	47
Flat rolled products	48	51	48	53	56	42
Eliminations	(3)	(2)	(8)	(13)	(6)	(27)
	100	100	100	100	100	100

The following chart indicates the percentages of operating income (loss) represented by each of our segments for the periods presented:

	Predecessor			Successor		
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 %	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 %	Year Ended December 31, 2008 %	Year Ended December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ %	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 %	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 %
Bauxite				1	1	29
Alumina refining				6		70
Primary aluminum products	99	125	246	16	33	92
Flat rolled products	9	8	(76)	55	31	73
Corporate	(8)	(33)	(70)	22	35	(164)
	100	100	100	100	100	100

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(1) All segments experienced operating losses during the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Discussion of historical results for the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, the Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and the Successor year ended December 31, 2008

Sales

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Successor Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$
Primary aluminum products:			
Total primary aluminum sales (in millions)	292.1	445.2	758.6
Primary aluminum shipments (in millions of pounds)	214.4	340.2	589.9
Average price per pound	1.36	1.31	1.29
Flat rolled products:			
Total sales (in millions)	252.5	443.6	605.7
Sales, excluding brokered metal (in millions)	244.3	400.4	605.7
External shipments (in millions of pounds)	135.6	236.0	346.1
Average price per pound	1.80	1.70	1.75

Sales per pound shipped fluctuated within a narrow range during the Predecessor period of May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2008, reflecting the movement in the LME price and the Midwest premium during the periods, which were at relative peaks during the first six months of both 2007 and 2008.

In planning for 2007, management anticipated a significant increase in demand for flat rolled products, and entered into take-or-pay contracts to purchase fixed quantities of commodity grade sow and other metals from external sources. With the softening of the housing market in mid-to-late 2007, the downstream business commodity grade sow requirements were less than originally anticipated. In certain cases the downstream business made arrangements to sell these contracted metal quantities to others. These sales are referred to as brokered metal sales, and were priced at or near our cost of purchasing the quantities. There were no brokered metal sales in 2008.

In 2008, the primary aluminum products segment increased its intersegment shipments to the flat rolled products segment, primarily due to a decrease in demand for value-added products related to the softening of the U.S. economy and its impact on the housing and construction industry.

Cost of sales

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Successor Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$
Primary aluminum products:			
Total primary aluminum cost of sales (in millions)	203.5	356.8	623.0
Primary aluminum shipments (in millions of pounds)	214.4	340.2	589.9
Average cost per pound	0.95	1.05	1.06
Flat rolled products:			
Total cost of sales (in millions)	237.9	432.7	597.5
Cost of sales, excluding brokered metal (in millions)	229.7	389.3	597.5
External shipments (in millions of pounds)	135.6	236.0	346.1

Average cost per pound	1.69	1.65	1.73
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Costs per pound shipped fluctuated within a narrow range during the Predecessor period of 2007 and the Successor period of May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2008, reflecting the cost levels inherent in the inventory valuation from the Xstrata Acquisition completed in August 2006 and the relatively stable cost environment.

Average primary aluminum products cost per pound shipped during the May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 Successor period is substantially higher than in the January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 Predecessor period reflecting the impact of a step-up in the cost basis of inventory at the time of the Apollo Acquisition and the impact of higher depreciation expense resulting from the higher purchase price allocation to property, plant and equipment. The step-up in cost basis is not as significant in the flat rolled products segment because the pass-through nature of the metal costs causes those costs to approximate current market rates, except in periods of rapid change as were experienced in the last half of 2008. In the flat rolled products segment, the higher per pound cost of sales in 2008 reflects lower of cost or margin reserves resulting from the dramatic decline in LME prices.

Selling, general and administrative expenses and other (SG&A)

(in millions)	Predecessor	Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008
SG&A expenses	\$ 16.8	\$ 39.2	\$ 73.8
As a % of sales	3.2%	4.5%	5.8%

As a percentage of sales, SG&A was higher in the 2008 Successor period than in the Predecessor period due to the costs related to our 2008 restructuring. Additionally, losses on disposal of assets increased significantly as a \$2.8 million write-down of CIP occurred in our flat rolled products segment related to uninstalled rolling mill equipment. The remainder of the differences between the Successor periods and the Predecessor period are a result of an increase in consulting and other professional fees associated with activities related to the transition to operating as a stand-alone company, including costs incurred in our debt and equity registration process. In December 2008, we announced a company-wide workforce and business process restructuring expected to generate cash cost savings of approximately \$23 million annually. The workforce restructuring plan involved a total staff reduction of approximately 338 employees and contract workers. The reduction in the employee workforce included 240 affected employees at New Madrid and two corporate employees. These reductions occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. The reductions at our rolling mills in Huntingdon, Tennessee, Salisbury, North Carolina, and Newport, Arkansas included 96 affected employees. These reductions were substantially completed during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Operating income

(in millions)	Predecessor	Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Operating income	\$ 86.4	\$ 60.7	\$ 44.4
As a % of sales	16.4%	7.0%	3.5%

The decrease in operating income in the year ended December 31, 2008 was attributable to the impact of the global economic contraction, the 2008 fourth quarter goodwill impairment write-down and a one-time charge for termination benefits related to the December 2008 restructuring. Higher 2008 raw material and conversion costs, including \$17.6 million in higher natural gas costs, had a \$35.9 million unfavorable impact on 2008 operating income. An \$18.1 million unfavorable impact from lower aluminum prices more than offset an \$11.8 million favorable impact from product mix and volume. The remaining decrease was primarily due to higher selling, general and administrative expenses associated with operating for a full year as a stand-alone company, including higher consulting and other professional fees and costs incurred in the Company's debt registration process.

Table of Contents***Discussion of results for the pro forma Predecessor and Successor year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the Successor year ended December 31, 2008***

The following table sets forth certain consolidated pro forma financial information for the year ended December 31, 2007 as though the Apollo Transactions and the Special Dividend had occurred on January 1, 2007 and certain consolidated historical financial information for the year ended December 31, 2008:

(in millions)	Pro Forma Predecessor and Successor Year Ended December 31, 2007	Successor Year Ended December 31, 2008
	\$	\$
Sales	1,395.1	1,266.4
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,205.3	1,122.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses and other	56.0	73.8
Goodwill impairment		25.5
	1,261.3	1,222.0
Operating income	133.8	44.4
Other expenses (income)		
Interest expense, net		
Third parties	106.8	88.0
Loss on hedging activities, net	44.1	69.9
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	(11.5)	(7.7)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	2.2	1.2
Total other expenses	141.6	151.4
Loss before income taxes	(7.8)	(107.0)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1.7	(32.9)
Net loss for the period	(9.5)	(74.1)
Sales by segment		
Primary aluminum products		
External customers	698.9	660.7
Intersegment	38.4	97.8
Total	737.3	758.5
Flat rolled products	696.2	605.7
Eliminations	(38.4)	(97.8)
Total	1,395.1	1,266.4
Segment profit (loss)		
Primary aluminum products		222.7
Flat rolled products		28.5
Corporate		(15.9)
Eliminations		7.4

Total		242.7
Shipments (pounds in millions)		
Primary aluminum products		
External customers	523.4	509.5
Intersegment	31.2	80.4
Total	554.6	589.9
Flat rolled products	371.6 ⁽¹⁾	346.1

⁽¹⁾ For purposes of comparability to other periods, brokered metal sales are excluded because the related metal was sold without fabrication premiums.

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Sales for 2008 were \$1,266.4 million, down 9.2% from sales of \$1,395.1 million in 2007. In the primary aluminum products segment, external sales decreased 5.5% to \$660.7 million in 2008 from \$698.9 million in 2007. \$24.0 million of the decrease in sales resulted from a decrease in external shipment volumes with the remaining decrease primarily attributable to a decrease in the average MWTP. In the flat rolled products segment, sales decreased 13.0% to \$605.7 million in 2008 compared to \$696.2 million in 2007, which included \$51.4 million in brokered metal sales. There were no brokered metal sales in 2008. Lower volume led to a \$44.2 million negative impact as a result of the continued decline in demand in business and construction markets, and offset a slight increase in average fabrication premiums associated with a change in product mix.

Total metal shipments from our primary aluminum products segment for the twelve months of 2008 were 589.9 million pounds, up 35.3 million pounds from the 554.6 million pounds shipped during the twelve months of 2007. Of the total amount shipped in 2008, 509.5 million pounds were shipped to external customers, while the remaining 80.4 million pounds were intersegment shipments to the flat rolled products segment. External shipments were down 13.9 million pounds in 2008 compared to 2007 as a result of a decline in demand for value-added products, particularly due to a drop in demand from our housing and construction end markets.

Cost of sales on a pro forma basis, in 2007 was \$1,205.3 million, compared to \$1,122.7 million in 2008, a decrease of 6.9%. The decrease in cost of sales was primarily due to decreases in shipments to external customers. Our primary aluminum products segment saw a 3.3% decrease in shipments during 2008. Our flat rolled products segment saw a decrease of brokered metal sales, as well as decreased shipment volumes as a result of a decline in sales of HVAC finstock.

Selling, general and administrative expenses and other on a pro forma basis, increased \$17.8 million from \$56.0 million in 2007, on a pro forma basis, to \$73.8 million in 2008. This change relates to costs incurred as a result of our December 2008 restructuring program in the amount of \$9.1 million as well as an increase of \$7.9 million on losses related to disposal of assets. A significant portion of the disposal balance is due to a \$2.8 million write-down related to uninstalled rolling mill equipment in our flat rolled products segment. The remainder of the difference is a result of an increase in consulting and other professional fees associated with activities related to the transition to operating as a stand-alone company, including costs incurred in our debt and equity registration process.

In December 2008, we announced a company-wide workforce and business process restructuring expected to generate cash cost savings of approximately \$23 million annually. The workforce restructuring plan involved a total staff reduction of approximately 338 employees and contract workers. The reduction in the employee workforce included 240 affected employees at New Madrid and two corporate employees. These reductions occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. The reductions at our rolling mills in Huntingdon, Tennessee, Salisbury, North Carolina, and Newport, Arkansas included 96 affected employees. These reductions were substantially completed during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Operating income decreased \$89.4 million from \$133.8 million in 2007, on a pro forma basis, to \$44.4 million in 2008. The decrease was attributable to the impact of the global economic contraction, the fourth quarter impairment write-down and a one-time charge for termination benefits.

Loss on hedging activities, net in 2007 consisted of \$44.1 million compared to \$69.9 million in 2008, an increase of \$25.8 million. This change was primarily the result of the change in the fair value of fixed-price swaps entered into to hedge our exposure to aluminum price fluctuations and the change in the fair value of interest rate swaps entered into to hedge our exposure to fluctuations in LIBOR. In addition, the loss in 2008 increased as a result of the fair value of natural gas financial swaps entered into to hedge our exposure to natural gas price fluctuations.

Income tax expense (benefit) totaled \$1.7 million in 2007 on a pro forma basis compared to an income tax benefit of \$32.9 million in 2008. The provision for income taxes resulted in an effective tax rate for continuing

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operations on a pro forma basis of 21.8% for 2007, compared with an effective tax rate of 30.8% for 2008. The change in effective tax rates was primarily related to a permanent difference in cancellation of debt income related to the divestiture of a subsidiary, a permanent difference related to a goodwill impairment, state income tax expense, foreign equity earnings and the impact of the manufacturing deduction under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Net loss increased \$64.6 million from a \$9.5 million loss in 2007 on a pro forma basis to a \$74.1 million loss in 2008. This increase is primarily the result of the effects of an \$89.4 million decrease in operating income, a \$25.8 million increase in losses from hedging activities, as well as less equity from unconsolidated companies in the amount of \$3.9 million. This amount was partially offset by a tax benefit of \$32.9 million in 2008 compared to income tax expense in the amount of \$1.7 million in 2007 on a pro forma basis, a difference of \$34.6 million, and an \$18.8 million decrease in interest expense in 2008 compared to 2007 on a pro forma basis.

Table of Contents*Discussion of results for the Successor year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the Successor year ended December 31, 2009*

The following table sets forth certain consolidated financial information for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009:

(in millions)	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ \$
Sales	1,266.4	769.9
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	1,122.7	779.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses and other	73.8	75.6
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	25.5	108.0
Excess insurance proceeds		(43.5)
	1,222.0	920.0
Operating income (loss)	44.4	(150.1)
Other expenses (income)		
Interest expense, net	88.0	53.6
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	69.9	(111.8)
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(7.7)	79.7
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	1.2	(211.2)
Gain on business combination		(120.3)
Total other expenses	151.4	(310.0)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(107.0)	160.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	(32.9)	58.6
Net income (loss) for the period	(74.1)	101.4
Sales by segment		
Bauxite		34.6
Alumina refining		84.2
Primary aluminum products	758.5	340.3
Flat rolled products	605.7	408.4
Eliminations	(97.8)	(97.6)
Total	1,266.4	769.9
Segment profit (loss) ⁽¹⁾		
Bauxite		12.3
Alumina refining		(2.3)
Primary aluminum products	222.7	4.9
Flat rolled products	28.5	35.1
Corporate	(15.9)	(28.4)
Eliminations	7.4	(2.0)
Total	242.7	19.6

Shipments:

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Third party shipments:		
Bauxite (kMts)		482.9
Alumina (kMts) ⁽²⁾		245.0
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	509.5	291.4
Flat rolled products (pounds, in millions)	346.1	309.3
Intersegment shipments:		
Bauxite (kMts)		835.1
Alumina (kMts)		116.5
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	80.4	60.2

(1) Figures may not add due to rounding.

(2) External alumina shipments represent 192.7 kMts from our Gramercy refinery as well as 52.3 kMts of excess alumina sold from our New Madrid smelter. Alumina and bauxite are exchanged and priced in metric tonnes. One metric tonne represents 2,204.6 pounds.

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Sales for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$769.9 million compared to \$1,266.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 39.2%.

Sales to external customers in our primary aluminum products segment were \$290.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2009; a 56% decrease from \$660.7 million in sales to external customers for the year ended December 31, 2008, driven primarily by a decline in LME aluminum prices, lower volumes of value-added shipments due to a decline in end-market demand and lower sow volumes related to the New Madrid power outage, as discussed below:

The decline in pricing, due to a 33.1% decrease in realized MWTP, resulted in a decrease of \$101.7 million in external revenues. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, the average LME aluminum price per pound was \$1.17 and \$0.76, respectively.

Total primary aluminum shipments for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased 238.3 million pounds to 351.6 million pounds or 40.4% compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Intersegment shipments to our flat rolled products segment decreased 20.2 million pounds or 25.1%, to 60.2 million pounds as a result of the power outage at New Madrid. The downstream business had sufficient external alternate sources of supply to meet its aluminum needs.

External primary aluminum shipments decreased to 291.4 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 509.5 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2008. This 42.8% decrease in external shipments resulted in a decrease of \$282.8 million in external revenues and is largely the result of lower production levels because of the smelter outage and the continued decline in demand for value-added products. Shipments of value-added primary aluminum products totaled 283.4 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 404.8 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2008. This lower volume was driven by lower end-market demand in transportation and building markets. The power outage at the New Madrid smelter had minimal impact on these primary aluminum value-added volume declines, as we sourced third-party metal to offset the hot metal production outage. The re-melt capability and value-added processing capacity within the New Madrid facility were sufficient to serve our customers' demands for products such as billet and rod.

Revenues in the primary aluminum products segment for the year ended December 31, 2009 include \$14.2 million related to quantities of excess alumina shipped to external customers from our New Madrid smelter.

Sales to external customers in our alumina refining and bauxite segments for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$56.5 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, reflecting the impact of the operations of Gramercy and St. Ann after August 31, 2009. Intercompany shipments from the alumina refining and bauxite segments for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$27.7 million and \$20.0 million, respectively.

Sales in our flat rolled products segment were \$408.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 32.6% compared to sales of \$605.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a negative impact from pricing, as well as lower shipments to external customers, as summarized below:

The LME price decline contributed \$132.9 million to the sales decrease. Fabrication premiums were relatively unchanged.

Decreased shipment volumes reduced revenues by \$64.4 million. Shipment volumes of flat rolled products decreased to 309.3 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2009 from 346.1 million pounds for the year ended December 31, 2008. This 10.6% decrease was primarily due to lower end-market demand in the building and construction markets.

Cost of sales decreased to \$779.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$1,122.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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Total primary aluminum products segment cost of sales decreased to \$384.6 million in 2009 from \$623.0 million in 2008. This 38.3% decrease principally related to a 40.4% decrease in total shipments

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(including internal and external), due to the factors referenced in the discussion of revenue. Costs incurred related to the New Madrid power outage totaled \$20.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, of which \$17.5 million were directly offset by insurance proceeds.

Flat rolled products segment cost of sales decreased to \$369.0 million in 2009 from \$597.5 million in 2008. Approximately \$63.5 million of the \$228.5 million decrease related to a 10.6% decrease in shipments in 2009, due to the factors referenced in the discussion of revenue. The remaining decrease related principally to the dramatic decrease in the LME aluminum price, since much of that segment's product cost represents the pass-through cost of metal.

Cost of sales in the bauxite and alumina refining segments, before the effects of intercompany eliminations, totaled \$32.9 million and \$91.1 million, respectively. These two segments principally reflect the cost of sales for St. Ann and Gramercy, respectively, which we became sole owners of on August 31, 2009, and have no corresponding costs for 2008. Cost of sales for 2009 in these two segments includes \$11.7 million of expenses associated with the purchase accounting step up of property, plant and equipment values and inventory values due to the Joint Venture Transaction.

The elimination of intercompany sales was \$97.7 million in 2009, compared to \$97.8 million in 2008, reflecting the decrease in 2009 of inter-segment sales from the primary aluminum products segment to the flat rolled products segment. This decrease was offset by the elimination of inter-segment sales from the alumina refinery segment to the primary aluminum products segment following the Joint Venture Transaction.

The production outage at New Madrid negatively impacted our upstream cash cost of primary aluminum in 2009. Although insurance proceeds covered the costs and losses associated with our outage and returning the smelter to operation, our coverage did not make us whole for inefficiencies associated with operating our integrated upstream business significantly below capacity. We estimate that due to lost production volume in 2009 from the smelter outage, which caused a loss of efficiency and fixed cost absorption, our upstream cash cost of primary aluminum for FYE 2009 of \$0.77 per pound was negatively impacted by \$0.05 per pound.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$75.6 million compared to \$73.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a 2.4% increase.

During 2009, we wrote off an unused mill in the downstream business resulting in \$3.0 million of increased expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses associated with the power outage at New Madrid were \$7.2 million, of which \$6.6 million was directly offset by insurance proceeds for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment increased from \$25.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$108.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. During the year ended 2008, we recorded a \$25.5 million impairment in the flat rolled products segment, reflecting continued weakness in end markets and the view that the acute decline in foil demand continued to put pressure on pricing as industry capacity utilization was operating well below historic levels. Our impairment analyses performed during 2009 resulted in write-downs of the remaining goodwill of \$105.2 million in our flat rolled products segment. These write-downs reflected our view that the rolled products markets will be increasingly competitive for the foreseeable future. The combination of price-based competition and increased demand for lighter gauge products will limit opportunities for achieving higher fabrication margins.

Our analyses included assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our segments, which we believe reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. The estimates were based on information that was known or knowable at the date of the valuations, and it is at least reasonably possible that the assumptions we employed will be materially different from the actual amounts or results.

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Excess insurance proceeds totaled \$43.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. We reached a \$67.5 million settlement with our insurance carriers, all of which has been received by December 31, 2009. The settlement proceeds of \$67.5 million were allocated to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses to the extent losses were realized and eligible for recovery under our insurance policies. The line item titled *Excess insurance proceeds* reflects the residual insurance recovery after applying total proceeds recognized against the losses incurred through September 30, 2009, which was the reporting period in which we finalized all settlements and received related proceeds. This amount is not intended to represent a gain on the insurance claim. We incurred costs in fourth quarter 2009 of approximately \$3.3 million and we will continue to incur costs into the future related to bringing the production back to full capacity, but those costs incurred after September 30, 2009 will not be reflected in the *Excess insurance proceeds* line. Total costs incurred may exceed the total insurance settlement.

Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2009 was a loss of \$150.1 million compared to operating income of \$44.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease relates to period-over-period sales margin (sales minus cost of sales) reductions of \$153.7 million, a \$1.8 million increase in selling, general and administrative and other expenses, and goodwill and other intangible asset impairments.

Sales margin for the year ended December 31, 2009 was a \$10.0 million loss compared to income of \$143.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This \$153.7 million decrease resulted from the impact of a 33.1% decrease in realized MWTP coupled with a decrease in higher margin sales of value-added products and higher production costs (as a percent of sales) in the primary aluminum products segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$75.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and were relatively stable compared to \$73.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Operating income was also impacted by goodwill and other intangible asset impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$108.0 million, offset by excess insurance proceeds of \$43.5 million.

Interest expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$53.6 million compared to \$88.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$34.4 million. Decreased interest expense is related to lower LIBOR interest rates as well as lower average debt outstanding on the term B loan (due to the \$24.5 million principal payment in April 2009) and the AcquisitionCo Notes and HoldCo Notes (due to the debt repurchases, discussed further below). These reductions in principal balance were partially offset by the increased balance under the revolving credit facility; however, the revolving credit facility carries a lower interest rate than the HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes.

(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net was a gain of \$111.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a \$69.9 million loss for the year ended December 31, 2008. We discontinued hedge accounting for our entire remaining aluminum fixed-price sale swaps on January 29, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to earnings was \$172.2 million including \$77.8 million reclassified into earnings because it is probable that the original forecasted transactions will not occur.

Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates was a \$79.7 million loss for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to income of \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. This change was attributable to impairment charges of \$80.3 million recorded during the year ended December 31, 2009.

(Gain) loss on debt repurchase was a \$211.2 million gain in 2009 compared to a \$1.2 million loss in 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased \$403.8 million principal aggregate amount of our outstanding HoldCo Notes, AcquisitionCo Notes, term B loan and revolving credit facility for a price of \$187.2 million, plus fees. Of this amount, we repaid \$6.6 million of our revolving credit facility borrowings, resulting in our borrowing capacity being reduced \$7.3 million to \$242.7 million. We recognized a gain of \$211.2 million representing the difference between the reacquisition price and the carrying amount of repurchased debt net of write-offs of related deferred financing fees and discounts.

Gain on business combination was \$120.3 million in 2009. We believe the Joint Venture Transaction was a bargain purchase. We assumed the remaining portion of Gramercy and St. Ann in exchange for releasing Century

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from certain obligations which included (i) approximately \$23.5 million Century owed Gramercy for pre-transaction alumina purchases, and (ii) Century's guarantee to fund future payments of environmental and asset retirement obligations. To the extent permitted by U.S. GAAP, we assigned fair value to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

We utilized a third-party valuation firm to assist us in determining the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Joint Venture Transaction. Based on the fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we have recorded a gain of \$120.3 million, of which, \$18.5 million relates to adjusting our previous 50% equity interests to fair value and the remaining \$101.8 million relates to the gain recorded on acquired interests. Expenses related to the Joint Venture Transaction such as valuation, legal and consulting costs are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Income tax expense (benefit) was a \$58.6 million expense in 2009 compared to a \$32.9 million benefit in 2008. Our effective income tax rates were approximately 36.6% for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 30.8% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 over December 31, 2008 was primarily impacted by state income taxes, equity method investee income, gain on business combination in 2009, the Internal Revenue Code Section 199 manufacturing deduction, and goodwill impairment in 2009. See Note 16, *Income Taxes*, in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had unrecognized income tax benefits (including interest) of approximately \$11.5 million and \$11.1 million, respectively (of which approximately \$7.5 million and \$7.2 million, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective income tax rate). As of December 31, 2009, the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits (excluding interest) increased by an immaterial amount. It is expected that the unrecognized tax benefits may change in the next twelve months; however, due to Xstrata's indemnification of us for tax obligations related to periods ending on or before the 2007 Apollo Acquisition date, we do not expect the change to have a significant impact on our results of operations or our financial position.

In April 2009, the Internal Revenue Service commenced an examination of our U.S. income tax return for 2006. As part of the Apollo Acquisition, Xstrata agreed to indemnify us for tax obligations related to periods ending on or before the 2007 Apollo Acquisition date. Therefore, we do not anticipate that the IRS examination will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Net income (loss). Net income was \$101.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to a \$74.1 million loss for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Year ended December 31, 2008 compared to year ended December 31, 2009 discussion of segment results.

Primary aluminum products. Segment profit for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$222.7 million compared to segment profit of \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The \$217.8 million segment profit decrease during 2009 is primarily driven by lower shipments, declining LME aluminum prices, and the negative impact from the power outage, as average operating pots in operation were approximately 58%.

Flat rolled products. Segment profit in the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$28.5 million, compared to \$35.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in segment profit relates to favorable product mix during 2009 partially offset by lower shipment volumes due to weakening end markets.

Corporate. Corporate costs in the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$15.9 million compared to \$28.4 million in the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in corporate expenses is primarily a result of the Annual Incentive Plan pay-out to its executive officers, the Incentive Compensation pay-out to Corporate employees and an increase in Pension Expense.

A comparison of the year ended December 31, 2008 to the year ended December 31, 2009 for our bauxite and alumina refining segments is not meaningful, as we wholly-owned the bauxite mining operations and the alumina refinery for only four months in the year ended December 31, 2009 and none of the year ended December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents**Discussion of results for the Successor nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the Successor nine months ended September 30, 2010**

The following table sets forth certain consolidated financial information for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010:

Results of Operations

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2010
	(as adjusted)	
	\$	\$
Statements of Operations Data (unaudited, in millions)⁽¹⁾:		
Sales	540.6	950.6
Operating costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales	564.3	830.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	51.7	92.1
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	43.0	
Excess insurance proceeds	(43.5)	
	615.5	922.2
Operating income (loss)	(74.9)	28.5
Other expenses (income):		
Interest expense, net	42.6	25.0
Gain on hedging activities, net	(104.1)	(44.0)
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates	79.7	
Gain on debt repurchase	(193.2)	(1.0)
Gain on business combination	(120.3)	
Total other deductions (income)	(295.4)	(20.0)
Income before income taxes	220.5	48.4
Income tax expense	62.4	16.4
Net income for the period	158.1	32.0
Net income per share		
Basic	3.63	0.65
Diluted	3.63	0.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding (in millions)		
Basic	43.50	49.42
Diluted	43.50	50.31
Sales by segment (in millions)⁽¹⁾:		
Bauxite	8.3	90.7
Alumina refining	19.2	275.1
Primary aluminum products	240.8	444.2
Flat rolled products	305.0	400.3
Eliminations	(32.8)	(259.7)
Total	540.6	950.6
Segment profit (loss) (in millions)⁽¹⁾:		
Bauxite	5.5	20.0
Alumina refining	2.7	35.9
Primary aluminum products	(11.6)	70.0
Flat rolled products	25.1	40.2
Corporate	(21.6)	(19.5)

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Eliminations		(2.5)
Total	0.1	144.2
Financial and other data:		
Average realized Midwest transaction price per pound	0.75	1.02
Integrated net cash cost for primary aluminum products (per pound shipped)	0.76	0.71
Shipments:		
Third party shipments:		
Bauxite (kMts)	145.0	1,392.7
Alumina refining (kMts)	103.5	507.3
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	221.9	310.5
Flat rolled products (pounds, in millions)	235.3	267.7
Intersegment shipments:		
Bauxite (kMts)	165.9	1,920.1
Alumina refining (kMts)	17.1	354.0
Primary aluminum products (pounds, in millions)	34.4	97.5

(1) Figures may not add due to rounding

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Sales

Sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 were \$540.6 million compared to \$950.6 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2010, an increase of 75.9%.

Sales to external customers from our primary aluminum products segment increased 60% from \$216.2 million in the first nine months of 2009 to \$345.9 million in the first nine months of 2010, driven primarily by the increase in LME prices, higher volumes of value-added shipments related to increased end-market demand and higher sow volumes related to the New Madrid power outage in the prior year.

A 36.0% increase in realized MWTP increased external primary aluminum products revenue by \$63.1 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the first nine months of 2009.

A 39.9% increase in external primary aluminum shipments generated \$80.7 million additional revenue comparing the first nine months of 2010 to the first nine months of 2009. This increase is largely the result of the New Madrid smelter becoming fully operational during first quarter 2010. Shipments of value-added products in the first nine months of 2010 were 43.2% higher than in the first nine months of 2009. This higher volume was driven by increased end-market demand for billet and rod.

Revenues in the primary aluminum products segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 include \$14.2 million related to quantities of excess alumina shipped to external customers from our New Madrid smelter.

Sales in our flat rolled products segment increased 31.2% from the first nine months of 2009 to \$400.3 million in the first nine months of 2010, primarily due to the increase in LME prices, as well as higher shipments to external customers.

Rising LME prices contributed \$53.3 million to the sales increase. Fabrication premiums were relatively unchanged.

Higher shipment volumes increased revenues by \$42.0 million. Shipment volumes from our flat rolled products segment increased 13.8% to 267.7 million pounds primarily due to higher end-market demand.

Sales to external customers from our alumina refining and bauxite segments for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$161.9 million and \$42.7 million, respectively.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales for the first nine months of 2009 was \$564.3 million compared to \$830.1 million in the first nine months of 2010. The increase in cost of sales is mainly the result of higher shipment volumes in both the primary aluminum and flat rolled products segments, as well as the increase in LME prices, reflected in the pass-through nature of the flat rolled products segment. Additionally, cost of sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were favorably impacted by \$2.3 million of lower-of-cost-or-market adjustments on a LIFO basis due to the sell through of inventory and an increase in the LME aluminum price at September 30, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009. Costs of sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 were favorably impacted by \$35.4 million of such adjustments.

Total cost of sales in the primary aluminum products segment increased from \$292.9 million in the first nine months of 2009 to \$400.5 million in the first nine months of 2010. The increase relates to several factors, including a 59.2% increase in total shipments of primary aluminum due to the factors referenced in the discussion of sales, offset by (i) decreased depreciation expense related to certain fixed assets which became fully-depreciated in the first nine months of 2009, and (ii) a significant reduction in our integrated net cash cost to produce primary aluminum of \$0.71 per pound in the first nine months of 2010, compared to \$0.76 per pound in the first nine months of 2009. This decrease in integrated net cash cost reflects efficiencies gained from bringing the smelter back to full capacity during the first nine months of 2010 (average operating capacity during the first nine months of 2009 was approximately

58% versus approximately 92% in the first nine months of 2010), as well as reduced raw materials inputs.

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Flat rolled products segment cost of sales increased from \$273.8 million in the first nine months of 2009 to \$371.1 million in the first nine months of 2010. The increase related principally to the increase in the LME aluminum price, since much of that segment's product cost represents the pass-through cost of metal.

Cost of sales in the bauxite and alumina refining segments were \$8.7 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, during the first nine months of 2009. Cost of sales in the bauxite and alumina refining segments, before the effects of intercompany eliminations, totaled \$69.9 million and \$247.4 million, respectively during the first nine months of 2010. These two segments principally reflect the cost of sales for St. Ann and Gramercy, respectively, of which we became sole owners on August 31, 2009.

The production outage at New Madrid negatively impacted our integrated net cash cost of primary aluminum in 2009. Although insurance proceeds covered the costs and losses associated with our outage and returning the smelter to operation, our coverage did not make us whole for inefficiencies associated with operating our integrated upstream business significantly below capacity. We estimate that due to lost production volume in 2009 from the smelter outage, which caused a loss of efficiency and fixed cost absorption, our integrated net cash cost of primary aluminum for the year ended December 31, 2009 of \$0.77 per pound was negatively impacted by \$0.05 per pound. During the first nine months of 2010, the integrated net cash cost of primary aluminum was approximately \$0.71 per pound.

The New Madrid smelter has a power contract with Ameren, pursuant to which power costs include 2 components: a base rate and a fuel adjustment clause. The fuel adjustment clause resulted in additional fuel charges of \$1.7 million recorded in cost of goods sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We anticipate the fourth quarter 2010 impact of the fuel adjustment clause to be approximately \$3.4 million. We are not able to predict future fuel adjustment charges, as they are dependent on Ameren's fuel costs and off system sales volume and prices. We are currently disputing the amount of cost increases related to the fuel adjustment clause. As of September 30, 2010, we hold \$7.0 million in a restricted cash account which is reflected in other current assets on the unaudited consolidated balance sheet. This restricted cash represents money held in escrow by the Missouri Circuit Court for disputed amounts related to our appeal of Ameren's rates. Additionally, on September 3, 2010, Ameren filed a new rate case with the MoPSC seeking an 11% base rate increase. We expect a ruling on this request by July 29, 2011.

CORE stands for Cost-Out, Reliability, and Effectiveness, and represents our productivity program. We believe CORE is an effective part of our efforts to manage for productivity, where we identify opportunities throughout the organization to either remove existing costs, or to affect processes or business arrangements. We then utilize project teams to address the opportunity. Although results will vary from year to year, our over-arching aim is to use CORE projects to offset the effects of inflation and to mitigate the impact of unexpected cost increases. Our CORE program target is to generate in total over \$140.0 million of savings from 2009 through 2011 either in the form of cost savings, capital expenditure savings, or cash generation. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our results reflect approximately \$46.7 million in cost savings and over \$11.0 million in capital expenditure savings. Added to the \$43.0 million of CORE savings accomplished in 2009, we have generated \$100.7 million of our three year \$140.0 million CORE program goal.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the first nine months of 2009 were \$51.7 million compared to \$92.1 million in the first nine months of 2010. This change reflects (i) \$22.1 million of increased costs from the inclusion of St. Ann and Gramercy since the Joint Venture Transaction, (ii) \$8.1 million of costs related to our workforce and contract mining restructuring plans, (iii) \$12.0 million in increased fees related to the termination of the Apollo management agreement, (iv) \$3.2 million in increased stock compensation costs associated with accelerated vesting in connection with the IPO, and (v) \$3.3 million of increased consulting costs and professional fees, which were primarily transaction-related legal fees.

Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment

We recorded a \$43.0 million goodwill impairment charge in our flat rolled products segment in nine months ended September 30, 2009. We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter, or more often

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upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. No goodwill impairment was recorded during nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Excess insurance proceeds

We reached an insurance settlement with our primary insurance carrier in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The settlement proceeds of \$67.5 million were allocated to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses to the extent losses were realized and eligible for recovery under our insurance policies. The line item titled *Excess insurance proceeds* reflects the residual after applying the total proceeds recognized against losses incurred through September 30, 2009. This amount is not intended to represent a gain on the insurance claim, but only a timing difference between proceeds recognized and claim-related costs incurred.

Operating income (loss)

Operating income (loss) in the first nine months of 2009 was a loss of \$74.9 million compared to operating income of \$28.5 million in the first nine months of 2010. The increase in operating income relates to sales margin improvements of \$144.2 million, offset in part by \$40.4 million increase in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Sales margin was a loss of \$23.7 million for the first nine months of 2009 compared to income of \$120.5 million the first nine months of 2010. This \$144.2 million increase resulted from the impact of a 36% increase in realized MWTP coupled with efficiencies gained in bringing the smelter back to full production.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$51.7 million in the first nine months of 2009 compared to \$92.1 million in the first nine months of 2010 as a result of (i) increased costs associated with the Joint Venture Transaction (ii) costs related to our February 2010 restructuring (iii) costs associated with moving to contract mining at our St. Ann bauxite mine, (iv) the termination of the Apollo management agreement (v) increased stock compensation costs and (v) increased legal and professional fees.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense in the first nine months of 2009 was \$42.6 million compared to \$25.0 million in the first nine months of 2010, a decrease of \$17.6 million. Decreased interest expense is related to lower average debt outstanding on the term B loan and revolving credit facility and repurchases of the AcquisitionCo Notes and HoldCo Notes.

Gain on hedging activities, net

Gain on hedging activities was \$104.1 million in the first nine months of 2009 compared to \$44.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Reclassifications of aluminum and natural gas hedge gains and losses from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings in 2010 were \$59.2 million, compared to \$149.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Of this amount in 2009, \$77.8 million was reclassified into earnings related to the January 2009 de-designation of our then remaining fixed-price aluminum swaps because it was probable that the original forecasted transactions would not occur.

Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates

We had a net loss of investments in affiliates of \$79.7 million for the first nine months of 2009 related primarily to impairment write-downs of our equity investments. Following the Joint Venture Transaction, which occurred in August 2009, we no longer account for any subsidiaries using the equity method of accounting. We had no equity in net income of investments in affiliates for the first nine months of 2010.

Gain on debt repurchase

During the first nine months of 2010 we used net proceeds from our completed IPO, available cash balances and proceeds from the termination of fixed-price aluminum swaps to repay \$127.5 million and \$215.9 million of aggregate principal balances on the term B loan and revolving credit facility, respectively, and repurchase

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\$66.3 million and \$20.6 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes, respectively. The debt repurchases resulted in a \$1.0 million net gain. During the first nine months of 2009, we repurchased \$154.7 million and \$139.6 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo and AcquisitionCo notes, respectively, and repaid \$44.4 million and \$6.6 million of outstanding principal balance on the term B loan and revolving credit facility borrowings, respectively. The debt repurchases resulted in a \$193.2 million net gain.

Gain on business combination

During third quarter 2009, we believed the Joint Venture Transaction would result in a bargain purchase gain; however, we were in the process of reassessing the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During third quarter 2009, we recorded \$127.3 million unallocated purchase price on the balance sheet as a long-term liability. During fourth quarter 2009, upon the conclusion of our reassessment process and the finalization of the valuations, we originally recorded a \$120.3 million gain on the Joint Venture Transaction. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 805, Business Combinations, we subsequently revised comparative information for prior periods presented in our unaudited consolidated financial statements as necessary, including recording the gain on business combination of \$120.3 million. These adjustments had no impact on our results of operations as reported for the year ended December 31, 2009, but only represent a reclassification of earnings from fourth quarter 2009 to third quarter 2009. Any expenses related to the Joint Venture Transaction such as valuation, legal and consulting costs are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Income before income taxes

Income before income taxes was \$220.5 million in the first nine months of 2009 compared to \$48.4 million in the first nine months of 2010. The special items outlined below significantly impacted the comparability of our pre-tax income:

Special items during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010 are outlined below (in millions):

	Nine months ended September 30, 2009	Increase (decrease) to pre-tax income	2010
	\$		\$
Special items:			
Insurance recoveries in excess of costs and losses	43.5		
Management agreement termination			(12.5)
Modification of stock options			(3.2)
Other transaction related legal costs			(5.4)
Restructuring			(8.1)
Gain on debt repurchase	193.2		1.0
Gain on business combination	120.3		
Impairment of equity method investment	(80.3)		
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	(43.0)		
Gain on hedging activities	104.1		44.0
Total	337.8		15.8

Income tax expense

Income tax expense was \$62.4 million in the first nine months of 2009, compared to \$16.4 million in the first nine months of 2010.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily impacted by goodwill impairment, state income taxes, equity method investee income and bargain purchase accounting. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily impacted by state income taxes, the Internal Revenue Code Section 199 manufacturing deduction, and accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits.

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Net income was \$158.1 million in the first nine months of 2009 compared to \$32.0 million in the first nine months of 2010. The decrease in net income resulted from the net effects of (i) favorable impacts of \$103.4 million of increased operating income, \$80.3 million of prior year impairment losses on our investment in affiliates and \$63.6 million in reduced interest and income tax expenses, offset by (ii) reductions in other income, specifically, a \$60.1 million reduction in gains on hedging activities, a \$192.2 million reduction in gains on debt repurchase and the prior year \$120.3 million gain on business combination.

Nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to nine months ended September 30, 2010 discussion of segment results.

Primary aluminum products. Segment loss in the first nine months of 2009 was \$11.6 million compared to segment profit of \$70.0 million in the first nine months of 2010. Segment profit in the first nine months of 2010 reflects increases in LME prices, higher volumes of value-added shipments related to increased end-market demand. The first nine months of 2009 segment results reflect the negative impact from the power outage, as average pots in operation were only approximately 58%.

Flat rolled products. Segment profit in the first nine months of 2009 was \$25.1 million, compared to \$40.2 million in the first nine months of 2010. Shipment volumes from our flat rolled products segment increased 13.8% to 267.7 million pounds primarily due to higher end-market demand along with increased efficiencies associated with higher production.

Corporate. Corporate costs in the first nine months of 2009 were \$21.6 million compared to \$19.5 million in the first nine months of 2010.

A comparison of the first nine months of 2009 to the first nine months of 2010 for our bauxite and alumina refining segments is not meaningful, as we only wholly-owned the bauxite mining operations and the alumina refinery for one month in the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash provided by operating activities, cash from the termination of hedges, available borrowings under our revolving credit facility and cash on hand. Our main continuing liquidity requirements are to finance working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions, and debt service.

We incurred substantial indebtedness in connection with the Apollo Transactions. As of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, our total indebtedness was as follows:

(in millions)	Outstanding balance at December 31, 2009 \$	Outstanding balance at September 30, 2010(1) \$
Noranda HoldCo:		
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014	63.6	
Noranda AcquisitionCo:		
Term B loan due 2014	328.1	200.6
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015	344.1	332.5
Revolving credit facility	215.9	
Total debt	951.7	533.1

(1) On May 14, 2010, Moody's Investors Service upgraded Noranda's Corporate Family Rating and Probability of Default Rating to B2 from B3. Moody's issue level ratings for Noranda were revised as follows: Noranda AcquisitionCo senior secured revolver and senior secured term loan ratings were moved to Ba3 from B1 and its senior unsecured notes due 2014 rating was moved to B3 from Caa1. Noranda's rating outlook was upgraded by Moody's to positive on January 25, 2010. On June 11, 2010, Standard & Poor's upgraded Noranda's Corporate rating to B. S&P's issue level ratings for Noranda were revised as

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follows: Noranda AcquisitionCo senior secured revolver and senior secured term loan ratings were moved to B+ from B and its senior unsecured notes rating was upgraded to CCC+ from CCC. Noranda's rating outlook was upgraded by S&P to positive on March 17, 2010. A future downgrade of any of these ratings could have an adverse effect on our liquidity.

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Based on the amount of indebtedness outstanding and interest rates as of November 24, 2010, our annualized cash interest expense is approximately \$19.3 million, all of which represents interest expense on floating-rate obligations (and thus is subject to increase in the event interest rates rise), prior to any consideration of the impact of interest rate swaps. Of this amount, we have the right under the applicable indebtedness to pay approximately \$15.2 million by issuing additional indebtedness rather than in cash. We issued additional indebtedness as payment for our interest due May 15, 2010 and November 15, 2010 under our bond indentures. Further, we have notified the trustee for bondholders of the AcquisitionCo Notes of our election to pay the May 15, 2011 interest payments by issuing additional indebtedness.

We may borrow additional amounts under our revolving credit facility to fund our working capital, capital expenditure and other corporate and strategic needs. As of December 31, 2009, of our revolving credit facility's \$242.7 million borrowing capacity, we had a drawn balance of \$215.9 million and outstanding letters of credit of \$26.1 million, resulting in \$0.7 million available for borrowing under the facility. In 2010, through the date of this prospectus, we used available cash balances, \$82.9 million of IPO proceeds and \$164.6 million of proceeds from our remaining hedge terminations to repay \$215.9 million of our revolving credit facility and \$127.5 million of term B loan borrowings and to repurchase \$66.3 million principal balance of our HoldCo Notes and \$20.6 million principal balance of our AcquisitionCo Notes. As of November 29, 2010, we have approximately \$48.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$215.2 million of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility.

During the global economic contraction, we reduced our capital expenditures to maintenance levels in order to conserve cash.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of principal, to pay interest on, or to refinance our indebtedness, or to fund planned capital expenditures, will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. This ability is, to a certain extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

Based on our current level of operations, we believe that cash flow from operations and available cash will be adequate to meet our short-term liquidity needs. We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that future borrowings will be available to us under our senior secured credit facilities in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness or to fund our other liquidity needs. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, we could be required to repay or refinance our indebtedness. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Discussion of certain historical cash flow information for the Predecessor period January 1, 2007 through May 17, 2007, and the Successor period May 18, 2007 through December 31, 2007 and the Successor year ended December 31, 2008

The following table sets forth certain historical consolidated cash flow information for 2007 and 2008:

(in millions)	Predecessor	Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year Ended December 31, 2008 \$
Cash provided by operating activities	41.2	160.8	65.5
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	5.1	(1,197.7)	(51.1)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(83.7)	1,112.5	94.7
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(37.4)	75.6	109.1

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Operating Activities provided \$65.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$41.2 million for the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and \$160.8 million for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007. Operating activities used \$46.2 million of cash flow in the fourth quarter of 2008, including \$35.1 million for interest payments, \$18.3 million for tax payments and \$26.3 million in advance payment of January obligations for raw materials.

Investing Activities used \$51.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. Capital expenditures were \$51.7 million during the Successor year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$5.8 million in the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and \$36.2 million in the Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007. The higher level of capital expenditures in 2008 is primarily attributable to capital expenditure projects aimed at increasing productivity, including approximately \$16.0 million invested in a projected \$48.0 million expansion project at our New Madrid smelter. Since 2008, as a result of declining market conditions and the January 2009 power outage, we reduced the near-term scale of the New Madrid smelter expansion program. In September 2010, we announced plans to restart that project.

During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, investing cash flows were affected by a \$10.9 million advance from the Predecessor parent. The Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 was affected by the \$1.2 billion purchase price paid by the Successor for the acquisition of the Noranda aluminum business from Xstrata.

Financing Activities. During the Predecessor period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007, financing cash flows were affected by the contribution of cash from the Predecessor parent, the settlement of intercompany accounts, and the distributions of amounts to the Predecessor parent, in preparation for the Apollo Acquisition.

During the Successor period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007, financing cash flows were affected by the proceeds from issuance of the Notes and the term B loan as funding for the Apollo Acquisition. We made a \$75.0 million voluntary pre-payment of the term B loan in June 2007, as described in the *Long-Term Debt* note to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, we made a \$30.3 million principal payment as called for by our senior secured credit facilities' cash flow sweep provisions. As discussed in the *Long-Term Debt* note to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, similar cash flow sweep payments may be required annually. Our Board of Directors declared and we paid a \$102.2 million dividend (\$2.35 per share) in June 2008. In late September 2008, in light of concerns about instability in the financial markets and general business conditions, in order to preserve our liquidity, we borrowed \$225 million under the revolving portion of our senior secured credit facilities and invested the proceeds in highly liquid cash equivalents, including U.S. Government treasury bills and money market funds holding only U.S. Government treasury securities, with the remainder held in our bank accounts.

Discussion of certain historical cash flow information for the successor years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009

The following table sets forth certain historical condensed consolidated financial information for the years ended 2008 and 2009:

(in millions)	Successor	
	Year	Year Ended
	Ended December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
	\$	\$
Cash provided by operating activities	65.5	220.4
Cash used in investing activities	(51.1)	(24.0)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	94.7	(214.0)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	109.1	(17.5)

(1) Figures may not add to rounding.

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Operating Activities provided a total of \$220.4 million of cash in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$65.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2008. Cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2009 reflected \$120.8 million of proceeds from hedge terminations under our hedge settlement agreement with Merrill Lynch and \$21.2 million from reduction of working capital. Additionally, during fourth quarter 2009, we contributed \$20.5 million to our pension plans in order to maintain an Adjusted Funding Target Attainment Percentage (AFTAP) under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 of 80%.

Investing Activities used \$24.0 million of cash during the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to \$51.1 million of cash used during the year ended December 31, 2008. Capital expenditures amounted to \$46.7 million in 2009 and \$51.7 million in 2008. This amount is offset in 2009 by \$11.1 million of cash acquired during the Joint Venture Transaction. Additionally, \$11.5 million of our capital spending in 2009 was related to the New Madrid restart and funded with insurance proceeds.

Financing Activities: During 2009, our financing cash flows mainly reflected debt reduction. We utilized net proceeds from our hedge settlement agreement to repurchase \$403.8 million aggregate principal amount of our HoldCo Notes, AcquisitionCo Notes, term B loan and revolving credit facility for a total price of \$187.2 million (plus transaction fees). Additionally, we made a required \$24.5 million repayment of our term B loan and repaid \$2.5 million of borrowings under our revolving credit facility. In late September 2008, in light of concerns about instability in the financial markets and general business conditions, in order to preserve our liquidity, we borrowed \$225 million under the revolving portion of our senior secured credit facilities and invested the proceeds in highly liquid cash equivalents, including U.S. Government treasury bills and money market funds holding only U.S. Government treasury securities, with the remainder held in our bank accounts.

On May 15, 2009 and November 15, 2009, we issued \$19.9 million and \$14.6 million, respectively, in additional Notes in payment of PIK interest due on the HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes. On May 15, 2010, we issued \$11.3 million in additional Notes in payment of PIK interest due on the HoldCo and AcquisitionCo Notes. On November 15, 2010, we issued \$8.9 million in additional AcquisitionCo Notes in payment of PIK interest due. Further, we have notified the trustee for bondholders of the AcquisitionCo Notes of our election to pay the May 15, 2011 interest payments by issuing additional indebtedness.

In June 2008, we paid a \$102.2 million dividend to our common stockholders.

Discussion of certain historical cash flow information for the successor nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2010

The following table sets forth consolidated cash flow information for the periods indicated:

(in millions)	Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Cash provided by operating activities	230.4	249.9
Cash used in investing activities	(9.6)	(40.1)
Cash used in financing activities	(149.0)	(344.0)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	71.8	(134.2)

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 reflected \$164.6 million of proceeds from hedge terminations under our hedge settlement agreement with Merrill Lynch, offset by \$31.8 million from increases in working capital due to the increased level of volume and the smelter becoming fully operational. Additionally, we made a \$10.0 million tax prepayment in connection with the finalization of the GOJ agreement.

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We plan to contribute a minimum of \$11.2 million to our pension and OPEB plans in 2010, of which \$8.1 million has been contributed through the nine months ended September 30, 2010. In December 2009, we contributed \$20.5 million to our pension plans in order to maintain an Adjusted Funding Target Attainment Percentage (AFTAP) under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 of 80%. We may elect to make similar additional contributions prior to December 31, 2010.

Investing Activities

Capital expenditures amounted to \$40.3 million through September 30, 2010 and \$32.2 million in the comparable 2009 period. During the global economic contraction, we reduced our capital expenditures to critical maintenance activities and costs associated with bringing the smelter back to full capacity. Of our capital spending in the nine months ended September 30, 2009, \$11.5 million was related to the New Madrid restart, all of which was funded with insurance proceeds.

During third quarter 2010, we announced that we had initiated steps to complete a \$38 million capital project at our New Madrid smelter facility. We expect the project to increase the smelter's annual metal production by approximately 35 million pounds by 2013. We anticipate the capital spending will be spread primarily over 2011, 2012, and 2013 and do not expect additional capacity on-line until 2013.

Financing Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 our financing cash flows mainly reflected debt reduction. Through September 30, 2010 we used available cash balances, \$82.9 million of IPO proceeds and \$164.6 million of proceeds from our remaining hedge terminations to repay \$215.9 million of our revolving credit facility and, \$127.5 million of term B loan borrowings and to repurchase, \$66.3 million principal balance of our HoldCo Notes and \$20.6 million principal balance of our AcquisitionCo Notes.

On May 15, 2010, AcquisitionCo and HoldCo issued \$9.1 million and \$2.3 million in AcquisitionCo Notes and HoldCo Notes, respectively as payment for Payment-in-Kind (PIK) interest due May 15, 2010. On November 15, 2010, we issued \$8.9 million in additional AcquisitionCo Notes in payment of PIK interest due. Additionally, we have made a permitted election under the indentures governing our AcquisitionCo Notes, to pay all interest due hereunder on May 15, 2011, entirely in kind.

Covenant Compliance and Financial Ratios

Upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, we could be required to repay or refinance our indebtedness. In addition, certain covenants contained in our debt agreements restrict our ability to take certain actions (including incurring additional secured or unsecured debt, expanding borrowings under existing term loan facilities, paying dividends and engaging in mergers, acquisitions and certain other investments) unless we meet certain standards in respect of the ratio of our Adjusted EBITDA, calculated on a trailing four-quarter basis, to our fixed charges (the fixed-charge coverage ratio) or the ratio of our senior secured net debt to our Adjusted EBITDA, calculated on a trailing four-quarter basis (the net senior secured leverage ratio). Furthermore, our ability to take certain actions, including paying dividends and making acquisitions and certain other investments, depends on the amounts available for such actions under the applicable covenants, which amounts accumulate with reference to our Adjusted EBITDA, and in some cases our net income, on a quarterly basis. We meet all financial ratio thresholds as of September 30, 2010. See Description of Certain Indebtedness.

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The minimum or maximum ratio levels set forth in our covenants as conditions to our undertaking certain actions and our actual performance are summarized below:

	Financial Ratio Relevant to Covenants	Covenant Threshold	December 31, 2008	Actual December 31, 2009⁽¹⁾	September 30, 2010
Noranda HoldCo:					
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014 (HoldCo Notes ⁽²⁾)	Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	Minimum 1.75 to 1.0	2.5 to 1	1.6 to 1	
Noranda AcquisitionCo:					
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 (AcquisitionCo Notes ⁽³⁾)	Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	Minimum 2.0 to 1.0	3.2 to 1	2.1 to 1	4.5 to 1
Term B loan and revolving credit facility leverage ratio ⁽⁴⁾	Net Senior Secured Leverage Ratio	Maximum 3.0 to 1.0 ⁽⁵⁾	1.9 to 1	3.5 to 1	0.9 to 1

- (1) For purposes of measuring Adjusted EBITDA in order to compute the ratios, pro forma effect is given to the Joint Venture Transaction as if it had occurred at the beginning of the trailing four-quarter period. Fixed charges are the sum of consolidated interest expenses and all cash dividend payments in respect of preferred stock. In measuring interest expense for the ratio, pro forma effect is given to any repayment or issuance of debt as if such transaction occurred at the beginning of the trailing four-quarter period. For Noranda HoldCo and Noranda AcquisitionCo, the pro forma impact of the Joint Venture Transaction on Adjusted EBITDA for the four quarters ended December 31, 2009 was \$15.6 million.
- (2) During second quarter 2010, we repurchased all outstanding HoldCo Notes; therefore ratio as of September 30, 2010 is not included. For Noranda HoldCo, fixed charges on a proforma basis (giving effect to debt repayments) for the four quarters ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 were \$94.7 million and \$72.0 million, respectively.
- (3) For Noranda AcquisitionCo, fixed charges on a pro forma basis (giving effect to debt repayments) for the four quarters ended December 31, 2008, December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010 were \$73.4 million, \$53.9 million and \$42.4 million, respectively.
- (4) As used in calculating this ratio, senior secured net debt means the amount outstanding under our term B loan and the revolving credit facility, plus other first-lien secured debt (of which we have none as of December 31, 2009), less unrestricted cash and permitted investments (as defined under our senior secured credit facilities). At December 31, 2008, senior secured debt was \$618.5 million and unrestricted cash and permitted investments amounted to \$160.6 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$457.9 million. At December 31, 2009, senior secured debt was \$544.0 million and unrestricted cash and permitted investments aggregated \$145.8 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$398.2 million. At September 30, 2010, senior secured debt was \$200.6 million and unrestricted cash and permitted investments were \$26.2 million, resulting in senior secured net debt of \$174.4 million.
- (5) The maximum ratio was 2.75 to 1 until December 31, 2008 and changed to 3.0 to 1 on January 1, 2009. Our debt agreements do not require us to maintain any financial performance metric or ratio in order to avoid a default.

As used herein, Adjusted EBITDA (which is defined as EBITDA in our debt agreements) means net income before income taxes, net interest expense and depreciation and amortization, adjusted to eliminate related party management fees, business optimization expenses and restructuring charges, certain charges resulting from the use of purchase accounting and other specified items of income or expense.

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Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under U.S. GAAP, and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies in our industry. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation from or as an alternative to net income, income from continuing operations, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. For example, Adjusted EBITDA excludes certain tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available to us; does not reflect any cash requirements for the assets being depreciated and amortized that may have to be replaced in the future; does not reflect capital cash expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; and does not reflect the significant interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our indebtedness. Adjusted EBITDA also includes incremental stand-alone costs and adds back non-cash hedging gains and losses, and certain other non-cash charges that are deducted in calculating net income. However, these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict. In addition, certain of these expenses can represent the reduction of cash that could be used for other corporate purposes. You should not consider our Adjusted EBITDA as an alternative to operating or net income, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as an indicator of our operating performance, or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities, determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, as an indicator of our cash flows or as a measure of liquidity.

The following table reconciles net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$
Net income (loss) for the period	22.5	(74.1)	101.4	(24.7)	158.1	32.0
Income tax (benefit) expense	18.7	(32.9)	58.6	12.6	62.4	16.4
Interest expense, net	71.2	88.0	53.6	36.0	42.6	25.0
Depreciation and amortization	99.4	98.2	86.6	103.4	59.3	76.1
Joint Venture EBITDA ^(a)	15.3	13.2	8.0		8.0	
LIFO adjustment ^(b)	(5.6)	(11.9)	26.0	1.1	25.2	0.3
LCM adjustment ^(c)	14.3	37.0	(43.4)	(10.3)	(35.4)	(2.3)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	2.2	1.2	(211.2)	(19.0)	(193.2)	(1.0)
New Madrid power outage ^(d)			(30.6)		(30.6)	
Charges related to termination of derivatives			17.9	9.1	17.8	9.0
Non-cash hedging gains and losses ^{(e)(f)}	54.0	47.0	(86.1)	(46.8)	(80.2)	(40.9)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment		25.5	108.0	65.0	43.0	
Joint Venture impairment			80.3		80.3	
Gain on business combination			(120.3)		(120.3)	
Purchase accounting ^(g)			8.9	0.4	6.5	(2.0)
Incremental stand-alone costs ^(h)	(2.7)					
Other items, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6
Adjusted EBITDA	309.3	234.9	98.3	190.8	68.7	161.2

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The following table reconciles cash flow from operating activities to Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented:

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$
Cash flow from operating activities	202.0	65.5	220.4	239.9	230.4	249.9
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(0.5)	(5.3)	(9.3)	(5.4)	(7.3)	(3.4)
Gain (loss) on hedging activities	(44.0)	(47.0)	68.9	38.1	63.1	32.3
Settlements from hedge terminations, net			(120.8)	(165.7)	(119.7)	(164.6)
Insurance proceeds applied to capital expenditures			11.5		11.5	
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates	11.7	7.7	0.7		0.7	
Stock compensation expense	(3.8)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(4.6)	(1.1)	(4.2)
Changes in deferred charges and other assets	8.4	(7.5)	(0.8)	(0.5)	8.4	8.7
Changes in pension and other long-term liabilities	0.6	(0.2)	2.9	22.2	(32.0)	(12.7)
Changes in asset and liabilities, net	(61.9)	(28.3)	(21.2)	26.5	(15.9)	31.8
Income tax expense (benefit)	35.5	40.5	0.9	17.5	(16.6)	
Interest expense, net	66.0	82.9	12.1	5.3	17.5	10.7
Joint Venture EBITDA ^(a)	15.3	13.2	8.0		8.0	
LIFO adjustment ^(b)	(5.6)	(11.9)	26.0	1.1	25.2	0.3
LCM adjustment ^(c)	14.3	37.0	(43.4)	(10.3)	(35.4)	(2.3)
New Madrid power outage ^(d)			(30.6)		(30.6)	
Non-cash hedging gains and losses ^{(e)(f)}	54.0	47.0	(86.1)	(46.8)	(80.2)	(40.9)
Charges related to termination of derivatives			17.9	9.1	17.8	9.0
Purchase accounting ^(g)			8.9	0.4	6.5	(2.0)
Incremental stand-alone costs ^(h)	(2.7)					
Insurance proceeds applied to depreciation expense			(6.8)		(6.8)	
Other items, net ⁽ⁱ⁾	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6
Adjusted EBITDA	309.3	234.9	98.3	190.8	68.7	161.2

- (a) Prior to the consummation of the Joint Venture Transaction on August 31, 2009, our reported Adjusted EBITDA includes 50% of the net income of Gramercy and St. Ann. To reflect the underlying economics of the vertically integrated upstream business, this adjustment eliminates the following components of equity income to reflect 50% of the EBITDA of the joint ventures, for the following aggregated periods (in millions):

(in millions)	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Depreciation and amortization	12.4	16.0	8.7		8.7	
Net tax expense	3.2	(2.7)	(0.7)		(0.7)	

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Interest income	(0.3)	(0.1)		
Total joint venture EBITDA adjustments	15.3	13.2	8.0	8.0

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- (b) Our New Madrid smelter and downstream facilities use the LIFO method of inventory accounting for financial reporting and tax purposes. This adjustment restates net income to the FIFO method by eliminating LIFO expenses related to inventory held at the New Madrid smelter and downstream facilities. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are stated at lower of weighted average cost or market, and are not subject to the LIFO adjustment.
- (c) Reflects adjustments to reduce inventory to the lower of cost (adjusted for purchase accounting) or market value.
- (d) Represents the portion of the insurance settlement used for claim-related capital expenditures.
- (e) We use derivative financial instruments to mitigate effects of fluctuations in aluminum and natural gas prices. This adjustment eliminates the non-cash gains and losses resulting from fair market value changes of aluminum swaps, but does not affect the following cash settlements (received)/paid (in millions):

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(10.7)	5.3	(93.1)	(42.3)	(75.0)	(24.2)
Aluminum swaps variable-price	3.0	8.0	23.8	0.8	22.2	(0.8)
Natural gas swaps		3.7	31.8	23.8	24.3	16.3
Interest rate swaps		6.0	11.9	12.8	4.7	5.6
Total	(7.7)	23.0	(25.6)	(4.9)	(23.8)	(3.1)

The previous table presents fixed-price aluminum swap cash settlement amounts net of early termination discounts totalling \$17.9 million in 2009 and \$4.1 million through September 30, 2010.

- (f) During third quarter 2010, we revised our previous interpretation of the definition of non-cash hedge gains in the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our notes. We believe the revised interpretation is more consistent with the spirit of those agreements as they pertain to non-cash items. As such, we excluded from the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA cash gains from hedge monetization of \$30.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The exclusion of this gain would not have caused us to fall below the required thresholds of restrictive covenants as of June 30, 2010.
- (g) Represents impact from inventory step-up and other adjustments arising from adjusting assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Joint Venture Transaction to their fair values.
- (h) Reflects (i) the incremental insurance, audit and other administrative costs on a stand-alone basis, net of certain corporate overheads allocated by the former parent that we no longer expect to incur on a go-forward basis and (ii) the elimination of income from administrative and treasury services provided by Noranda Aluminum, Inc.'s former parent and its affiliates that are no longer provided.

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(i) Other items, net, consist of the following (in millions):

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 \$	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009 \$	Last Twelve Months Ended September 30, 2010 \$	Nine months Ended September 30, 2009 \$	Nine months Ended September 30, 2010 \$
Sponsor fees	2.0	2.0	2.0	14.0	1.5	13.5
Pension expense non-cash portion	0.2	3.8	8.1	8.0	6.0	5.9
Employee compensation items	10.4	5.4	1.8	4.9	1.4	4.5
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.7	8.6	7.3	5.5	5.2	3.4
Interest rate swap		6.0	11.9	12.8	4.7	5.6
Consulting and non-recurring fees	4.9	9.3	5.6	7.3	3.7	5.4
Restructuring-project renewal		7.4	(0.2)	7.9		8.1
Other	1.8	1.2	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.2
Total	20.0	43.7	40.6	64.0	25.2	48.6

Contractual Obligations and Contingencies

The following table reflects certain of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009.

(in millions)	Total \$	2010 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2014 \$	2015 and beyond \$
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	962.9	7.5			215.9	386.4	353.1
Interest on long-term debt ⁽²⁾	152.7	33.0	32.1	32.1	29.1	20.4	6.0
Operating lease commitments ⁽³⁾	9.7	3.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.3
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	30.9	26.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.4
Other contractual obligations ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	257.2	26.1	27.1	26.5	22.4	23.8	131.3
Total	1,413.4	97.4	62.1	60.8	268.6	431.4	493.1

- (1) We may be subject to required annual paydowns on our term B loan, depending on our annual performance; however, payments in future years related to the term loan cannot be reasonably estimated and are not reflected. Includes May 2010 interest payments of \$11.3 million which we paid entirely in kind. Subsequent to 2009, we have repaid or repurchased \$215.9 million of our revolving credit facility, \$66.3 million of HoldCo Notes, \$20.6 million of AcquisitionCo Notes, \$127.5 million of our term B loan borrowings, resulting in debt balances of \$542.0 million as of November 24, 2010.
- (2) Interest on long-term debt was calculated based on the weighted-average effective LIBOR rate of 0.36% at December 31, 2009. The fronting fee and the undrawn capacity fee of the revolving credit facility are not included here. In addition, interest rate swap obligations are not included and interest is assumed to be paid entirely in cash, with the exception of the May 15, 2010 interest payment of \$11.3 million, which we paid in kind. Additionally, we have elected to pay \$8.9 million of interest due November 15, 2010 entirely in kind and have notified noteholders of our election to pay the May 15, 2011 interest payment entirely in kind.
- (3) We enter into operating leases in the normal course of business. Our operating leases include the leases on certain of our manufacturing and warehouse facilities.
- (4) Purchase obligations include minimum purchase requirements under New Madrid's power contract over the 15-year life of the contract, based on rates in effect at December 31, 2009. Additionally, take-or-pay obligations related to the purchase of metal units for Norandal, USA, Inc. are included, for which we calculated related expected future cash flows based on the LME forward market at December 31, 2009, increased for an estimated Midwest premium.
- (5) We have other contractual obligations that are reflected in the consolidated financial statements, including pension obligations, asset retirement obligations (AROs), land and reclamation obligations, environmental matters and service agreements. AROs are stated at the present value of the liability. As of December 31, 2009, the noncurrent portion of our income tax liability, including accrued interest and penalties, related to unrecognized tax benefits, was approximately \$11.5 million, which was not included in the total above. At this time, the settlement period for the noncurrent portion of our income tax

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liability cannot be determined. See the Income Taxes note to consolidated financial statements for information regarding income taxes.

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- (6) The GOJ and NBL are parties to an Establishment Agreement that governs the relationship between them as to the operation of our bauxite mine in St. Ann, Jamaica. On December, 31, 2009, NBL arrived at an agreement with the GOJ to amend the Establishment Agreement. This amendment sets the fiscal regime structure of the Establishment Agreement from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2014. The amendment provides for a commitment by NBL to make certain expenditures for haulroad development, maintenance, dredging, land purchases, contract mining, training and other general capital expenditures from 2009 through 2014. These commitments are not included in the table above.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

In addition to the risks inherent in our operations, we are exposed to financial, market and economic risks. The following discussion provides information regarding our exposure to the risks of changing commodity prices and interest rates. Our interest rate, aluminum and natural gas contracts are held for purposes other than trading. They are used primarily to mitigate uncertainty and volatility, and to cover underlying exposures.

Commodity Price Risks

Aluminum. Although we have, at times, hedged our exposure to the volatility of LME prices since the Apollo Acquisition, we currently have no such hedges in place.

Natural Gas. We purchase natural gas to meet our production requirements. These purchases expose us to the risk of changing market prices. To offset changes in the Henry Hub Index Price of natural gas, we entered into financial swaps by purchasing the fixed forward price for the Henry Hub Index and simultaneously entering into an agreement to sell the actual Henry Hub Index Price. The natural gas financial swaps we entered into prior to 2009 were not designated as hedging instruments. Accordingly, any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the financial swap contracts were recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes our fixed-price natural gas swaps per year as of September 30, 2010:

Year	Average Price per Million BTU \$	Notional Amount Million BTU s
2010	7.30	2,003
2011	7.28	8,048
2012	7.46	8,092

Interest Rates. We have floating-rate debt, which is subject to variations in interest rates. We have entered into an interest rate swap agreement to limit our exposure to floating interest rates through November 15, 2011. The interest rate swap agreement was not designated as a hedging instrument. Accordingly, any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap contract are recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2010, the fair value of that contract was a \$9.7 million liability. The following table presents the interest rate swap schedule as of September 30, 2010:

Date	Int Rate Swap Values (\$ in millions)
11/15/2010	250.0
05/15/2011	100.0
11/15/2011	100.0

Non-Performance Risk. Our derivatives are recorded at fair value, the measurement of which includes the effect of our non-performance risk for derivatives in a liability position, and of the counterparty for derivatives in an asset position.

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Merrill Lynch is the counterparty for a substantial portion of our derivatives. As of September 30, 2010, the fair value of derivatives where Merrill Lynch was counterparty was a \$53.5 million liability. As such, in accordance with our master agreement described below, we used our counterparty's credit adjustment for the fair value adjustment. All of our obligations in respect of derivatives transactions with Merrill Lynch are entitled to the same guarantee and security provisions as the senior secured credit facilities, but we are not required to post additional collateral or cash margin. Our derivatives transactions with Merrill Lynch are governed by an ISDA Master Agreement, a form document produced by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association and widely used by derivatives market participants to establish basic, market-standard background rules to govern substantive economic transactions. The substantive economic terms of swap and derivative transactions, such as our derivative arrangements described herein, are typically agreed to orally and subsequently memorialized in short-form confirmations that are governed by the background provisions of the ISDA Master Agreement. While management may alter our hedging strategies in the future based on our view of actual forecasted prices, there are no plans in place that would require us to post cash under the master agreement with Merrill Lynch.

We have also entered into variable-priced aluminum swaps with counterparties other than Merrill Lynch. To the extent those swap contracts are in an asset position for us, management believes there is minimal counterparty risk because these counterparties are backed by the LME. To the extent these contracts are in a liability position for us, the swap agreements provide for us to establish margin accounts in favor of the broker. These margin account balances are netted in the settlement of swap liability. At September 30, 2010, we had no balance in the margin account.

Financial Risk

Fair Values and Sensitivity Analysis. The following tables show the effect of a hypothetical increase or decrease of 10% of the appropriate risk factor of our financial hedges. The risk factor related to the interest rate swap is the interest rate and the risk factor associated with the commodity swaps is the market price associated with the respective commodity.

We issued variable-rate debt to finance the Apollo Acquisition and will be subject to variations in interest rates with respect to our floating-rate debt. As of December 31, 2009, outstanding long term floating-rate debt was \$951.7 million. A 1% increase in the interest rate would increase our annual interest expense by \$9.5 million at December 31, 2009 prior to any consideration of the impact of interest rate swaps.

The following table shows the effect of a hypothetical increase or decrease of 10% of the appropriate risk factor of our financial hedges at September 30, 2010:

	Derivative value assuming a 10% increase in the market risk factor	Derivative value at September 30, 2010	Derivative value assuming a 10% decrease in the market risk factor
Sensitivity Summary			
Interest Rate Swap	(9.6)	(9.7)	(9.7)
Natural Gas Hedges	(39.4)	(47.3)	(55.2)
Aluminum Swaps Variable-Price	7.3	3.9	0.4
Total	(41.7)	(53.1)	(64.5)

Material Limitations. The disclosures with respect to commodity prices and interest rates do not take into account the underlying commitments or anticipated transactions. If the underlying items were included in the analysis, the gains or losses on the hedges may be offset. Actual results will be determined by a number of factors that are not under Noranda's control and could vary significantly from those factors disclosed. Noranda is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties on the above instruments, as well as credit or performance risk with respect to its customers. Although nonperformance is possible, Noranda does not anticipate nonperformance by any of these parties. We believe that our contracts are with creditworthy counterparties.

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BUSINESS

Company Overview

We are a leading North American integrated producer of value-added primary aluminum products and high quality rolled aluminum coils. We have two businesses: our upstream business and downstream business. Our upstream business consists of three reportable segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. These three segments are closely integrated and consist of a smelter near New Madrid, Missouri, which we refer to as New Madrid, and our bauxite mining operation and alumina refinery, both of which have sufficient capacity to support New Madrid and supply third party customers. New Madrid has annual production capacity of approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tonnes). Operated at capacity, this represents more than 15% of total 2010 U.S. primary aluminum production, based on projections from CRU. Our flat rolled products segment comprises our downstream business, which is one of the largest aluminum foil producers in North America and consists of four rolling mill facilities with a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on production mix.

Our upstream business is one of the largest U.S. producers of primary aluminum products. We believe our combination of captive alumina and bauxite, secure electric power and strategically located assets give us meaningful operational flexibility. Our bauxite mining operation in St. Ann, Jamaica provides a secure source of bauxite to our wholly owned alumina refinery in Gramercy, Louisiana. Gramercy provides a strategic supply of alumina to our New Madrid smelter at costs below recent spot market prices for alumina. Because our captive alumina and bauxite production capacity exceeds our internal requirements, we also sell these raw materials to third parties. The margin from these sales effectively lowers the cost of our alumina supply and therefore lowers our integrated aluminum cash cost. In addition, we have a long-term, secure power contract at New Madrid that extends through 2020. We believe this contract gives Noranda an advantage over aluminum smelters facing frequent power shortages or disruptions. In addition, our power costs are not linked to LME aluminum prices, unlike the power costs of some of our competitors, particularly in North America.

In addition to providing security of supply, we believe our fully integrated upstream cost structure benefits us in an environment of rising aluminum prices. The cost of our supply of alumina, which we own, is positively affected by a rising LME price due to our realization of higher margins on third-party sales of alumina and bauxite.

Primary aluminum is a global commodity and its price is set on the LME. Due to a long-term domestic supply deficit in the U.S. and transportation costs, our primary aluminum products typically earn a Midwest premium on top of the LME price, the sum of which is known as the Midwest Transaction Price, or the MWTP. In addition, we typically sell a majority of our primary aluminum shipments in the form of value-added products, such as billet, rod and foundry, which include a fabrication premium over the MWTP. We also have the flexibility to direct primary aluminum volumes to our downstream rolling mills, on an arms-length basis, when demand is weak for our value-added end-products. This helps to ensure a standby demand for our upstream production.

Our downstream business is a low-cost domestic producer of aluminum rolled products. We own and operate four rolling mills, including the West plant in Huntingdon, Tennessee, which is recognized as one of the most advanced rolled aluminum production facilities in North America. Versatile manufacturing capabilities and advantageous geographic locations provide our rolling mills with the flexibility to serve a diverse range of end-users. We believe that this flexibility, when combined with our strong customer service capabilities, product quality and strategic sales support, has allowed our downstream business to gain share of demand in 2009 during a period of weakness in end-market demand and retain demand share in 2010. The downstream business prices its products at the MWTP plus a fabrication premium. Therefore, notwithstanding periodic metal margin gains or losses during times of volatility in aluminum prices, our downstream earnings are substantially insulated from fluctuations in primary aluminum prices. As a result, the downstream business's performance is predominantly driven by fluctuations in volumes and the fabrication premiums we are able to achieve. During periods of

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difficult market conditions in our downstream business, we have the ability to scale back meaningfully on capital expenditures, such as in 2009, when we reduced our capital expenditures by 58% versus 2008. We believe that the nominal maintenance capital requirements combined with operating performance that is substantially insulated from aluminum price fluctuations make the downstream business a relatively effective vehicle for free cash flow generation. The geographic proximity of the facilities in our upstream and downstream businesses creates a further degree of vertical integration, providing for additional operational flexibility.

Industry Overview

The aluminum industry consists broadly of upstream primary aluminum production and downstream rolled product manufacturing. Upstream production involves the power intensive process of producing primary aluminum from alumina, which is derived from the raw material bauxite. Downstream manufacturing involves the value-added process of converting primary aluminum into aluminum products, such as finstock, light gauge sheet, foil and other products.

Upstream

Following significant weakness related to the global recession and credit crisis which began in late 2007 and continued through 2009, aluminum prices have begun to recover, rising 79% through November 24, 2010 from their lows reached in February 2009. Over the medium and long term, we expect aluminum prices will be favorably impacted by demand fundamentals and supported by global smelter costs. The combination of relatively high global inventories (supported by financing arrangements in low interest rate environments), newly built capacity and the restart of idled capacity may act to limit, but not negate, the upward pressure from demand on aluminum's price in the short- to medium-term.

We believe there is support for medium and long-term sustainable price levels above current prices due to the following patterns:

global demand driven by long-term and sustained economic growth, higher standards of living and increased demand from emerging markets, especially China, India and Brazil;

substitution to aluminum away from other metals (e.g., steel and copper) due to aluminum's strength-to-weight and value-to-weight ratios, and relative price compared to other metals;

a global cost structure affected by increases in the cost of power, and barriers to entry for greenfield smelters due to high capital costs, long lead time to market, required regulatory approvals and increasing scarcity of power; and

a weaker U.S. dollar.

(1) Harbor Intelligence as of October 29, 2010; 5 aluminum analysts most accurate from 2001 through 2009.

(2) As of November 24, 2010.

(3) As of October 28, 2010.

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Global Demand. Aluminum consumption is more highly correlated to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth than other metals, suggesting that consumption growth will accelerate with global GDP growth:

Source: CRU as of November 2010

According to CRU, demand in the medium term will be driven by continued strong growth in China and in other emerging economies such as India and Brazil. Both these latter countries have strong drivers for demand from their domestic economies, and in India the process of urbanization and infrastructure development, that has been a favorable factor in China for some time, is beginning to increase demand. Prospects remain firm for Chinese demand over the medium term, with continued urbanization advancing investment goods growth and housing activity. In the developed world, CRU expects demand will continue to recover but at a relatively modest pace.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

We are a North American producer with a majority of our primary aluminum sales in the form of value-added products delivered within a one-day delivery radius of New Madrid. Therefore, while global market trends determine the LME price and impact our margins, domestic supply and demand for our value-added products also directly impact our margins. CRU estimates that primary aluminum consumption in the United States will reflect a 14 percent growth rate in 2010, followed by an additional 7 percent annually in 2011 and 2012.

According to CRU, the overall global metal surplus masks a far tighter environment for many shapes markets, such as billet, across the world, as capacity closures across Europe and North America during the downturn curtailed significant shapes capacity. According to CRU, billet premiums have risen strongly across the globe in 2010, with the trend likely to continue through much of 2011. In the U.S., premiums are expected to be supported by tariffs on extrusions imported from China for 2011.

Substitution. Primary aluminum is a highly functional metal because of its metallurgical properties and environmentally friendly attributes, such as its light weight and recyclability.

Global trends by consumers and governments suggest a rising preference to use environmentally responsible materials, which may drive increased intensity of use for aluminum versus other heavier materials that are not as frequently recycled. For example, in the automotive industry, the amount of aluminum per vehicle has increased in

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recent years, helping to drive increased fuel efficiency and higher post-consumer recycling of automotive parts. In the field of electricity conductors, new power cable designs employ significantly more aluminum per cable foot in an effort to increase efficiency and conductivity. As energy and resource conservation and post-consumer recycling efforts continue to intensify, aluminum demand is expected to benefit.

Substitution opportunities for aluminum against copper are coming to the fore at the moment. Analysis by CRU indicates the price ratio between copper and aluminum has hit new highs in recent months and is set to widen further in 2011. CRU expects that in the next two years aluminum will continue to gain close to 200,000 tonnes per year from copper in wire and heat transfer applications, as aluminum offers significant weight savings as well as price competitiveness. Moreover, if price differentials get any wider aluminum could see more widespread substitution in a quicker time frame especially if energy efficiency standards rise and OEMs look to re-tool. New technologies constructed from aluminum offer opportunities.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

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Global Smelter Operating Costs. Rising global smelter costs help to place a natural floor for the aluminum metal price, which CRU estimate at the 90th percentile on the cost curve. According to CRU, for 2010 New Madrid operates in the high second quartile. A natural price floor at the 90th percentile supports meaningful cash operating margins for lower-cost producers such as New Madrid.

Source: CRU as of November 2010

According to CRU, global aluminum smelter business costs rose by \$250/tonne in 2010 compared to 2009 levels. CRU sees global business costs rising by a further \$85/tonne over in 2011, primarily due to a weaker US dollar and rising LME prices. According to CRU, for those smelters where alumina and power contracts are due for renewal, most are likely to face a significant upward shift in these input costs. A tight power market and a strengthening Chinese Renminbi are expected to continue to push Chinese smelters up the cost curve.

The bulk of smelter grade alumina is generally sold on a contract basis, with prices typically ranging from 12-16% of the LME price depending on the contract term and alumina market dynamics. The spot alumina market has improved following rationalization of high-cost alumina refinery capacity and postponement of large greenfield projects in response to record low alumina prices in the early part of 2009.

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Weaker U.S. Dollar. There is a close inverse correlation between the LME price and the strength of the US Dollar compared to other currencies as the US dollar weakens, the LME price rises.

Source: Bloomberg historical data as of November 2010

CRU projects the Chinese Renminbi to appreciate gradually against the US dollar which will lead to higher Chinese production costs in US dollars and help increase the attractiveness of imports into China.

Downstream

Profit margins in the downstream business are generally unaffected by short-term volatility in the underlying LME price. The price of any given end-product is equal to the MWTP plus a negotiated fabrication premium. These fabrication premiums are determined in large part by industry capacity utilization, which in turn is driven by supply-demand fundamentals for our product.

Our downstream business is a leading producer of foil and certain light gauge sheet products. Industry-wide, these two product groups are expected to account for approximately 1.35 billion pounds of demand in North America in 2010, representing the first year-over-year growth since 2007. According to CRU, United States end-market consumption for these product groups should continue at a 5% or greater annual growth rate through 2012.

Competitive Strengths

Vertically Integrated Assets and Long-term Electricity Supply. Our vertical integration and long-term electricity supply contracts that are not indexed to the LME price result in a high correlation between changes in the LME price and our operating earnings. Our upstream business is integrated from bauxite to alumina to primary aluminum metal. In strengthening LME environments, the net cost of our alumina generally becomes increasingly attractive relative to contracted and spot market alumina prices. We believe that this cost advantage in rising LME markets and the security of our bauxite and alumina supply provide us with a competitive advantage versus aluminum producers that are dependent on purchasing LME price indexed alumina in the market. While we seek to maximize value-added product sales to third parties at New Madrid, in weak markets, our downstream business provides a reliable source of commodity grade ingot demand. Power is the most significant component of our upstream cash cost to produce primary aluminum. Our New Madrid smelter has entered into a long-term power supply contract through May 2020, ensuring the secure supply of power. We believe this contract gives Noranda an advantage over aluminum smelters facing frequent power shortages or disruptions. In addition, our power costs are not linked to LME aluminum prices, unlike the power costs of some of our competitors, particularly in North America.

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Strong Liquidity Position. The combination of significant sources of liquidity, a low cash interest burden relative to our debt and no near-term maturities provides for our favorable liquidity position and the ability to invest in and grow our business.

We have no debt maturities prior to 2013 and no maintenance covenants in our debt facilities.

As of September 30, 2010, we had approximately \$33.0 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$215.2 million of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility.

Following the completion of this offering and application of the use of proceeds, we expect to have approximately \$48.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$215.2 million of available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility. In the nine months ended September 30, 2010, and the year ended December 31, 2009, our cash interest payments totaled \$6.0 million and \$17.3 million, respectively, following our elections to pay interest in-kind on our notes beginning in the third quarter of 2008.

Strategic Operating Locations. The ease of access and proximity of Gramercy to St. Ann and New Madrid to Gramercy provide us with an attractive freight cost advantage. New Madrid is the closest Midwest smelter to the Gulf Coast, the location of our alumina refinery and a major port for alumina shipped to the U.S. We believe this proximity allows our New Madrid smelter to source its alumina from Gramercy at an advantageous freight cost compared to other U.S. based smelters. In addition, our New Madrid smelter is located in close proximity to its customers, with the majority of customers located within a one-day truck delivery distance. According to CRU, our St. Ann bauxite mining operation has benefitted on a relative cost basis in 2010 from its favorable location, as compared to bauxite operations in other large production basins such as Australia where the local currency has strengthened. Similarly, we believe that Gramercy benefits from its location near the mouth of the Mississippi River given its relative proximity to St. Ann and ease of access for bauxite shipments.

Integrated, Cost Effective Assets. According to CRU, for 2010 New Madrid is positioned in the high second quartile on CRU's global business operating cost curve, compared to the high third quartile in 2009, reflecting a recovery in the LME from 2009 levels, a rising cost curve and New Madrid's improved cost profile. CRU estimates that Gramercy is the lowest cost refinery in the US and is in the third quartile (55th percentile) globally for 2010, while St. Ann is in the second quartile (35th percentile) on the global bauxite site operating cost curve in 2010. Our downstream business's largest rolling mill, the Huntingdon West facility, is recognized as one of the most advanced rolled aluminum production facilities in North America. This mill began production in 2000 at a capital cost of \$238 million and has the lowest conversion cost (excluding metal) for foil stock production in North America, according to CRU. Including Gramercy and St. Ann at 100%, since 2004, our businesses have reported almost \$415 million of capital expenditures. CRU estimates the replacement value of our facilities to be approximately \$3.4 billion as of November 2010.

Experienced Management Team. Noranda is a values-based, performance driven company, led by a team with relevant experience and the proven ability to achieve success. With an average of more than 24 years of experience in cyclical and commodity industries, our senior management team, led by CEO and President Layle K. Kip Smith, has exhibited the ability to create value across the cycle. We achieved substantial cost-cutting, debt reduction and commercial goals during the global economic slowdown, allowing us to survive the severe downturn in aluminum pricing and demand, while positioning us for the improved business conditions observed in 2010. Financial discipline has been a priority, including the strict control of operating expenses and cash flow.

Business Strategy

Expand Our Production and Sales. Over the five years ended in 2008, we increased our primary aluminum production by 37 million pounds and we believe we will have opportunities of similar magnitude to increase production through major capital investments and debottlenecking projects in the future. During the third quarter of 2010, we announced that we had initiated steps to complete a \$38 million capital project at New Madrid. We

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expect the project to increase New Madrid's annual metal production by approximately 35 million pounds beginning in 2013. During 2010, we completed the initial phase of a capital project to expand capacity at New Madrid's rod mill, given strong trends in the market for rod used in conductor applications, and are evaluating a second phase which we expect will add further capacity. In St. Ann, we expect to complete a dredging project during first quarter 2011 that we expect will allow us to increase shipping volumes and lower our costs.

Pursue Opportunistic External Growth. We regularly review potential opportunities to acquire additional upstream and downstream businesses. On August 31, 2009, we completed a transaction, which we refer to as the Joint Venture Transaction, pursuant to which we became sole owner of Gramercy and St. Ann. The Joint Venture Transaction offers us the opportunity to increase our sales and subsidize our smelter operating costs. Our focused commercial activities since the closing of the Joint Venture Transaction have yielded sufficient contracted demand to support full production levels at our alumina refinery through 2012. Operating at full production volumes will allow us to better leverage the fixed costs at our refinery. The Joint Venture Transaction and subsequent increase in our alumina sales to third parties serve to increase the impact of changes in the LME price on our operating cash flow.

Focus on Productivity Improvements. Our disciplined growth and financial performance is enabled by our comprehensive Cost-Out Reliability and Effectiveness (CORE) productivity program. Initiated in late 2008, CORE provides a framework to control costs at our production facilities. CORE projects include investing in high-return capital improvements, optimizing labor productivity and implementing projects that improve the operating and energy efficiencies of our production processes. We plan to generate \$140 million of CORE savings during the period from 2009 through 2011. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, our results reflect nearly \$58 million in CORE productivity savings. Added to the \$43 million of CORE productivity savings accomplished in 2009, we have generated \$101 million of our three year \$140 million CORE program goal. The impact of CORE is evident in the cash cost of primary aluminum, which declined from \$0.81 per pound for the full year ended 2008 to \$0.77 per pound for the year ended December 31, 2009. Cash cost was \$0.71 per pound for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to \$0.76 for the comparable 2009 period. This significant improvement has been driven by the combination of CORE, the benefit of 100% ownership of Gramercy and St. Ann, operating efficiencies associated with higher smelter production volumes, as well as favorable price trends in some of our major cost inputs, including natural gas and caustic soda.

Maximize Cash Flow. Our ability to maintain positive cash flows from operations across the business cycle is a testimony to our strong focus on liquidity conservation and productivity. We have been able to generate significant cash flow through the prudent management of working capital, capital expenditures and operating expenses. From the date of the Apollo Acquisition through September 30, 2010, working capital reductions contributed \$117 million to cash flow from operating activities, and we will continue to target working capital efficiencies throughout our businesses without sacrificing our product availability or lead times. We have continued this keen focus on cash flow, even as market conditions have improved, requiring us to make additional investments in working capital.

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Improve Capital Structure and Financial Profile. The active management of our capital structure through hedging and deleveraging has been an important component in our portfolio of growth and value creation opportunities. We will continue to view deleveraging as a possible use of available cash, and to evaluate our hedging strategy based on our financial leverage and our view of actual and forecasted commodity prices.

From the date of the Apollo Acquisition through November 24, 2010, we retired or repurchased \$749.3 million principal amount of our indebtedness. These debt reductions, which were funded with cash flow generated from our operations, gains realized from aluminum hedges, and the proceeds of our IPO led to significant equity value creation while allowing us to maintain a strong liquidity position. We currently expect to use the proceeds from this offering to repay or repurchase additional indebtedness outstanding under the term B loan.

We also seek to mitigate our exposure to rising input costs and falling product prices. We believe that prudent and opportunistic hedging of the commodities that impact our business, including aluminum, natural gas and crude oil, allows us to protect the value of our enterprise from large and sometimes rapid commodity price fluctuations. At the end of September 2010, we were party to natural gas purchase swaps that covered approximately 45% of our forecasted natural gas needs through the remainder of 2010, as well as 2011 and 2012. At the end of September 2010, we had no outstanding fixed-price aluminum swaps.

Enhance Safety Performance and Continue Stable Employee Relations. We believe that maintaining employee safety and a positive working relationship with our employees are key drivers of a well performing business. We have improved our company-wide safety performance through focused procedures and training programs. In 2009, our company-wide annual number of recordable safety incidents per man hour had decreased by over 45% from 2005 levels. There have been no significant labor disruptions at any facility under our management since 1996 and we have recently successfully renegotiated agreements with our labor unions, including at St. Ann and Newport in 2008, Salisbury in 2009, and Gramercy in 2010.

The Transactions

The Apollo Acquisition was consummated on May 18, 2007, when Noranda AcquisitionCo acquired the Noranda aluminum business of Xstrata (Schweiz) A.G., or Xstrata, by acquiring the stock of a subsidiary of Xstrata. Noranda HoldCo and Noranda AcquisitionCo were formed by Apollo solely for the purpose of completing the Apollo Acquisition.

In order to partially finance the Apollo Acquisition, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$510.0 million principal aggregate amount of AcquisitionCo Notes and entered into senior secured credit facilities, consisting of a \$500.0 million term loan and a \$250.0 million revolving credit facility. For a more detailed discussion of the AcquisitionCo Notes and senior secured credit facilities, see Description of Certain Indebtedness.

In addition, at the time of the Apollo Acquisition, Apollo, in exchange for common stock of Noranda HoldCo, contributed cash of \$214.2 million to Noranda HoldCo, which was contributed to Noranda AcquisitionCo. The proceeds from the issuance of AcquisitionCo Notes, borrowings under the senior secured credit facilities and the investment by Apollo were used to pay the purchase price for the Apollo Acquisition. Subsequent to the Apollo Acquisition, on May 29, 2007, certain members of management of Noranda HoldCo contributed an additional \$1.9 million in cash to Noranda HoldCo, in exchange for common stock of Noranda HoldCo.

On June 7, 2007, Noranda HoldCo issued \$220.0 million principal aggregate amount of HoldCo Notes. Noranda HoldCo used the proceeds from the offering of the HoldCo Notes, as well as cash on hand, to pay a \$216.1 million net cash distribution to its stockholders, which included Apollo and certain members of its management, to make a cash payment of \$4.1 million to its optionholders (as part of an adjustment to preserve the value of the Noranda HoldCo options following the dividend), and to pay for fees and expenses related to the offering of the HoldCo Notes.

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Prior to December 31, 2005, Xstrata accumulated a 19.9% ownership interest in Falconbridge Limited, which owned 100% of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. at that time. On August 15, 2006, through a tender offer, Xstrata effectively acquired the remaining 80.1% of the outstanding shares in Falconbridge Limited by which Noranda Aluminum, Inc. became Xstrata's wholly owned subsidiary. We refer to this acquisition as the Xstrata Acquisition.

Upstream Business

Business Overview. The upstream business is vertically integrated with operations in bauxite mining, alumina refining and aluminum smelting.

The process of making aluminum is power intensive and requires a large amount of alumina (aluminum oxide), which is derived from the raw material bauxite. Approximately four pounds of bauxite are required to produce approximately two pounds of alumina, and two pounds of alumina will produce approximately one pound of aluminum.

All of our primary aluminum production occurs at our smelter in New Madrid, which has production capacity of approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tonnes) of primary aluminum annually.

In January 2009, an ice storm disrupted the power grid throughout Southeastern Missouri. The resulting power outage disabled two of New Madrid's three production lines, initially reducing our daily production to 25% of pre-outage levels. This event had a substantial negative impact on our 2009 operating results, resulting in an average operating rate of 58% of capacity for the year. This is significantly below our operating rate for the past 20 years of 99%. We reached a settlement with our insurance providers pursuant to which we collected approximately \$67.5 million in the second and third quarters of 2009.

New Madrid became fully operational during first quarter 2010.

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The following chart presents our New Madrid smelter's historical operating rates, as a percentage of capacity:

Source: Noranda Company data as of November 5, 2010

New Madrid Primary Aluminum Smelter. New Madrid produces approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tonnes) of primary aluminum annually at full capacity, accounting for approximately 15% of total projected United States primary aluminum production for 2010 according to CRU. New Madrid is strategically located as the closest Midwest facility to a supply of alumina. It is also located in an area with abundant sources of electrical power. See *Raw Materials and Supply* below. The smelter was built in 1971 and underwent significant capacity expansions in 1976, 1983 and 2001. During the third quarter of 2010, we announced that we had initiated steps to complete a \$38 million capital project at New Madrid, which we expect to increase annual metal production by approximately 35 million pounds beginning in 2013. On August 4, 2010, the New Madrid Smelter received a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permit from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources which allows the facility to increase production capacity from 588 million pounds per year to 650 million pounds per year. The projects associated with the production expansion are expected to begin in early 2011.

The smelter is located beside the Mississippi River near New Madrid, Missouri. It occupies 250 acres, including 44 acres under roof, of the 4,200 acre St. Jude Industrial Park, the largest industrial park in the State of Missouri. Noranda owns and manages approximately 2,600 acres of the St. Jude Industrial Park, providing us land for either expansion or sale to prospective tenants.

The smelter is fully integrated with its own raw material unloading facility, environmental control systems and aluminum reduction plant, including carbon anode fabrication. New Madrid has three production lines. This diversity of lines facilitates the maintenance of steady production levels near full capacity and, in rare instances of severe production threats, helps insulate us from complete plant shutdowns.

The plant site also includes a fabrication facility for the production of continuous cast rod, extrusion billet and foundry ingot. This business converts molten aluminum into value-added products. The fabrication facility has the capacity to produce annually approximately 160 million pounds of rod, used mainly for electrical applications and steel de-oxidation; 286 million pounds of extrusion billet, used mainly for building construction and architectural and transportation applications; and 75 million pounds of foundry ingot, used mainly for

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transportation. During 2010, based on CRU data and forecasts for the full year, it is expected that New Madrid will produce 27% of the rod manufactured in North America and supply 9% of North American primary extrusion billet. Molten aluminum that is not used in these product lines is produced as primary ingots for transfer to our downstream business or sale to other aluminum fabricators.

Source: Noranda Company data for the year ended December 31, 2009

During 2009, approximately 60% of our value-added products were sold at the prior month's MWTP plus a fabrication premium. Our major target customers in the primary aluminum products segment are located in the Midwestern United States and Mexico, with 77% of loads delivered to these customers within a one-day truck delivery distance.

Competition. The market for primary aluminum is diverse and highly competitive. We believe that we compete on the basis of price, quality, timeliness of delivery and customer service, with our focus on the latter three areas. We also compete on a global basis with other producers and other materials on the basis of production cost. The marginal cost of these producers who are in the highest cost quartile is one factor in determining the market price for aluminum. Aluminum also competes with other materials such as steel, plastic, copper, titanium and glass, based upon functionality and relative pricing.

Raw Materials and Supply. Energy and alumina are the main cost components for primary aluminum production.

Energy. The smelter is located in an area with abundant sources of electrical power. New Madrid has a power purchase agreement with Ameren Missouri, Missouri's largest electric utility (Ameren), pursuant to which New Madrid has agreed to purchase substantially all of its electricity from Ameren through May 2020. This contract is for regulated power and cannot be altered without the approval of the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Our interim operating results are affected by peak power usage rates which apply to New Madrid from June through September each year. We estimate the impact of these peak power rates for the full quarter of the three months ended September 30, 2010 was approximately \$0.11 per pound of primary aluminum.

On June 21, 2010, the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC) ruled on the power rate case filed by Ameren on July 24, 2009. The MoPSC's ruling resulted in no significant change to the base electricity rate for the New Madrid smelter. The fuel adjustment clause resulted in additional fuel charges of \$1.3 million recorded in cost of goods sold during the three months ended September 30, 2010. We anticipate the fourth quarter 2010 impact of the fuel adjustment clause to be approximately \$3.4 million. We are not able to predict these fuel adjustment charges, as they are dependent on Ameren's fuel costs and off system sales volume and prices. On September 3, 2010, Ameren filed a new rate case with the MoPSC seeking an 11% base rate increase. We expect a ruling on this request by July 29, 2011.

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Our Gramercy refinery has contracts with two local suppliers of natural gas, Shell Energy North America, L.P. (Shell) and Atmos Energy Marketing, LLC (Atmos). Shell supplies the majority of Gramercy s natural gas needs on a month-to-month basis, following the expiration of our annual contract in April 2010. Atmos supplies the remaining natural gas under an annual contract that expires on April 30, 2011. We believe in the event Shell was unable or unwilling to continue to supply Gramercy with natural gas, there are sufficient alternatives, including Atmos, to meet our needs. These contracts guarantee a secure supply of natural gas at a price based on the Henry Hub Index plus transportation and pipeline costs. In addition, our contract with Atmos provides security in case of a short-term supply emergency (such as a hurricane or other force majeure situation), by granting Gramercy the option, at an established premium, to obligate Atmos to utilize its storage assets to supply Gramercy s full natural gas supply requirements.

Fuel is a substantial component of the cost structure at our St. Ann bauxite mine and is generally linked to the price of oil. Our fuel costs may fluctuate, and we may not be able to mitigate the effect of higher fuel costs. Any increases in fuel costs could cause our operating costs to increase and negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Raw Materials. Our upstream business is fully integrated from bauxite to alumina to primary aluminum metal, ensuring security of raw material supply at long-term competitive costs. Our aluminum smelter in New Madrid, Missouri receives substantially all of its alumina requirements from Gramercy. We believe New Madrid has a freight cost advantage relative to other smelters because of the proximity of Gramercy to St. Ann and New Madrid to Gramercy. We believe our location allows New Madrid to internally source its alumina from Gramercy at a lower freight cost than other U.S. based smelters.

At the Gramercy refinery, bauxite is chemically refined and converted into alumina, the principal raw material used in the production of primary aluminum. Extensive portions of the Gramercy refinery were rebuilt and modernized from 2000 through 2002. Gramercy has an annual production capacity of 1.2 million metric tonnes of alumina, approximately 40% of which is supplied to our New Madrid facility. The Gramercy refinery is the source for the vast majority of New Madrid s alumina requirements. New Madrid purchases alumina from time to time from third parties, but the quantities are minimal. The remaining alumina production at the Gramercy refinery that is not taken by New Madrid is in the form of smelter grade alumina and alumina hydrate, or chemical grade alumina, margins on which effectively reduce the cost of New Madrid s alumina supply.

Bauxite is the principal raw material used in the production of alumina and substantially all of the bauxite used at our Gramercy refinery is purchased from St. Ann. We transport bauxite from St. Ann to Gramercy by oceangoing vessels, which are the only available means of transportation. We currently have a contract through December 2010 with a third party for bauxite ocean vessel freight, which contains price adjustment clauses related to the cost of fuel. We are currently in active negotiations to reach a freight agreement for 2011 forward and expect to achieve rates and terms comparable to our current contract.

We operate the St. Ann bauxite mine through Noranda Bauxite Limited, which we refer to as NBL, a Jamaican limited liability company formerly known as St. Ann Bauxite Limited. NBL s bauxite mining assets consist of: (1) a concession from the Government of Jamaica, or GOJ, to mine bauxite in Jamaica through 2030 and (2) a 49% interest in Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partnership, or NJBP, which holds the physical mining assets and conducts the mining and related operations pursuant to the concession. The GOJ owns the remaining 51% of NJBP. The physical mining assets consist primarily of rail facilities, other mobile equipment, dryers and loading and dock facilities. The age and remaining lives of the mining assets vary and they may be repaired or replaced from time to time as part of NJBP s ordinary capital expenditure plan. Under the terms of the GOJ concession, NJBP mines the land covered by the concession and the GOJ retains surface rights and ownership of the land. The GOJ granted the concession and entered into other agreements with NBL for the purpose of ensuring the Gramercy plant will have sufficient reserves to meet its annual alumina requirements and existing or contemplated future obligations under third-party contracts. Under the concession, NBL is entitled annually to ship 4.5 million dry metric tonnes (DMT) of bauxite from mining operations in the specified concession area

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through September 30, 2030. The GOJ is required to provide additional concessions if the specified concession does not contain sufficient quantities of commercially exploitable bauxite. NBL is responsible for reclamation of the land that it mines. In addition, NBL assumed reclamation obligations related to operations prior to the acquisition of the St. Ann mining operations from Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Company in 2004. The outstanding reclamation liability at December 31, 2009 was \$8.9 million.

Pursuant to an establishment agreement that governs the relationship between NBL and the GOJ, NBL manages the operations of the partnership (NJBP), pays operating costs and is entitled to all of its bauxite production. NBL pays the GOJ according to a negotiated fiscal structure, which consists of the following elements: (i) a royalty based on the amount of bauxite mined, (ii) an annual asset usage fee for the use of the GOJ's 51% interest in the mining assets, (iii) customary income and other taxes and fees, (iv) a production levy, which was waived for certain historical periods, but which is applicable in 2009 and future periods, and (v) certain fees for lands owned by the GOJ that are covered by the concession. In calculating income tax on revenues related to sales to our Gramercy refinery, NBL uses a set market price, which is negotiated periodically between NBL and the GOJ. At the end of 2009, we and the GOJ reached an agreement setting the fiscal regime structure for NBL's bauxite mining operations through December 31, 2014. The agreement covers the fiscal regime, as well as NBL's commitment for certain expenditures for haulroad development, maintenance, dredging, land purchases, contract mining, training and other general capital expenditures from 2009 through 2014. We signed the formal amendment with the GOJ on the fiscal structure in June 2010, which did not change the cost structure from the agreement reached in 2009. The terms of the agreement required us to make a \$14.0 million prepayment of Jamaican income taxes for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, of which \$10.0 million was paid in June 2010 and the remainder will be paid in April 2011.

Currently, approximately 60% of the bauxite from St. Ann is refined into alumina at our Gramercy refinery, and the remainder is sold to Sherwin Alumina Company pursuant to a contract through 2012. Beginning in 2011, pricing of the Sherwin contract is based on a percentage of LME, limited by certain ceilings and floors. The margins from these third-party sales effectively reduce the net cost of bauxite transferred to Gramercy. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, St. Ann produced 4.5 million, 4.5 million and 3.2 million DMTs of bauxite, respectively.

Sales and Marketing; Customers. We employ a sales force consisting of inside and outside salespeople. Inside salespeople are responsible for maintaining customer relationships, receiving and soliciting individual orders and responding to service and other inquiries by customers. Our outside sales force is responsible for identifying potential customers and calling them to explain our services, as well as maintaining and expanding our relationships with our current customers. The sales force is trained and knowledgeable about the characteristics and applications of various metals, as well as the manufacturing methods employed by our customers.

Our sales and marketing focus is on the identification of original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, and other metals end-users that could achieve significant cost savings through the use of our inventory management, value-added processing, just-in-time delivery and other services. We use a variety of methods to identify potential customers, including the use of databases, direct mail and participation in manufacturers' trade shows. Customer referrals and the knowledge of our sales force about regional end-users also result in the identification of potential customers. Once a potential customer is identified, our outside salespeople assume responsibility for visiting the appropriate contact, typically the vice-president of purchasing or operations and business owners.

All of our value-added (billet, foundry, rod) sales are on a negotiated price basis. In some cases, sales are the result of a competitive bid process where a customer provides a list of products, along with requirements, to us and several competitors and we submit a bid on each product. We have a diverse customer base, with no single customer accounting for more than 9% of our net sales in each of the last three full fiscal years. In 2009, our ten largest customers represented 49% of our net primary aluminum products sales.

Table of Contents**Downstream Business**

Business Overview. Our downstream business is an integrated manufacturer of aluminum foil and light sheet. Our rolling mills are located in the southeastern United States, in Huntingdon, Tennessee, Salisbury, North Carolina and Newport, Arkansas, with a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on our production mix. Our products include heavy gauge foil products such as finstock and semi-rigid container stock, light gauge converter foils used for packaging applications, consumer foils and light gauge sheet products such as transformer windings and building products. We primarily sell our products to OEMs of air conditioners, transformers, semi-rigid containers and foil packaging, most of whom are located in the eastern and central part of the United States. Our plants are well situated to serve these customers and approximately 66% of deliveries are within a one-day truck delivery distance, resulting in freight savings and customer service benefits. Versatile manufacturing capabilities and advantageous geographic locations provide our rolling mills the flexibility to serve a diverse range of end uses while maintaining a low cost base. The Huntingdon site has ISO 9001-2000 certification from the International Organization for Standardization with regards to its quality management system. Our products are produced at our four rolling mill facilities:

Plant	Location	Maximum Capacity (in pounds)	Products
Huntingdon West	Huntingdon, TN	235 million	Finstock, container stock, intercompany reroll and miscellaneous heavy gauge products
Huntingdon East	Huntingdon, TN	130 million	Finstock, transformer windings, household foil, and miscellaneous heavy gauge products
Salisbury	Salisbury, NC	95 million	Light gauge products including flexible packaging, finstock, lithographic sheet, intracompany reroll and miscellaneous leveled products
Newport	Newport, AR	35 million	Light gauge products including flexible packaging
Total		495 million⁽¹⁾	

(1) Capacity includes intra-company reroll. Based on production mix at December 31, 2009, effective annual capacity of our rolling mills is 410 million pounds. *Products.* Aluminum foil has several outstanding characteristics that account for a wide range of commercial applications:

long life the aluminum surface has a natural hard, transparent layer of oxide which substantially precludes further oxidation;

high electrical and thermal conductivity;

nontoxic and nonabsorbent;

excellent moisture barrier even at thicknesses less than the diameter of a human hair;

light weight;

highly reflective and attractive in appearance;

dead fold for packaging applications;

the most plentiful metal in the earth's crust;

the most recycled packaging material in the world; and

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attractive cost-to-weight ratio compared to other metals such as copper and tin.

We have a variety of distinctive product and service capabilities, providing us with a strong competitive position. Our main product lines are the following:

Finstock: Bare or coated aluminum foil and sheet ranging in gauge from 0.002 inches to 0.007 inches is widely used as a heat exchanger in air conditioners because it provides more heat transfer area per unit of cost than any other material. Aluminum sheet and foil finstock are used in commercial, residential and automotive applications.

Semi-Rigid Containers: These products are typically made with harder alloys than finstock, although the range of gauges is similar, encompassing both foil and light sheet. Formed, disposable aluminum containers are among the most versatile of all packages and are widely used for pre-packaged foods, easily withstanding all normal extremes of heating and freezing.

Flexible Packaging: Aluminum foil is laminated to papers, paperboards and plastic films to make flexible and semi-rigid pouches and cartons for a wide range of food, drink, agricultural and industrial products. The laminating process is known as converting, hence the term converter foil for rolled aluminum products used in this application.

Transformer Windings: Aluminum sheet cut into strips and insulated is widely used as the conducting medium that forms the windings of electrical transformers widely used on power grids. Aluminum's relatively low cost is key to this application.

We price our products at the MWTP plus a negotiated fabrication premium. The cost of primary metal is passed through to customers, therefore, our profitability is largely insulated from movement in aluminum prices except in periods of rapid change, which could create significant differences between the cost of metal purchased and the price of metal sold to customers. We use both primary aluminum, which is sourced from various smelters, and discounted metal units, which usually take the form of scrap or recycled scrap ingot. We seek to maximize profitability by optimizing both the mix of rolled products produced and the prime-to-scrap ratio in our metal feed. Historically, approximately 15%-20% of our primary aluminum production is shipped to our rolling mills, providing security of supply, and allowing us to take advantage of short-term surges in demand.

Competition. The aluminum rolled products market is highly competitive. We face domestic competition from a number of companies in the markets in which we operate. Our primary competitors are JW Aluminum Company, Aleris International Inc. and Novellus Systems, Inc. Some of our competitors are substantially larger, have more diversified operations, and compete in product lines in which we do not operate. We also face competition from imports, mainly from Asia. The factors influencing competition vary by region and end-use, but we generally compete on the basis of price, product quality, the ability to meet customers' specifications, range of products offered, lead times, technical support and customer service.

In addition to competition from within the aluminum rolled products industry, the industry faces competition from non-aluminum materials. In the packaging market, aluminum rolled products' primary competitors are plastics and cardboard. However, for our most important heat exchanger customers, usage of aluminum finstock is well entrenched because we believe no other material offers more favorable economics. Factors affecting competition with substitute materials include technological innovation, relative prices, ease of manufacture, consumer preference and performance characteristics.

Raw Materials and Supply. The principal raw materials that we use in rolled products manufacturing include primary aluminum, recycled aluminum and alloying elements. Total metal units purchased in 2009 were approximately 305 million pounds. These raw materials are generally available from several sources and are not subject to supply constraints under normal market conditions. We also consume considerable amounts of energy in the operation of our facilities, which is a significant component of our non-metal conversion costs.

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In the downstream business, natural gas and electricity represented 100% of our energy consumption in 2009. Fuel oil can be used at our Salisbury plant as a substitute for natural gas, but was not consumed in 2009 and 2010. The majority of energy usage occurs during the melting/casting process in the form of natural gas. Most of our electricity is consumed in the cold rolling process. We purchase our natural gas on the open market with short to medium term supply contracts and agreements for key transportation requirements. Recent emergence of natural gas supply in the U.S. has led to increased availability and therefore lower prices in 2009, resulting in decreases to our energy costs. The forward natural gas purchase contracts we have at times entered into help mitigate gas price volatility. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for a summary of the price and quantity of these contracts.

Electricity is purchased through medium-term contracts at industrial rates from regional utilities supplied through local distributors. Supply has been reliable at all plants.

Sales and Marketing; Customers. Our sales force consists of inside and outside salespeople. Our outside sales force is primarily responsible for identifying potential customers and calling on them to negotiate profitable business and handling any subsequent issues that may arise. Inside salespeople are primarily responsible for maintaining customer relationships, receiving and soliciting individual orders and responding to service and other inquiries by customers. The sales force is trained and knowledgeable about the characteristics and applications of our various products, as well as our manufacturing methods and the end-use markets in which our customers are involved.

Our sales and marketing focus is on servicing OEMs who are major participants in the markets where our products are used as inputs. However, our staff participate in industry groups and attend trade shows in order to keep abreast of market developments and to identify potential new accounts. Once a potential new customer is identified, our outside salespeople assume responsibility for visiting the appropriate contact, typically the purchasing manager or manager of operations, to explore and develop business opportunities.

Nearly all business is conducted on a negotiated price basis with a few sales made at list prices, typically to smaller accounts.

Our downstream business has a diverse customer base. Prior to 2009, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our net sales in each of the last three years. At December 31, 2009, one customer represented 13% of flat rolled products net sales. In 2009, our ten largest flat rolled products customers represented 56% of flat rolled products net sales. Of our ten largest customers, we have done business with eight for ten years or more, and with six for 20 years or more. The chart below illustrates the US geographies where our downstream customers are located.

Source: Noranda Company data for the year ended December 31, 2009

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Facilities. We operate four plants at three locations in the southeastern United States and our divisional offices, which consist of leased office space aggregating to approximately thirty thousand square feet are located at our corporate headquarters in Franklin, Tennessee.

Huntingdon. Our largest production site is in Huntingdon, Tennessee, with a maximum annual capacity of up to 365 million pounds, depending on production mix. The Huntingdon site is subject to a long-term lease arrangement with the Industrial Development Board of the Town of Huntingdon, pursuant to which we functionally own the facility and can acquire legal title for the nominal sum of \$100. The site includes a long established casting and rolling facility which was built in 1967 and acquired from Archer Aluminum by Noranda in 1979, which we refer to as the East plant. Construction began on a second plant in 1998 and production started in 2000 at a capital cost of \$238 million, which we refer to as the West plant. The two plants are physically separate, but are operated with shared administration and maintenance personnel, and with some sharing of production capabilities. According to CRU, the Huntingdon West facility is one of the most advanced rolled aluminum production facilities in North America, and has the lowest conversion cost (excluding metal) for foil stock production in North America.

Salisbury. This plant was originally constructed in 1965 and has a maximum annual capacity of up to 95 million pounds, depending on production mix. The Salisbury plant is one of the largest U.S. producers of intermediate width light gauge product (0.000X inches thickness), typically sold to customers who laminate the foil with paper, plastic or cardboard used in flexible packaging applications such as juice boxes. The facility also has a tension leveling line which enables production of lithographic sheet, a higher margin item used in the printing industry.

Newport. The Newport plant is a rolling and finishing operation only and relies on intermediate gauge re-roll supplied by Salisbury or Huntingdon. The Newport plant has a maximum annual capacity of up to 35 million pounds, depending on production mix.

Government Regulations and Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to a number of federal, state and local regulations relating to the protection of the environment and to workplace health and safety. In particular, our operations are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing emissions to air, discharges to water emissions, the generation, storage, transportation, treatment or disposal of hazardous materials or wastes and employee health and safety matters. We have spent, and expect to spend, significant amounts for compliance with those laws and regulations.

On June 26, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives approved adoption of the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. ACESA would establish an economy-wide cap on emissions of green house gases in the United States and would require entities to obtain GHG emission allowances corresponding to their annual emissions. The U.S. Senate has also begun work on its own legislation for controlling and reducing emissions of GHGs in the United States. Any laws or regulations that may be adopted to restrict or reduce emissions of GHGs could lead to higher energy costs at our New Madrid smelter and our Gramercy refinery and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Whether or not new congressional legislation is passed governing GHG emissions, there is a risk that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency could regulate such GHGs, which could also result in similar energy cost increases and related impacts on our business.

The 1990 amendments to the U.S. Clean Air Act impose stringent standards on the aluminum industry's air emissions. These amendments affect our operations, as technology-based standards relating to reduction facilities and carbon plants have been instituted. In addition, our mining operations in Jamaica are subject to Jamaican Ambient Air Quality standards. Although we cannot predict with certainty how much we will be required to spend to comply with these U.S. and Jamaican standards, our general capital expenditure plan includes certain projects designed to improve our compliance with both known and anticipated air emissions requirements. In

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addition, under certain environmental laws which may impose liability regardless of fault, we may be liable for the costs of remediation of contamination at our currently and formerly owned or operated properties or adjacent areas where such contamination may have migrated, third-party sites at which wastes generated by our operations have been disposed of or for the amelioration of damage to natural resources, subject to our right to recover certain of such costs from other potentially responsible parties or from indemnitors or insurers. We may also be liable for personal injury claims or workers' compensation claims relating to exposure to hazardous substances. We cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted or amended in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be interpreted or enforced or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with such laws or regulations. Such future requirements may result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We accrue for costs associated with environmental investigations and remedial efforts when it becomes probable that we are liable and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated. Our aggregate environmental-related liabilities at December 31, 2009 were \$26.7 million. Additionally, at December 31, 2009, we had \$6.2 million of restricted cash in an escrow account as security for the payment of red mud lake closure obligations that would arise under state environmental laws upon the termination of operations at the Gramercy facility. With regard to our New Madrid smelter, we have asset retirement obligations related to the disposal of certain spent pot liners. Related to St. Ann, we have land reclamation liabilities to rehabilitate the land disturbed by St. Ann's mining operations. With respect to the Gramercy refinery, we have asset-retirement obligations associated with the future closure and post-closure care of the red mud lakes, where Gramercy disposes of non-hazardous red mud wastes from its refining process. We also have an environmental liability for the remediation of certain hazardous waste contamination at the Gramercy refinery.

All accrued amounts have been recorded without giving effect to any possible future recoveries. With respect to ongoing environmental compliance costs, including maintenance and monitoring, we expense the costs when incurred.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we had \$6.3 million of capital expenditures related to compliance with environmental regulations. We have incurred, and in the future will continue to incur, operating expenses related to environmental compliance. As part of our general capital expenditure plan, we also expect to incur capital expenditures for other capital projects that may, in addition to improving operations, reduce certain environmental impacts.

Employees

As of September 30, 2010, we employed approximately 2,600 persons.

We are a party to six collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times within the next five years. As of September 30, 2010, approximately 1,800 of our employees (or 71%) were members of the following unions: the United Steelworkers of America (USWA); the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAMAW); the University and Allied Workers Union (UAWU); and the Union of Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Personnel (UTASP). We have completed the process of recognition of a third union at St. Ann with the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. We are currently in negotiations to finalize terms of the agreement.

The agreement with the USWA at our Gramercy refinery expired in September 2010 and on October 1, 2010 a new five year labor agreement was ratified. The agreement at St. Ann with the UAWU expired on April 20, 2010. We have received a new claim from the union and have begun negotiations. The agreement at St. Ann with the UTASP expires in December 2010. As of September 30, 2010, we have not received a new claim and have not begun negotiations with the UTASP. As customary in Jamaican labor practices, unions generally submit claims subsequent to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreements. The agreement at our Newport rolling mill with the IAMAW expires in May 2011.

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From time to time, there are shortages of qualified operators of metals processing equipment. In addition, during periods of low unemployment, turnover among less-skilled workers can be relatively high. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory.

Commodity Risk Management

Because primary aluminum is a global commodity we have experienced, and expect to continue to be subject to volatile primary aluminum prices. Increases or decreases in primary aluminum prices result in increases and decreases in our revenues (assuming all other factors are unchanged). Since the Apollo Acquisition, we have hedged this volatility through the use of derivative financial instruments.

Natural gas is the largest cost component at our Gramercy refinery and a key cost component at our rolling mill facilities. Our Gramercy refinery has contracts to guarantee secure supply from two suppliers at an index-based price. Our downstream business purchases natural gas on the open market. The price of natural gas can be particularly volatile. As a result, our natural gas costs may fluctuate dramatically, and we may not be able to mitigate the effect of higher natural gas costs on our cost of sales. Any substantial increases in energy costs could cause our operating costs to increase and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We enter into financial swaps to offset changes in natural gas prices.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for further discussion of fixed-price aluminum swaps. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates for further discussion of our accounting for these hedges.

The primary purpose of our commodity risk management activities is to hedge our exposure to aluminum, natural gas and crude oil input prices and thereby protect our enterprise against adverse price fluctuations. We may alter our hedging strategy, including increasing or decreasing the percentage of our exposures which we hedge, based on our view in the future of actual and forecasted commodity prices.

Insurance

The primary risks in our operations are bodily injury, first party property damage and vehicle liability. Programs have been implemented covering general/products and umbrella/excess liability, auto liability, workers compensation, property insurance (including business interruption, extra expense and contingent business interruption/extra expense) and other coverage customary for a company such as Noranda at levels that we consider sufficient to protect us against catastrophic loss due to claims associated with bodily injury and/or property damage. All policies will be underwritten with insurers that are rated A- or better by A.M. Best Company.

Safety

Our goal is to provide an accident-free workplace. We are committed to continuing and improving upon each facility's focus on safety in the workplace. We have a number of safety programs in place, which include regular bi-weekly safety meetings and training sessions to teach proper safe work procedures.

Our executive management, along with site managers and union leadership, are actively involved in supporting and promoting the ongoing emphasis on workplace safety. Improvement in safety performance is a key metric used in determining annual incentive awards for our U.S. employees.

Research and Development

We do not incur material expenses in research and development activities but from time to time participate in various research and development programs. We address research and development requirements and product enhancement by maintaining a staff of technical support, quality assurance and engineering personnel.

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Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in a variety of claims, lawsuits and other disputes arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe the resolution of these matters and the incurrence of their related costs and expenses should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. While it is not feasible to predict the outcome of all pending suits and claims, the ultimate resolution of these matters as well as future lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or reputation.

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Our senior management team and our directors as of the date of this prospectus are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
<i>Executive Officers and Senior Management</i>		
Layle K. Smith	55	President and Chief Executive Officer
Kyle D. Lorentzen	44	Chief Operating Officer
Robert B. Mahoney	57	Chief Financial Officer
Alan K. Brown	63	Vice President of Human Resources
Gail E. Lehman	51	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Scott Croft	47	President of Norandal USA, Inc.
Keith Gregston	61	Executive Director Primary Metal
John Habisreitinger	46	Vice President of Procurement and Logistics
Ethan Lane	44	Vice President of Information Technology
Richard Lapine	67	Commercial Vice President
Charles P. Skoda	42	Vice President of Operations Support
<i>Directors</i>		
Layle K. Smith	55	Director
William H. Brooks	67	Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eric L. Press	45	Director
Gareth Turner	46	Director
M. Ali Rashid	34	Director
Matthew H. Nord	31	Director
Matthew R. Michelini	29	Director
Scott Kleinman	37	Director
Alan H. Schumacher	64	Director
Thomas R. Miklich	63	Director
Robert Kasdin	52	Director
Richard B. Evans	63	Director

Layle K. Smith, 55, became President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Noranda HoldCo on March 3, 2008. From April 2007 to December 2007, Mr. Smith held the position of Executive Director with the Berry Plastics Corporation. From June 2006 to March 2007, he was CEO and a member of the Board of Directors of Covalence Specialty Materials Corporation until it merged under common Apollo control with Berry Plastics Corporation. In his role as CEO of Covalence, Mr. Smith was responsible for the executive leadership of the Company, including accountability for achieving overall financial results. After the merger, Covalence was operated as a division of Berry Plastics and Mr. Smith continued his responsibility for financial results as Executive Director of Berry Plastics. From September 2004 to May 2005, Mr. Smith was President and Chief Operating Officer of Resolution Performance Products LLC, an Apollo portfolio company that merged under common Apollo control with Hexion Specialty Chemicals Inc. Mr. Smith served as a Divisional President at Hexion until his departure in June 2006. From February 2002 to February 2004, Mr. Smith was Chief Executive Officer and Director of NxtPhase Corporation, a manufacturer of high voltage digital optical sensors, relays and recorders. A receiver was appointed for NxtPhase in 2004. In his roles in senior management, Mr. Smith was responsible for the executive management and operations of the company, including responsibility for achieving overall financial results. Previously, Mr. Smith held roles at Ballard Power Systems and The Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Smith graduated in 1981 from Harvard University with an MBA and in 1977 with a BA in Chemistry.

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With his knowledge of the complex issues facing companies operating in specialized markets, Mr. Smith provides leadership to Noranda HoldCo and its subsidiaries with an understanding that is key to effective and efficient operations. His skills, combined with his drive for innovation and excellence, position him well to serve as director, President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Smith's ascension in business provides further proof of his ability to take on significant management, strategic and operational responsibilities of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Kyle D. Lorentzen, 44, became Chief Operating Officer of Noranda HoldCo in May 2008. With the retirement of Noranda HoldCo's Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Lorentzen served in that capacity from October 2008 to May 2009 at which time he returned to his position as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Lorentzen was the Vice President of Corporate Development with Berry Plastics Corporation from April 2007 to May 2008. From February 2007 to April 2007, he was the Vice President of Strategic Development for Covalence Specialty Materials, until it merged under common Apollo control with Berry Plastics Corporation. During his time at Berry Plastics, Mr. Lorentzen worked closely with the executive management teams on a variety of strategic issues including mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, and major operational restructurings. From May 2005 to February 2007, Mr. Lorentzen was the Vice President of Finance for Hexion's Epoxy and Phenolics Division. From May 1999 to May 2005, Mr. Lorentzen served as the Director of Finance at Borden Chemical, an Apollo portfolio company that merged under common Apollo control to form Hexion in May 2005. In these roles for Hexion and Borden, Mr. Lorentzen was responsible for supporting divisional management teams, including performing financial analysis, strategy assessment, and closing the financial records for numerous legal entities. Mr. Lorentzen holds a BA in Economics from Wake Forest University and an MBA from University of Massachusetts.

Robert B. Mahoney, 57, was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Noranda HoldCo in May 2009. He was most recently Chief Executive Officer of Hi-P International Limited in Shanghai China, a publicly traded (SGX) supplier of plastic injection components and stamped parts from 2007 to 2009. From 1995 to 2007 Mr. Mahoney was employed by Molex Inc. in a number of operating and financial positions. He was Chief Financial Officer of Molex from 1996 through 2003 and Executive Vice President and President of Molex Asia from 2003 through 2007. Mr. Mahoney received a BA in Economics and History from the University of Virginia and an MBA from the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Michigan.

Alan K. Brown, 63, has been Vice President of Human Resources of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. since 1992. He was Secretary of Noranda HoldCo from May 18, 2007 until August 23, 2009, and was General Counsel of Noranda HoldCo from June 4, 2007 until August 23, 2009. His previous assignments were Vice President Human Resources, Beazer East, Director Compensation and Benefits, Koppers Co., and Staff Vice President Allegheny International, all of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown holds a BA from the College of William and Mary and a JD from Case Western Reserve University, and is a member of the Ohio bar.

Gail E. Lehman, 51, was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Noranda HoldCo on January 18, 2010. She was most recently Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Hawker Beechcraft Corporation, a manufacturer of general aviation aircraft in Wichita, Kansas. From April 2006 until May 2007, Ms. Lehman served as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Covalence Specialty Materials Corporation. Prior to that time, from November 2001 through April 2006, Ms. Lehman was the Assistant General Counsel, Treasury and Finance, and Assistant Secretary for Honeywell International Inc. From 1993 through November 2001, Ms. Lehman held various positions of increasing responsibility in the Law Department of Honeywell International Inc. and its predecessor, AlliedSignal Inc. Before joining AlliedSignal, Ms. Lehman was an associate with the law firm of Lowenstein, Sandler in Roseland, New Jersey. Ms. Lehman holds a BA and M.Ed. from Rutgers University and a JD from Rutgers Law School in Newark, New Jersey.

Scott Croft, 47, was appointed President of the Rolling Mills division in 2006 and has been the President and a director of Norandal USA, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, since 2006. His previous assignments included Site Manager at Huntingdon from 2002 to 2006, Director of Foil Operations from 2001 to 2002, Plant Manager at Salisbury from 1995 to 2000 and Production Manager at Huntingdon from 1993 to 1995. Mr. Croft holds a BS in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Pittsburgh and an MBA from Syracuse University.

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Keith Gregston, 61, was appointed Executive Director of the New Madrid Plant in 2010. His previous assignment was President and General Manager of the New Madrid Plant where he served from 2004 to 2010. Other assignments include Director of Operations at New Madrid from 2002 to 2004, Reduction Plant Manager, Value-Added Products Manager and Senior Engineer. Mr. Gregston has 38 years of experience in the aluminum industry. Mr. Gregston holds a BS in Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Kentucky and completed the Manufacturing Executive Program at the University of Michigan Business School.

John Habisreiter, 46, was appointed Vice President of Procurement & Logistics of Noranda HoldCo in October 2008. His previous positions included Site Manager at Huntingdon from 2006 to 2008, Vice President Commercial for Gramercy Alumina LLC and St. Ann Bauxite Limited from 2004 to 2006 and Vice President Commercial Sales for Kaiser Aluminum from 2003 to 2004. Mr. Habisreiter has 21 years of experience in the aluminum industry and holds a BA in Marketing Management from Southeastern Louisiana University and an MBA from the University of New Orleans.

Ethan Lane, 44, was appointed Vice President of Information Technology of Noranda HoldCo in October 2009 and prior to that time was Director of Information Technologies since joining Noranda in April 2008. Prior to joining Noranda, Mr. Lane held various positions with Pfizer Inc., most recently as Director of Information Technology from 1998 to 2008. Mr. Lane holds a BS from Purdue University and an MS degree from Purdue's Krannert School of Management.

Richard Lapine, 67, was appointed Commercial Vice President of Noranda HoldCo on June 21, 2010 after joining the company as Vice President of Sales & Marketing in February 2010. Prior to joining Noranda, Mr. Lapine was an executive with The Dow Chemical Company serving in a variety of sales, marketing and business management functions, with extensive experience in Dow's Chemicals, Plastics and Automotive sectors. Mr. Lapine's business experiences include commodity chemicals, fabricated plastics and most recently as Vice President of Sales and Marketing in Dow's Automotive sector. Mr. Lapine is a graduate of Florida State University with a B.S. in Marketing and a Masters of Arts in Organizational Management.

Charles Skoda, 42, was appointed Vice President of Operations Support of Noranda HoldCo in February 2009. Prior to joining Noranda, Mr. Skoda was the Senior Manager of Sales Marketing and Development with Capital One Auto Finance from 2005 to 2008. From 2002 to 2005, he was the Director of Leadership of Afterburner Inc., an Inc 500 seminar and consulting company. Prior to that, he served an 11 year decorated career as a Strike/ Fighter pilot with the U.S. Navy including tours in combat, as an F/A-18 instructor pilot, and an F/A-18 dynamic demonstration pilot. Mr. Skoda holds a BS in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California.

William H. Brooks, 67, has been a director of Noranda HoldCo since July 2, 2007 and became Chairman of the Board of Noranda HoldCo on March 3, 2008. Mr. Brooks was the President and CEO of Noranda HoldCo from May 18, 2007 to March 3, 2008 on which date he retired from employment. His previous assignments included President of the Aluminum Business, President of the Rolling Mills Division, President of Primary Products Division and Plant Manager at Huntingdon. Mr. Brooks has 30 years of experience in the aluminum industry, having been with Noranda Aluminum for 22 of those years. Mr. Brooks holds a BS in Business from Cleveland State University and an MBA from the University of Tennessee and is a Certified Public Accountant.

As the former CEO of Noranda HoldCo and having held other progressively senior management roles within the Company, Mr. Brooks has extensive knowledge of all facets of the Company's day-to-day upstream and downstream operations. In addition, he has over 30 years of experience in the aluminum industry, giving him a wealth of knowledge to offer the Company in evaluating its priorities and challenges.

Eric L. Press, 45, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on March 27, 2007. Mr. Press is a partner of Apollo. Prior to joining Apollo in 1998, Mr. Press was associated with the law firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, specializing in mergers, acquisitions, restructurings and related financing transactions. From 1987 to 1989,

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Mr. Press was a consultant with The Boston Consulting Group, a management consulting firm focused on corporate strategy. Mr. Press has been engaged in all aspects of Apollo's lodging, leisure and entertainment investment activities, as well as Apollo's investments in basic industries and financial services. Mr. Press serves on the boards of directors of Apollo Commercial Real Estate Finance, Inc., Athene Re, Prestige Cruise Holdings, Affinion Group, Metals USA Holdings Corp., Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and Verso Paper Corp. Mr. Press graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College with an AB in Economics, and from Yale Law School, where he was a Senior Editor of the Yale Law Review.

Mr. Press is one of the leaders of Apollo's private equity investments in Metals and Mining. He led the Apollo diligence team for the Noranda acquisition and has worked closely with the Company's management team since the acquisition date. Mr. Press has considerable experience making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo. Between his work at Apollo and his prior experience as an attorney and a management consultant, Mr. Press has approximately 20 years of experience in the process of financing, analyzing, investing in or advising public and private companies and their boards of directors.

Gareth Turner, 46, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on May 18, 2007. Mr. Turner joined Apollo in 2005 and is based in London. From 1997 to 2005, Mr. Turner was employed by Goldman Sachs as a Managing Director in its investment banking group and based in London from 2003 to 2005, Mr. Turner was head of the Global Metals and Mining Group and managed the firm's investment banking relationships with the major companies in the sector. He has a broad range of experience in both capital markets and M&A transactions. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, Mr. Turner was employed at Lehman Brothers from 1992 to 1997, and prior to this, he worked for Salomon Brothers from 1991 to 1992 and RBC Dominion Securities from 1986 to 1989. Mr. Turner serves on the board of directors of CEVA Group plc and The Monier Group. Mr. Turner graduated from the University of Western Ontario with an MBA with Distinction in 1991 and from the University of Toronto with his BA in 1986.

Mr. Turner has considerable experience completing and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo and is a senior partner based in London, which is an important financial center for the metals industry. He has been actively involved in the aluminum sector as an advisor to many of the major aluminum and mining companies during his career and assists Noranda HoldCo in the evaluation of various strategic options for the company. With over 20 years experience, financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies, many of which were in the metals and mining sector, Mr. Turner also provides valuable insight to the Company's Board of Directors on various capital markets issues. Mr. Turner worked with the Apollo diligence team for the Noranda acquisition and has worked closely with the management of the Company since the acquisition date.

M. Ali Rashid, 34, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on May 18, 2007. Mr. Rashid is a partner of Apollo. He has been employed with Apollo since 2000. Prior to that time, Mr. Rashid was employed by the Goldman Sachs Group in the Financial Institutions Group of its Investment Banking Division. Mr. Rashid serves on the board of directors of Metals USA Holdings Corp., Quality Distribution and Realogy Corporation. Mr. Rashid received an MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business and graduated Magna Cum Laude and Beta Gamma Sigma from Georgetown University with a BS in Business Administration.

In addition to an extensive educational background, Mr. Rashid has over eight years experience, financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies. With this background, working on numerous transactions across various segments of the metals industry over the years for Apollo, he has developed significant skills making and managing private equity investments in this industry. He worked with the Apollo diligence team for the Noranda acquisition and has worked closely with the management of the Company since the acquisition date.

Matthew H. Nord, 31, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on March 27, 2007. Mr. Nord is a principal of Apollo and has been associated with Apollo since 2003. From 2001 to 2003, Mr. Nord was a member of the

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Investment Banking division of Salomon Smith Barney Inc. Mr. Nord serves on the board of directors of Affinion Group Inc., Hughes Telematics and SOURCECORP, Inc. Mr. Nord graduated summa cum laude with a BS in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nord has significant experience making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo and has over nine years experience, financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies. Mr. Nord has worked on numerous transactions in the metals industry at Apollo, particularly in the aluminum sector. He led the Apollo diligence team for the Noranda acquisition and has worked closely with the management of the Company since the acquisition date.

Matthew R. Michelini, 29, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on March 27, 2007. Mr. Michelini joined Apollo in 2006. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Michelini was a member of the mergers and acquisitions group of Lazard Frères & Co. from 2004 to 2006. Mr. Michelini also serves on the board of directors of Metals USA Holdings Corp and Athene Holding Ltd. Mr. Michelini graduated from Princeton University with a BS in Mathematics and a Certificate in Finance.

Mr. Michelini has significant experience making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo and has over five years of experience financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies. He has worked with an Apollo diligence team on several potential transactions in the metals and mining sector, including Noranda. In addition, he is also on the Apollo team responsible for monitoring other Apollo sponsored metals and mining companies, and in this role he works very closely with management.

Scott Kleinman, 37, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on December 7, 2007. Mr. Kleinman is a partner at Apollo, where he has worked since February 1996. Prior to that time, Mr. Kleinman was employed by Smith Barney Inc. in its Investment Banking division. Mr. Kleinman is also a director of Hexion Specialty Chemicals, Momentive Performance Materials, Realogy Corporation and Verso Paper Corp. Mr. Kleinman received a BA and a BS from the University of Pennsylvania and the Wharton School of Business, respectively, graduating magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Kleinman brings to Noranda his experience in making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo. He has led various diligence teams and overseen several investments in Apollo's portfolio of industrial and commodity companies, and in this capacity Mr. Kleinman has spent significant time as a board member advising management teams. He also has over sixteen years of experience financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies.

Alan H. Schumacher, 64, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on January 18, 2008. From 1977 to 2000, Mr. Schumacher served in various financial positions at American National Can and American National Can Group, most recently serving as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Schumacher is currently a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board. He is a director of BlueLinx Holdings, Quality Distribution, Inc., EAF, LLC, School Bus Holdings, Inc. and North American Bus Industries.

Mr. Schumacher is an experienced financial leader with the skills necessary to lead Noranda HoldCo's Audit Committee. His past service as the Chief Financial Officer of American National Can and American National Can Group, in addition to various other financial positions, as well as being a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, makes him a valuable asset to both the Company's Board of Directors and as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Schumacher's experiences with financial and accounting matters also make him a skilled advisor to the Company.

Thomas R. Miklich, 63, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on January 18, 2008. Mr. Miklich is currently also a director of Quality Distribution, Inc. and was appointed Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Ferro Corporation on July 7, 2010. He was previously a director of OM Group, Inc., a specialty chemical company, from 1994 to 2002 and was Chief Financial Officer from 2002 to 2004. Prior to that he was a director of Titan Technology, Inc., a private IT consulting and outsourcing company, from 2000 to 2007 and was Chief Financial Officer from 2005 to 2007. Additionally, he served as a director of United Agri Products from 2005 to 2007, as well as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

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In addition to his financial experience, Mr. Miklich also served in the capacity of General Counsel for The Sherwin-Williams Company and Invacare Corporation. He brings this additional experience to Noranda HoldCo as a member of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. His diverse background gives him insight into a number of issues facing the Company that other directors might not possess.

Robert Kasdin, 52, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on February 21, 2008. Mr. Kasdin was appointed Senior Executive Vice President of Columbia University in March 2002 and assumed his responsibilities as of September 1, 2002. Prior to joining Columbia University, he served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the University of Michigan. Before his service at the University of Michigan, he was the Treasurer and Chief Investment Officer for The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, and the Vice President and General Counsel for Princeton University Investment Company. He started his career as a corporate attorney at Davis Polk & Wardwell. He is a trustee of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum. Mr. Kasdin earned his AB from Princeton and his JD from Harvard Law School.

In his current role at Columbia University as well as in prior professional positions, Mr. Kasdin has been responsible for leading large-scale, complex organizations. With this knowledge of large organizations and the complex issues facing them, he provides valuable wisdom to management of Noranda HoldCo and the other members of the Board of Directors.

Richard B. Evans, 63, became a director of Noranda HoldCo on March 12, 2010. He is currently Non-Executive Chairman of AbitibiBowater, a leading forest products company based in Montreal, and an independent director of CGI, one of North America's leading IT consulting and outsourcing companies. He retired in April 2009 as an Executive Director of London-based Rio Tinto plc and Melbourne-based Rio Tinto Ltd., and as Chief Executive of Rio Tinto Alcan, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto and the world's leading producer of aluminum. Previously, Mr. Evans was President and CEO of Montreal-based Alcan Inc. and led the negotiation of the friendly acquisition of Alcan by Rio Tinto in October 2007. Prior to election as CEO of Alcan, he was its Executive Vice President and COO. Previous to working at Alcan, he held various senior management positions with the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Company during his 27 years with the company. Mr. Evans is also currently an Executive in Residence and Advisory Board member at the McGill University Faculty of Business, and is a member of the Advisory Board of the Global Economic Symposium based in Kiel, Germany. He is a past Chairman of the International Aluminum Institute (IAI) and is a past Chairman of the Washington, DC-based U.S. Aluminum Association. He is also past Co-Chairman of the Environmental and Climate Change Committee of the Canadian Council of Chief Executives and a past member of the Board of USCAP, a Washington, DC-based coalition concerned with climate change.

Mr. Evans has an extensive background in general and executive management after being in the aluminum industry for 40 years, with experience in engineering, operations, sales and strategy. His industry specific knowledge will be extremely valuable as a member of the Board of Directors. His global insights with respect to the aluminum market, gained as a board member of the IAI, will be quite helpful to management and to the Board. Mr. Evans' financial experience in his past management positions make him a welcome addition to the Audit Committee.

There are no family relationships between any of the executive officers or directors of Noranda HoldCo.

Director Independence

Under New York Stock Exchange listing standards, we are a controlled company and, accordingly, are exempt from its requirements to have a majority of independent directors and a nominating and corporate governance committee and a compensation committee each composed entirely of independent directors. Our Board has determined that, under current New York Stock Exchange listing standards and taking into account any applicable committee standards, Messrs. Evans, Schumacher, Miklich and Kasdin are independent directors.

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Messrs. Brooks and Smith are not considered independent due to their current and past employment relationships with us, and Messrs. Press, Turner, Rashid, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman are not considered independent due to their relationship with Apollo, our largest stockholder. Since Apollo will continue to control a majority of our voting stock upon the closing of the offering, we will continue to be a controlled company.

Committees of our Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors currently has an audit committee, compensation committee, nominating and corporate governance committee, executive committee and environmental, health and safety committee.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Richard Evans, Alan Schumacher and Thomas Miklich. Our Board of Directors has determined that Messrs. Schumacher and Miklich are audit committee financial experts as defined by the SEC and also meet the additional criteria for independence of audit committee members set forth in Rule of 10A-3(b)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act).

The principal duties and responsibilities of our audit committee are to oversee and monitor the following:

our financial reporting process and internal control system;

the integrity of our consolidated financial statements;

the independence, qualifications and performance of our independent registered public accounting firm;

the performance of our internal audit function; and

our compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory matters.

Compensation Committee

The current members of the compensation committee are Messrs. Press and Nord. The principal duties and responsibilities of the compensation committee are as follows:

to review, evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board of Directors regarding our compensation policies and establish performance-based incentives that support our long-term goals, objectives and interests;

to review and approve the compensation of our chief executive officer, all employees who report directly to our chief executive officer and other members of our senior management;

to review and make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to our incentive compensation plans and equity-based compensation plans;

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to set and review the compensation of and reimbursement policies for members of the Board of Directors;

to provide oversight concerning selection of officers, management succession planning, expense accounts, indemnification and insurance matters, and separation packages; and

to prepare an annual compensation committee report, provide regular reports to the Board, and take such other actions as are necessary and consistent with the governing law and our organizational documents.

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Executive Committee

The current members of the executive committee are Messrs. Smith, Press and Nord. The principal duties and responsibilities of the executive committee are as follows:

subject to applicable law, to exercise the powers and the duties of the Board of Directors between board meetings and while the Board of Directors is not in session; and

to implement the policy decisions of the Board of Directors.

Environmental, Health and Safety Committee

The current members of the environmental, health and safety committee are Messrs. Brooks, Turner and Kleinman. The principal duties and responsibilities of the environmental, health and safety committee are as follows:

to review our policies, practices and programs with respect to the management of environmental, health and safety affairs, including those related to sustainability and natural resource management;

to monitor our compliance with environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, and our policies relating thereto; and

to receive reports from management regarding significant legislation or regulations, judicial decisions, treaties, protocols, conventions or other agreements, public policies or medical or other scientific developments involving environmental, health and safety issues that will or may have an effect on our business.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Standards of Business Conduct that apply to all of our officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. Our Standards of Business Conduct can be accessed on our website at www.norandaaluminum.com.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Overview and Objectives of Compensation Program

Our compensation program aims to retain our executives, while also motivating them to achieve specific financial objectives and aligning their interests with our shareowners. Our compensation program is intended to promote strong governance of Noranda HoldCo and its subsidiaries, excellent cash management, long-term earnings growth and safety performance.

Role of the Compensation Committee

The Board of Directors of Noranda HoldCo has established a compensation committee to assist the Board in more fully developing and implementing the compensation program for our Chief Executive Officer and other executives and to ensure that the total compensation and benefits paid to or provided to executives is reasonable, fair, and competitive (hereafter, said Board of Directors and the compensation committee (together with our Board of Directors where appropriate) are referred to as the Compensation Committee). The current members of the Compensation Committee are Mr. Press, as Chairman, and Mr. Nord.

In evaluating the type and amount of compensation for our executives, we review their current pay, their opportunities for future compensation, their contributions to the goals and objectives outlined for them within the Company and its subsidiaries and their long-term prospects within the Company and its subsidiaries. We believe this compensation philosophy provides strong long-term incentives, effective cash flow management and investment in the long-term growth of the business.

The Compensation Committee's key specific roles under the Compensation Committee Charter are:

to review and approve corporate goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation, evaluate the CEO's performance in light of those goals and objectives, and determine and approve the CEO's compensation level based on this evaluation;

to review and approve the annual base salaries and annual incentive opportunities of our executive officers;

to review and approve all other compensatory and severance arrangements in respect of our CEO and other executive officers;

to review and discuss with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required to be included in certain of our securities filings, and to produce any annual Compensation Committee Report required to be included in our securities filings;

to have full authority to retain and terminate any compensation consultant to be used to assist it in the evaluation of executive officer compensation, and to have sole authority to approve the consultant's fees and the other terms and conditions of the consultant's retention, if any; and

to annually review our compensation programs as they relate to risk management and risk-taking incentives in order to determine whether any risk arising from such compensation programs is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us.

Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions. The Compensation Committee evaluates the performance of the CEO and determines the CEO's compensation in light of the goals and objectives of the compensation program on at least an annual basis. The Compensation Committee and the CEO assess the performance and compensation of the other named executives. The Compensation Committee, together with the CEO, annually reviews the performance of each member of our senior management group as compared with the achievement of the Company or operating division goals, as the case may be, together with each executive's individual goals. The Compensation Committee can exercise its discretion in modifying any recommended

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adjustments or awards to the executives. Both performance and compensation are evaluated to ensure that the Company is able to attract and retain high quality executives in vital positions and that the compensation, taken as a whole, is competitive and appropriate compared to that of similarly situated executives in other corporations within the industry.

Setting Executive Compensation. Based on the above objectives and philosophies, the Compensation Committee has established both an annual cash bonus plan and a long-term equity compensation plan to motivate the executives to achieve, and hopefully exceed, the business goals established by the Company and to fairly reward such executives for achieving such goals. The Compensation Committee periodically conducts a review of the aggregate level and mix of our executive compensation against other companies in our industry (both publicly and privately held), as well as in other industrial companies. The Compensation Committee periodically reviews which peer companies should be used for these benchmarking purposes. Such peer companies may include some or all of the following companies: Alcoa Inc., Aleris International Inc., Allegheny Technologies Incorporated, Aluminum Corporation of China Limited, Carpenter Technologies Limited, Century, Cleveland-Cliffs Inc., Cliff Natural Resources, Graftech International, Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, Metals USA, Nucor Corporation, OM Group, Inc., Quanex Building Products Corporation, Schnitzer Steel and Titanium Metals Corporation.

The Compensation Committee generally endeavors to set compensation levels in proximity to the midpoint of peer company levels. However, while the compensation practices of these companies are taken into account when the Compensation Committee deliberates on compensation decisions, it does not mechanically benchmark our pay relative to specific comparative levels among these peer companies, as there are significant size and scope variations between the Company and these organizations. Instead, the Compensation Committee relies, primarily for benchmarking purposes, on data from multiple survey data sources, which include pay data from both public and private companies. Data collected from these surveys do not relate to specifically-named peer organizations, but rather reflect data for companies falling within objectively defined parameters, most significantly including corporate revenue levels. These surveys include hundreds of companies. The Compensation Committee generally endeavors to set compensation levels in proximity to the midpoint of the survey data when adjusted for corporate revenue levels.

Based on available survey data, the Compensation Committee believes that the base salary and annual bonus opportunity made available to each of our named executive officers fall within the midpoint of the survey data. The Compensation Committee has found it difficult to compare our equity incentive program to those of other companies, as we have historically relied principally on one-time grants which are often combined with share purchases, a structure which differs considerably from the annual grant framework prevalent at publicly traded companies. During the period that our stock was not publicly traded, comparability information was not always readily accessible. Nonetheless, we relied on available survey data and on the experience of our controlling shareholder, Apollo, to obtain the best available picture of equity compensation at other privately held companies, and we believe that our equity program provides significant retentive and incentive value. In the months since our initial public offering, we have been in discussions with our compensation consultants at Semler, Brossy and Towers Watson about transitioning our equity compensation program with respect to future grants into a structure that would be standard for a public company. The Compensation Committee has reviewed data prepared by our compensation consultants that show executive compensation and equity practices at the peer company group and is considering a program of annual equity grants that will align the Company with its public company peers.

More broadly than our executive officer program, we had, for a number of years, used the Hay Associates job evaluation system to assist in determining salary grades for all salaried employees including executive officers. The Company has not in recent years retained Hay Associates as a consultant, although it has purchased access to certain Hay Associates databases. The Hay Associates system measures factors such as accountability, decision making authority, problem solving requirements and other measures of job content to evaluate the relative ranking of jobs within the Company. That data is then matched with salary data for similar jobs in the

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broader marketplace to arrive at market competitive salary levels for Company jobs. Company jobs with similar job content and market place values are then grouped into salary grades. Salary grades at the Company are used to determine both base salary levels and target bonus amounts for Company employees. Base salaries are reviewed on an annual basis, and are adjusted from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience, as well as the terms of any agreements we have in place with the executive officer. Other factors that may influence pay levels include individual performance, corporate performance, unusual accomplishments by the organization or the individual, and special needs for retention of key staff at critical points in the Company's evolution.

Elements Used to Achieve Compensation Objectives

The Company's compensation programs are designed to emphasize and reward the key areas for our business: strong governance, safety, cash flow management and earnings growth. The Company's compensation programs include five basic elements: (1) annual cash compensation; (2) management equity investment; (3) equity compensation awards pursuant to the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan; (4) post-employment compensation; and (5) other personal benefits. The Company's arrangements for its executive officers have historically used a mix of base salary and incentive bonus, an opportunity to purchase equity in the Company and stock option grants in amounts relative to the amount of equity purchased, in addition to other personal benefits (as described below).

Base Salaries. Our executive officers' base salaries depend on their position within the Company and its subsidiaries, the scope of their responsibilities, the period during which they have been performing those responsibilities and their overall performance. Base salaries are reviewed on an annual basis, and are adjusted from time to time to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account the factors described above. Other than as noted below with respect to salary increases that offset the elimination of our perquisite allowance program and with respect to Mr. Lorentzen, there were no adjustments to the base salaries of our named executive officers during 2009.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Compensation Committee increased the base salaries of Mr. Gregston, Mr. Croft and Mr. Brown by \$25,000 to reflect the elimination of the perquisite allowance and Company-provided automobile lease programs discussed below under *Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits*.

In addition, effective April 1, 2009, the Compensation Committee increased the base salary of Mr. Lorentzen by \$115,000. This increase initially reflected his assumption of both the chief financial officer and chief operating officer role. While Mr. Lorentzen no longer serves as chief financial officer, the Compensation Committee left in place the increase, as market survey data indicated that his base salary as increased reflected the midpoint of the salary range for a chief operating officer in companies with comparable revenue levels to those of the Company.

The Compensation Committee on October 26, 2010 approved salary increases for Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, and Croft, to \$900,000, \$550,000, and \$275,000, respectively. These increases, which were retroactive to July 1, 2010, reflected review by the Compensation Committee of data provided by our compensation consultants showing comparable salaries at the peer companies. With respect to Messrs. Lorentzen and Croft, the increases were set to move each of these executives closer to the median when viewed against comparable positions at the peer companies. In the case of Mr. Smith, although the new salary was somewhat higher than the median when viewed against the peer companies, the increase was also viewed as a recognition for his effort and achievement since joining the Company.

2009 Annual Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the framework for a 2009 Annual Incentive Plan for Salaried Employees at its March 16, 2009 meeting, which plan was finalized effective as of April 1, 2009. The plan established the metrics and bonus targets for the Company's executive officers for 2009. For 2009, the bonus targets for Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney were 100%,

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65% and 60% of base salary, respectively, and the bonus targets for Messrs. Gregston, Croft, and Brown were 50% of base salary. The Compensation Committee reviewed the level of achievement of the 2009 performance goals of the Company and found that with the exception of safety performance, the Company and each of its major business units substantially exceeded each of their 2009 incentive plan performance targets. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee approved incentive awards of \$1,337,775 for Mr. Smith, \$459,414 for Mr. Lorentzen, \$252,839 for Mr. Mahoney, \$227,220 for Mr. Gregston, \$218,267 for Mr. Brown, and \$207,237 for Mr. Croft, in each case, in respect of the 2009 Annual Incentive Plan. For Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and Brown, 90% of their 2009 incentive award was based on the arithmetic average of the results of the downstream business and New Madrid smelter and 10% was based on the cash funding cost of alumina production at Gramercy. Messrs. Gregston's and Croft's financial metrics were split equally between the Company's overall financial achievement (with this portion determined on a 90/10% weighting as described above with respect to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and Brown) and that of the subsidiary which the applicable executive leads. For New Madrid, the applicable financial metrics were metal production (10% weighting), cash cost (50% weighting), safety performance (10% weighting) and divisional adjusted EBITDA (10% weighting). For the downstream business, the applicable financial metrics were downstream adjusted EBITDA (20% weighting), free cash flow (50% weighting) and safety performance (10% weighting). Each of New Madrid's and downstream's objectives also included Company-wide adjusted EBITDA goals (10% weighting) and Company-wide cash flow (10% weighting).

In general, we aim to set performance targets that are aggressive, but sufficiently realistic to appropriately motivate the performance of our named executive officers. Historical achievement rates provide some measure of the difficulty of achieving goals. In the past three years, the named executive officers have achieved the following percentages of target annual performance bonuses: 189% for the upstream business in 2009, 170% for the downstream business in 2009, and 179% for all other named executive officers in 2009; 99% for the upstream business in 2008, 64% for the downstream business in 2008, and 81% for all other named executive officers in 2008; and 97% with respect to achievement on financial results targets (as opposed to personal performance targets that were in place for that year) for the upstream and downstream businesses, as well as for all other named executive officers, in 2007. Thus, less than full target bonuses were paid to executives in two of the last three fiscal years, but payments in 2009 were considerably above-target (and are discussed in greater detail below). Overall, we believe that achievement under the annual incentive plan structure, while certainly motivational and aspirational in nature, is relatively difficult. In addition, bonuses are based on metrics that are determined to be critical to the success of the Company in any given year and on particular performance goals that can be highly influenced by superior performance by the executives.

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Management placed a great deal of emphasis during 2009 on safety performance, cash costs, operational improvements and adjusted EBITDA performance. The metrics utilized in 2009 for the Incentive Plan reflect this emphasis. These metrics are described below, along with an explanation as to why each was deemed critical for measurement of management's performance:

Metric	Definition
Safety	We measure safety performance using the Total Recordable Injury Frequency rate (TRIF). TRIF measures the number of work related injuries that require a certain level of medical treatment per 200,000 hours worked, including, but not limited to, lost time injuries. We selected this measure because we believe that safety is an important measurement of performance for any manufacturing company. In addition, we believe that the increased efficiency and cost reduction achieved as a result of improved safety performance is critical to the success of the Company.
Net Cash Cost	Consists of the costs to produce a pound of aluminum, net of offset sales in bauxite, alumina and value-added products, adjusted for the impact of the power outage during 2009. We selected this measure because cash cost is used to measure the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the Company's manufacturing assets. Cash cost was weighted more heavily in the 2009 Incentive Plan calculation for New Madrid employees because this is considered the key operational metric that has the potential to be most impacted through superior performance by that workforce.
Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA	On a Company-wide basis Adjusted EBITDA represents net income before income taxes, net interest expense and depreciation and amortization, adjusted to eliminate related party management fees, business optimization expenses and restructuring charges, certain charges resulting from the use of purchase accounting and other specified items of income or expense. We selected this measure because it indicates our ability to control expenditures and realize a meaningful return from the sale of our products. This measure is also related to metrics that are relevant to our debt financing arrangements.
Upstream Business Adjusted EBITDA	This measure is calculated using the same method as described above for Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA, but with respect to earnings for the upstream business only and is specifically adjusted to reflect the impact of the power outage during 2009. This measure is important to track the performance of management in this particular business within our Company.
Downstream Business Adjusted EBITDA	This measure is calculated using the same method as described above for Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA, but with respect to earnings for the downstream business only. This measure is important to track the performance of management in this particular business within our Company.
Metal Production	This measure represents the total production of hot metal at the New Madrid smelter during the period. This measure is a key metric used in our industry and our ability to maximize aluminum production in a highly competitive industry is a key component of our future success.

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Metric	Definition
Enterprise Change in Cash	This measure is the net change in cash and cash equivalents, on a Company-wide basis, as a result of the Company's operating, investing and financing activities, adjusted for any unusual items from a timing perspective. This measure is a good way to gauge the health of the Company's cash flow situation on an enterprise basis.
Downstream Business Free Cash Flow	For the downstream business, free cash flow is defined as, the aggregate of (i) downstream Adjusted EBITDA, plus or minus (ii) changes in working capital, minus (iii) capital expenditures plus or minus (iv) any adjustments related to timing of LME Prices. We selected this measure because we believe it provides a useful indicator of our ability to manage invested capital and generate cash. This metric was weighted more heavily in the 2009 Incentive Plan calculation for downstream employees based on the softness expected in the business for 2009 and the resulting importance of generating sufficient cash flow in the downstream business during the period.
Cash Funding Cost	This measure represents the full cash cost to produce alumina, including materials, expenses, working capital and capital expenditures, offset by margin on sales of third-party alumina and bauxite. We believe this measure optimizes Company focus on cash preservation and maximizing value.

Targets were set for each metric based on a budgeted amount at the beginning of the performance cycle. In an extremely difficult market and economy, management and all employees succeeded in achieving at least threshold level performance on all metrics. In most cases the maximum level of achievement was reached. Actual achievements and targets, respectively, for certain metrics were as follows in 2009: New Madrid net cash cost was 77.2 cents before adjustments associated with the smelter outage, against a target of 79.2 cents; Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA was \$98.3 million before adjustments associated with the smelter outage, against a \$55.5 million target; Upstream Adjusted EBITDA was \$14.4 million before adjustments associated with the smelter outage, against a targeted \$76.6 million loss; Downstream Adjusted EBITDA was \$34.9 million against a \$32.0 million target; New Madrid Metal Production was 316.1 million pounds against a 304.0 million pounds target; Enterprise Change in Cash was a \$17.5 million decrease before adjustments related to timing of working capital changes, against a targeted \$13.7 million increase.

Information regarding the specific performance targets for certain metrics described above and actual performance achieved for these goals are not considered necessary to understand how compensation was paid under the 2009 Annual Incentive Plan and this information will not be disclosed because it represents confidential business or financial information that is not otherwise disclosed to the public. Disclosing this information would cause significant competitive harm to the Company. The targets for each metric described above were set at appropriate levels at the beginning of the performance cycle and were considered more than sufficient to motivate the achievement of operational and financial performance. In addition, the targets represented a significant and appropriate challenge for management.

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The following table shows the metrics utilized during 2009 along with the weighting and achievement percentage reached for each measure (the applicable measurement period for all measures was January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009):

Metric	Weight	Achievement
	%	%
Upstream Business		
Safety	10	87
Net Cash Cost	50	200
Upstream Adjusted EBITDA	10	200
Metal Production	10	200
Enterprise Change in Cash	10	200
Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA	10	200
Total Upstream Business	100	189
Downstream Business		
Safety	10	92
Downstream Adjusted EBITDA	30	136
Downstream Free Cash Flow	50	200
Enterprise Adjusted EBITDA	10	200
Total Downstream Business	100	170
Noranda Alumina		
Cash Funding Cost	100	161
Corporate		
Upstream Business	50	189
Downstream Business	50	170
Total Corporate	100	179

Thus, the 2009 Incentive Compensation Plan achieved a 189% pay-out for New Madrid employees, a 170% pay-out for Norandal employees, and a 179% pay-out for Corporate employees. With respect to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney, the pay-out is based on a formula that is 45% dependant upon the New Madrid results, 45% dependant on the Norandal results, and 10% dependant on the Noranda Alumina metric results. With respect to Messrs. Croft and Gregston, the executive's pay-out is based on a formula that is 50% weighted as calculated above for other executive officers, with the other 50% based on the downstream and upstream business's results, respectively. Based on this scale, it was determined, as noted above, that Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and Brown would achieve a 178% pay-out under the Plan against their target award amount, and Messrs. Croft and Gregston would receive a pay-out under the Plan of 175% and 183.5%, respectively, against their target award amounts.

Based on the applicable levels of achievement described above, payments to the named executive officers, as well as their target awards under the Incentive Compensation (IC) Plan, were as follows:

Executive Officer	Annual Salary	IC Target Award Level (% of Base Salary)	Actual IC Award	IC Payout Based on Performance Achieved (% of Target Award)	Actual IC Payout Based on Performance Achieved (% of base)

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					Salary)
Layle K. Smith	\$ 750,000	100%	\$ 1,337,775	178.0%	178%
Kyle D. Lorentzen	425,000	65%	459,414	178.0%	108%
Robert B. Mahoney	375,000	60%	252,839	178.0%	67%
Alan Brown	244,735	50%	218,267	178.0%	89%
Keith Gregston	249,541	50%	227,220	183.5%	91%
Scott Croft	237,330	50%	207,237	175.0%	87%

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In addition to potential payments under the 2009 Annual Incentive Plan, at its March 16, 2009 meeting, the Compensation Committee awarded Mr. Lorentzen a two hundred thousand dollar bonus based on his agreement to perform the dual role of chief operating officer and chief financial officer of the Company for a period in excess of six months.

Management Equity Investments. Pursuant to subscription agreements entered into in 2007 in connection with the consummation of the Apollo Acquisition, each of Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft and certain other management participants agreed to make equity investments in Noranda HoldCo through the purchase of common shares of Noranda HoldCo at \$5.00 per share, the same price paid by Apollo in connection with the Apollo Acquisition. Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft each purchased 50,000 shares. In connection with his commencement of employment, Mr. Smith purchased 200,000 common shares of Noranda HoldCo on March 10, 2008, at a purchase price of \$10.00 per share, which was the fair market value of a common share of Noranda HoldCo on the date of purchase. Under the terms of the original version of Mr. Lorentzen's agreement, Mr. Lorentzen was given the right, upon one business day's notice to us, to purchase a number of shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock having a then-current fair market value of up to \$250,000 for an aggregate purchase price of \$250,000. Mr. Lorentzen initially purchased 13,500 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$135,000 pursuant to this right. In connection with certain actions undertaken by us in November, 2009, Mr. Lorentzen purchased an additional 16,000 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$18,240. Pursuant to a recent amendment to Mr. Lorentzen's management agreement, he has no further contractual purchase rights with respect to Noranda HoldCo common stock. As discussed below, Mr. Lorentzen's employment with us will terminate on December 31, 2010. Mr. Mahoney was given the right to purchase up to 60,000 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock at fair market value at the time of purchase. Mr. Mahoney has purchased all 60,000 shares.

All equity securities purchased by Messrs. Brown, Gregston, Croft, Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney are subject to restrictions on transfer, repurchase rights and other limitations set forth in a security holders agreement. See *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement*. We believe that these investments by the executive officers in Noranda HoldCo contribute significantly to the alignment of their interests with those of the Company.

The Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan and Equity Compensation Awards Granted Under the Plan. In connection with the completion of the Apollo Acquisition, Noranda HoldCo adopted the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, which permits Noranda HoldCo to grant stock options, rights to purchase shares, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and other stock-based rights to employees and directors of, or consultants or investor director providers to, us or any of our subsidiaries. The Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan is administered by the Board of Directors of Noranda HoldCo or, if determined by such board, by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee has the authority to construe and interpret the provisions of the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan and awards granted under the Plan, make factual determinations with respect to the administration of the Plan and prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the administration of the Plan. In respect of any individual awards to be granted under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the Compensation Committee has the authority to:

determine which employees, consultants, directors and investor director providers are eligible to be granted awards under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan;

the type of award that is granted;

the number of shares subject to the awards; and

the terms and conditions of such awards, consistent with the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

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Approximately 3.8 million shares of the common stock of Noranda HoldCo have been reserved for issuance under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan. In the event of an extraordinary stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, share combination, or recapitalization or similar event affect our capital structure, an extraordinary cash dividend, separation, spinoff or reorganization (each, an Adjustment Event), the Compensation Committee (or our Board) shall make equitable adjustments, if any, in:

the aggregate number of, and kind of, shares of our common stock subject to the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan;

the number of, and kind of, shares of our common stock subject to the outstanding awards;

the price per share of our common stock upon exercise of outstanding options; and

performance metrics and targets underlying outstanding awards.

In the event of a merger, consolidation, acquisition of property or shares, stock rights offering, liquidation, disaffiliation or similar event affecting us or any of our subsidiaries (each, a Corporation Transaction), the Compensation Committee (or our Board) may, in its discretion, make similar equitable adjustments to those available in the case of an Adjustment Event. In addition, in the event of a Corporate Transaction, such adjustments may include:

the cancellation of outstanding awards in exchange for payments of cash, property or a combination of cash and property having an aggregate value equal to the value of the awards, as determined by the Compensation Committee (or the Board) in its sole discretion; and

the substitution of other property (including cash or other securities) for the shares subject to outstanding awards.

Our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee with the prior approval of the Board, may modify or amend the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan at any time and from time to time, provided that the Plan may not be modified or amended as it pertains to any existing award agreement without the consent of the applicable participant if the amendment or modification would materially impair the participant's rights. Additionally, the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan may not be amended without prior stockholder approval where approval is required by applicable law, regulation or listing standards.

Repricings and Exchanges. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, authorize (i) the amendment of any outstanding option or stock appreciation right to reduce its exercise price and/or (ii) cancellation of an award and replacement with the grant of an award having a lesser exercise price. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, amend any outstanding award to increase the exercise price or cancel and replace an award with the grant of an award having an exercise price that is greater than or equal to the price per share of the original award. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, at any time buy from an award holder an option or stock appreciation right previously granted with payment in cash, our securities or other consideration.

The Compensation Committee has not established any formal program, plan or practice for the issuance of equity awards to employees. We do not have any program, plan or practice in place for selecting grant dates for awards under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan in coordination with the release of material non-public information. Under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, the exercise price for the option awards is the fair market value of the stock of Noranda HoldCo on the date of grant. The fair market value for this purpose is determined by the Board of Directors using a combination of discounted cash flow and market-based valuation methods. The Compensation Committee is not prohibited from granting awards at times when it is in possession of material non-public information. However, no inside information was taken into account in determining the number of options previously awarded under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan or the exercise price for those awards, and we did not file the release of any material non-public information to affect the value of those awards.

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The Compensation Committee believes that the granting of awards under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan promotes, on a short-term and long-term basis, an enhanced personal interest and alignment of interests of those executives receiving equity awards with the goals and strategies of the Company. The Compensation Committee also believes that the equity grants provide not only financial rewards to such executives for achieving Company goals but also additional incentives for executives to remain with the Company. In connection with the Apollo Acquisition, we awarded stock options to certain of our employees, including to Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft and in connection with their respective commencement of employment, we awarded stock options to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney. In connection with his commencement of employment and purchase of Noranda HoldCo common stock, we awarded Mr. Mahoney 120,000 stock options pursuant to the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan on June 9, 2009, at an exercise price of \$0.69 per share.

The options that we granted to our employees (including to Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft) in connection with the Apollo Acquisition, as well as options that we have granted to other employees in connection with their commencement of employment with us (including to Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen), historically have generally been evenly divided between time-based vesting options and performance-based vesting options. In light of the downturn in the economy and its effect on the achievement of potential performance goals, the Compensation Committee determined that we should grant Mr. Mahoney solely time-vesting options in connection with the commencement of his employment. Specifically, the options that we granted to Mr. Mahoney vest, subject to his continued service with the Company and its subsidiaries through each applicable vesting date, as to a percentage of the options on the first five anniversaries of his commencement of employment as follows: 15% on each of the first and second anniversaries, 20% on the third anniversary and 25% on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries.

The Compensation Committee later considered the potential value to the Company of the options that we granted to certain employees after the Apollo Acquisition (including those granted to Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen) in light of the downturn in the economy and its effect on the value of the options. The Compensation Committee determined that those options no longer served their intended incentive and retentive purposes as their exercise prices significantly exceeded the per-share value of our underlying common stock and the likelihood of achievement of the applicable performance goals was significantly diminished as a result of the Company's performance. In light of the important role that equity compensation plays in the overall compensation program of the Company and in the overall makeup of employees' compensation, and in order to ensure that the options granted to certain key employees (including Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen) continued to serve their intended incentive and retentive purposes, on November 12, 2009, the Company entered into amended and restated stock option agreements with certain of its employees, including with Messrs. Smith (covering 400,000 options) and Lorentzen (covering separate grants of 100,000 options and 13,500 options), which reduced the exercise prices of their underlying options and amended the vesting schedule of the options, as described below. The amended and restated option agreements reduced the exercise price of Messrs. Smith's and Lorentzen's options from \$9.00 per share to \$1.14 per share and provided that the 50% of the options which were originally scheduled to vest based upon the achievement of performance goals would vest based on continued service, with 15% scheduled to vest on each of the first and second anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date, 20% scheduled to vest on the third anniversary of the amendment and restatement date and 25% scheduled to vest on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date. In addition, we granted Mr. Lorentzen options to purchase up to 34,000 shares of Company common stock. The additional 34,000 options granted to Mr. Lorentzen on November 12, 2009, at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, vest, subject to Mr. Lorentzen's continued service, as to 15% of the options on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant, 20% of the options on the third anniversary of the date of grant and 25% of the options on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. Mr. Lorentzen's new options were subject to partial or complete forfeiture in the event that he failed to purchase up to 16,000 shares of Company common stock at a purchase price of \$1.14 per share within 30 days of the date of grant of the options. The Company entered into similar agreements with certain of its other employees.

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The maximum term of these options is ten years from the date of grant. However, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the applicable stock option award agreement or in the management agreement with the applicable executive, unvested options will automatically expire upon the date of a grantee's termination of employment. All of the time-vesting options may become vested earlier upon the grantee's continued employment for 18 months following a change of control of Noranda HoldCo or upon certain qualifying terminations of employment prior to such 18-month anniversary. For executives covered by a management agreement or by our recently adopted Senior Managers Severance Plan, an additional tranche of the option (in Mr. Lorentzen's case, the full option) would vest upon a severance-qualifying termination prior to a change of control. Vested options will generally expire 90 days following the termination of a grantee's employment without cause or with good reason (each as defined in the applicable stock option agreement), 60 days (in some cases, 90 days) following the grantee's termination of employment without good reason and 180 days following a grantee's death or disability. All options will be forfeited upon a termination of the grantee's employment for cause. The options granted to Mr. Smith in connection with the commencement of his employment contain certain unique terms described more fully below (See Management Agreements Term-sheet Agreements with Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen). We believe that the grant of stock options to the executive officers contributes significantly to the alignment of their interests and those of the Company, and that the enhanced protections in the event of a change of control promote retentive goals that serve shareholder interests.

Shares of Company common stock acquired under the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan are subject to restrictions on transfer, repurchase rights and other limitations set forth in a security holders agreement. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement.

Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan. The Company has adopted the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan. The principal purpose of the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan is to promote the success and enhance the value of our company by linking the personal interests of selected employees, consultants and directors to those of our stockholders and by providing such individuals with an incentive for outstanding performance to generate superior returns to our stockholders. The Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan is further intended to attract, retain and motivate selected employees, consultants and directors through the granting of stock-based compensation awards.

The Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan provides for a variety of such awards, including non-qualified stock options, or NSOs, incentive stock options, or ISOs (within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code), stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, dividend equivalents, performance share awards, performance-based cash awards and stock payment awards. We reserved 5,200,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan.

Administration. The Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan is administered by our Compensation Committee (or another committee or subcommittee of the Board assuming the functions of the Compensation Committee under the Plan). The Compensation Committee may delegate administration to one or more members of our Board of Directors or, subject to various limitations, to our officers. The Compensation Committee has the power to interpret the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan and to adopt such rules for the administration, interpretation and application of the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan according to its terms. The Compensation Committee shall determine the number of shares of common stock that will be subject to each award and may take into account the recommendations of our senior management in determining the award recipients and the terms and conditions of such awards. Subject to certain exceptions as may be required pursuant to Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act, our Board may at any time and from time to time exercise any and all rights and duties of the Compensation Committee under the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan.

Grant of Awards. Certain employees, consultants and directors are eligible to be granted awards under the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan. Our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee if so empowered, will determine:

which employees, consultants and directors are to be granted awards;

the type of award that is granted;

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the number of shares subject to the awards; and

the terms and conditions of such awards, consistent with the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan. Our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee if so empowered, will have the discretion, subject to the limitations of the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan and applicable laws, to grant ISOs, NSOs, stock bonuses and rights to acquire restricted stock (except that only our employees may be granted ISOs).

Limitation on ISO Treatment. Even if an option is designated as an ISO, no option will qualify as an ISO if the aggregate fair market value of the stock (as determined as of the date of grant) with respect to all of a holder's ISOs exercisable for the first time during any calendar year under the 2010 Incentive Award Plan exceeds \$100,000. Any option failing to qualify as an ISO will be deemed to be an NSO.

Stock Option Exercise Price. Our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee if so empowered, shall set the per share exercise price, subject to the following rules:

the per share option exercise price shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of shares of our common stock on the grant date (or, in the case of a repricing, on the repricing date); and

for any persons owning (within the meaning of Section 424(d) of the Internal Revenue Code) more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our capital stock or of any of our subsidiaries, the per share exercise price of an ISO shall be not less than 110% of the fair market value of the shares of our common stock on the grant date.

Expiration of Stock Options. The term of an option is set by our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee if so empowered, subject to the following conditions: (1) no option term shall be longer than ten years from the date of grant; and (2) the option term for an ISO granted to a person owning more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our capital stock shall not exceed five years from the date of grant. Upon termination of an outstanding optionholder's services with us, the holder may exercise his or her options within the period of time specified in the option grant, to the extent that the options were vested at the time of termination.

Repricings and Exchanges. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, authorize (i) the amendment of any outstanding option or stock appreciation right to reduce its exercise price and/or (ii) cancellation of an award and replacement with the grant of an award having a lesser exercise price. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, amend any outstanding award to increase the exercise price or cancel and replace an award with the grant of an award having an exercise price that is greater than or equal to the price per share of the original award. The Compensation Committee may, without the approval of our stockholders, at any time buy from an award holder an option or stock appreciation right previously granted with payment in cash, our securities or other consideration.

Other Equity Awards. In addition to stock options, the Compensation Committee may also grant to certain employees, consultants and directors stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, deferred stock awards, dividend equivalents, performance share awards, performance-based cash awards or stock payment awards, with such terms and conditions as the Compensation Committee may, subject to the terms of the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan, establish.

Performance Bonus Awards. Under the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan, the Compensation Committee has the authority in its discretion to make performance-based cash bonus payments to our designated employees, including our executive officers, with respect to a specified period (for example, a calendar year). Such bonuses are payable upon the attainment of pre-established performance goals. Such performance goals may relate to one or more corporate business criteria with respect to us or any of our subsidiaries, including but not limited to: net earnings (either before or after interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), gross or net sales or revenue, net income (either before or after taxes), operating earnings or profit, cash flow (including, but not limited to,

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operating cash flow and free cash flow), return on assets, return on capital, return on stockholders' equity, return on sales, gross or net profit or operating margin, costs, funds from operations, expenses, working capital, net income (loss) per share, price per share of Common Stock, regulatory body approval for commercialization of a product, implementation or completion of critical projects, market share, objective measures of productivity, operating efficiency, economic value added, cash flow return on capital and return on net assets, any of which may be measured either in absolute terms or as compared to any incremental increase or decrease or as compared to results of a peer group or to market performance indicators or indices.

Adjustments of Awards. In the event a stock dividend, stock split, combination, merger, consolidation, spin-off, recapitalization or other change in our capitalization affects our common stock (other than certain nonreciprocal transactions between us and our stockholders), the Compensation Committee may make equitable adjustments, if any, in:

the aggregate number of, and kind of, shares of our common stock subject to the 2010 Incentive Award Plan;

the number of, and kind of, shares of our common stock subject to the outstanding awards;

the price per share of our common stock upon exercise of outstanding awards; and

the terms and conditions of any outstanding awards, including the applicable performance targets or criteria.

Change of Control. With respect to any awards, in connection with any change of control, any transactions described in Adjustment of Awards above or other unusual or nonrecurring transaction affecting us or our financial statements, the Compensation Committee, in its sole discretion, may (i) provide for the termination of any award in exchange for an amount of cash, if any, equal to the amount that would have been payable upon the exercise of such award or realization of the participant's rights as of the date of such change of control or other transaction; (ii) purchase any outstanding awards for a cash amount or replace outstanding awards with other rights or property; (iii) provide that after the occurrence of the transaction, the award cannot vest, be exercised or become payable; (iv) provide that an award shall be exercisable or payable or fully vested with respect to all shares covered thereby, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan or the applicable award agreement; or (v) provide that each outstanding award shall be assumed or substituted for an equivalent award, right or property by any successor corporation. Any such action may be effectuated by the Compensation Committee either by the terms of the applicable option agreement or by action of the Compensation Committee taken prior to the change of control.

Amendment and Termination. Our Board of Directors, or the Compensation Committee if so empowered, is generally authorized to adopt, amend and rescind rules relating to the administration of the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan, and our Board of Directors is authorized to amend, suspend and terminate the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan once put in place. We expect that we will generally be required to obtain approval of our stockholders to increase the number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan.

Senior Executive Bonus Plan. The Company has adopted the Senior Executive Bonus Plan. The Senior Executive Bonus Plan is intended to provide an incentive for superior work and to motivate covered key executives toward even greater achievement and business results, to tie their goals and interests to those of ours and our stockholders and to enable us to attract and retain highly qualified executives.

The Senior Executive Bonus Plan is a performance-based bonus plan under which our designated key executives, including our executive officers, will be eligible to receive bonus payments with respect to a specified period (for example, our fiscal year). Bonuses generally will be payable under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan upon the attainment of pre-established performance goals. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may pay bonuses (including, without limitation, discretionary bonuses) to participants under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan based upon such other terms and conditions as the Compensation Committee may in its discretion determine.

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Performance goals under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan may relate to one or more corporate business criteria with respect to us or any of our subsidiaries, including but not limited to: net earnings (either before or after interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), adjusted EBITDA, economic value added, sales or revenue, net income (either before or after taxes), operating earnings, cash flow (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow and free cash flow), cash flow return on capital, return on net assets, return on stockholders' equity, return on assets, return on capital, stockholder returns, return on sales, gross or net profit margin, productivity, expense, margins, operating efficiency, objective measures of customer satisfaction, working capital, net income (loss) per share, price per share of stock, market share, acquisitions or strategic transactions, and number of customers, any of which may be measured either in absolute terms or as compared to any incremental increase or decrease, or as compared to results of a peer group.

For the plan year 2010, it is intended that the designated executives under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan will be eligible for a bonus payment to the extent of achievement of performance metrics and in amounts determined under the Company's existing 2010 annual incentive plan for salaried employees. With respect to these executives, the 2010 annual incentive plan will be considered a sub-plan of the Senior Executive Bonus Plan. This will result in a single bonus being paid to these executives, which will be considered paid under the Senior Executive Bonus Plan, but using the metrics and calculations developed for the 2010 annual incentive plan.

The Senior Executive Bonus Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee will select the participants in the Senior Executive Bonus Plan and the performance goals to be utilized with respect to the participants, establish the bonus formulas for each participant's annual bonus, and certify whether any applicable performance goals have been met with respect to a given performance period. We may amend or terminate the Senior Executive Bonus Plan at any time in our sole discretion. Any amendments to the Senior Executive Bonus Plan will require stockholder approval only to the extent required by applicable law, rule or regulation.

Post-Employment Compensation. We provide post-employment compensation to our employees, including our named executive officers, as a continuance of the post-retirement programs applicable to our employees prior to the Apollo Acquisition. The Compensation Committee believes that offering post-employment compensation allows us to attract and retain qualified employees and executives in a highly competitive marketplace and to reward our employees and executives for their contribution to the Company during their employment. The principal components of our post-employment executive officer compensation program include a qualified defined contribution 401(k) plan, a qualified defined benefit pension plan, a non-qualified supplemental defined benefit pension plan and a non-qualified deferred compensation plan.

401(k) Plan. Our executive officers are eligible to participate in our Company-wide 401(k) qualified plan for salaried and non-union hourly employees. The Company matches 50% of employee contributions up to 6% of employee pay. Company matching contributions are 100% vested after three years of service.

Pension Plan. Our executive officers participate in our Company-wide non-contributory defined benefit pension plan for salaried and non-union hourly employees. Benefits are vested after five years of service and are based on average annual compensation and length of service of the employee.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. We also maintain the Noranda Aluminum, Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan, a separate supplemental non-qualified pension plan in which executive officers and other highly compensated Company employees participate. This Plan provides retirement benefits equal to the difference, if any, between the maximum benefit allowed under the qualified defined benefit pension plan under applicable Internal Revenue Code limits and the amount that would be provided under the pension plan if no such limits were applied. The non-qualified pension plan also recognizes as covered earnings deferred salary and bonuses, which are not recognized as such by the pension plan.

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Deferred Compensation Plan. Under our non-qualified deferred compensation plan, executive officers and other highly compensated Company employees may defer a portion of their base salary and annual bonus. Amounts deferred are not actually invested, but are credited with interest at a rate equal to the sum of the credited portfolio rate of return published annually by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (which for 2008, was 7.5%, for 2009 was 6.5% and for 2010 is 6.15%) and 1.5%. The Company maintains a rabbi trust to provide for its obligations under the supplemental executive retirement plan and the deferred compensation plan.

Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits. The Compensation Committee, continuing a multi-year Company trend of phasing out perquisites, determined in 2008 that the practice of providing perquisite allowances and company leased automobiles to certain executives should cease on January 1, 2009, or in the case of then-existing leased automobiles, the later of January 1, 2009 or the expiration of the lease. The Compensation Committee at the same time determined that consistent with our compensation philosophy that perquisites and other personal benefits that are reasonable, competitive and consistent with our overall compensation program are necessary in order to enable us to attract and retain qualified employees for key positions, the cash value of the perquisite allowances (\$13,500) and auto leases (\$11,500) should be added to the base salary of executives who are affected by the elimination of the programs. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee determined to increase the base salaries of Messrs. Gregston, Croft and Brown by \$25,000, effective January 1, 2009. In the case of Messrs. Croft and Brown, whose automobile leases terminated in May and August 2009 respectively, the Company deducted the value of the monthly lease from the monthly compensation of the executive until lease termination.

Management Agreements

On October 26, 2010, we approved amended and restated management term-sheet agreements with Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and with Ms. Gail Lehman, our general counsel, and entered into new management agreements with Messrs. Croft and Brown. Each of the agreements has a three-year employment term commencing on October 26, 2010. The employment term will be automatically renewed for consecutive one-year periods, unless either party gives written notice of intent not to renew prior to an expiration date.

Term-sheet Agreements with Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen. Pursuant to the terms of their agreements, Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen will continue to serve as our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, respectively. Mr. Smith will also continue to serve on our Board of Directors. The agreements provide that Mr. Smith will have an annual base salary of \$900,000 and a target annual bonus of 100% of base salary, and Mr. Lorentzen will have an annual base salary of \$550,000 and a target annual bonus of 75% of base salary.

In the event that either of Messrs. Smith or Lorentzen incurs a termination without cause or a resignation for good reason (each as defined in the applicable agreement), he will be entitled, subject to execution and non-revocation of a general release, to (i) two times base salary plus target bonus, (ii) a pro-rated annual bonus, based on our actual performance, (iii) an additional 12 months of vesting (in the case of Mr. Smith) or full vesting (in the case of Mr. Lorentzen) of his stock options granted prior to our initial public offering (which we refer to as Pre-IPO Options) and (iv) 18 months of post-termination continued health benefits. In the event such severance-qualifying termination occurs within the 18-month period following a change of control (a CIC Termination), the executive would be entitled to generally the same severance benefits as described above, except that the severance payment would be in an amount equal to three times base salary plus target bonus and there would be full vesting of the Pre-IPO Options. In the case of Mr. Smith, the amended and restated term-sheet agreement retains a provision of his prior agreement to the effect that in the event a change of control occurs on or prior to March 3, 2013 and Mr. Smith remains employed through the 12-month anniversary of such a change of control (or, if earlier, experiences a severance-qualifying termination of employment), he will have the right to sell certain of his investment shares at a price of at least \$8 million. In addition, in the event of a change of control on or prior to March 3, 2013, all of Mr. Smith's options will vest in full.

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Under the termsheet agreements, each of Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen is subject to non-solicitation and non-competition provisions during the duration of their employment and for two years thereafter.

Under the agreements, in the event any payments would be subject to the golden parachute excise tax under the Internal Revenue Code, the payments will be reduced such that no payments will become subject to the excise tax, unless the Executive would be in a better after-tax position by receiving all payments and paying the applicable excise tax.

On November 15, 2010, we entered into a separation agreement with Mr. Lorentzen, pursuant to which his employment will terminate on December 31, 2010 and he will receive the severance payments provided for in his term-sheet agreement plus an additional severance amount of \$17,000.

Term-sheet Agreements with Messrs. Mahoney, Croft, Brown and Ms. Lehman. Pursuant to the agreements, Mr. Mahoney, Ms. Lehman, Mr. Croft and Mr. Brown will continue to serve as our Chief Financial Officer, Vice President/General Counsel, President of our Downstream Segment and our Vice President of Human Resources, respectively. The agreements provide that Mr. Mahoney, Ms. Lehman, Mr. Croft and Mr. Brown will have annual base salaries of \$382,500, \$300,000, \$275,000, and \$249,018, respectively, and target annual bonuses of 60% of base salary (for Mr. Mahoney and Ms. Lehman) and 50% of base salary (for Messrs. Croft and Brown).

In the event that Mr. Mahoney, Ms. Lehman, Mr. Croft, or Mr. Brown incurs a termination without cause or a resignation for good reason (each as defined under the applicable agreements), he or she will be entitled, subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release, to (i) one times (two times, in the event of a CIC Termination) base salary plus target bonus, (ii) a pro-rated annual bonus, determined based on our actual performance, (iii) an additional 12 months of vesting (full vesting in the event of a CIC Termination) of the Executive's Pre-IPO Options and (iv) 12 months (18 months, in the event of a CIC Termination) of post-termination continued health benefits. Under their management term sheets or option agreements, each executive's Pre-IPO Options will also fully vest if the executive remains employed through the 18-month anniversary of a change of control.

Under the agreements, each of Messrs. Mahoney, Croft and Brown and Ms. Lehman is subject to non-solicitation and non-competition provisions during the duration of their employment and for one year thereafter.

Under the agreements, in the event any payments would be subject to the golden parachute excise tax under the Internal Revenue Code, the payments will be reduced such that no payments will become subject to the excise tax, unless the Executive would be in a better after-tax position by receiving all payments and paying the applicable excise tax.

On November 15, 2010, we entered into a separation agreement with Mr. Brown, pursuant to which his employment will terminate on March 31, 2011 and he will receive the severance payments provided for in his term-sheet agreement. We simultaneously entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Brown, under which he will be available to us for consulting from April 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012 for up to 10 hours per month and will receive a fee of \$2,000 per month. In connection with the consulting agreement, Mr. Brown has agreed to an extension of his non-competition covenant through December 31, 2013.

Term-sheet Agreement with Peter Hartland. On November 12, 2010 we entered into a term-sheet agreement with Peter Hartland, to be President of our Upstream Business Segment. The term-sheet agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$300,000 and a target annual bonus of 50% of base salary, and otherwise contains terms substantially similar to those of the term-sheet agreements with Messrs. Mahoney, Croft and Brown and Ms. Lehman.

Employment Term Sheet with Mr. Keith Gregston. Effective January 1, 2010, we entered into a term sheet with Mr. Gregston addressing issues relating to his transition from active employment. Pursuant to the term

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sheet, he will separate from employment on December 31, 2010 and will receive a lump sum severance payment of \$249,500 on January 15, 2011. Pursuant to the term sheet, he will be available to us for consulting from January 1, 2011 through May 20, 2012, and will receive a fee of \$2,000 per month, plus an additional \$250 per hour for hours in excess of 10 hours per month, in consideration of his consulting services.

Senior Managers Severance Plan. On October 26, 2010, we adopted the Noranda Aluminum Inc. Group Senior Managers Severance Plan applicable to certain eligible senior management employees designated by us for participation in the plan. In the event a covered employee is terminated by us other than for cause or disability or such employee resigns for good reason (each as defined under the plan), he or she will be entitled, subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release, to (i) one times base salary plus target bonus, (ii) a pro-rated annual bonus, determined based on our actual performance, (iii) an additional 12 months of vesting of such employee's Pre-IPO Options, if applicable, and (iv) 12 months of post-termination continued health benefits. None of our executive officers has been designated for participation in this plan.

Conclusion. Our compensation policies are designed to reasonably and fairly motivate, retain and reward our executives for achieving our objectives and goals.

Summary Compensation Table

The table below summarizes the total compensation paid or earned by each of the named executive officers from Noranda HoldCo or Noranda AcquisitionCo for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Total (\$)
							Earnings (\$) ⁽⁵⁾		
Layle K. Smith, President and Chief Executive Officer	2009	750,000			212,480	1,337,775	150,776	7,041	2,458,072
	2008	625,000			2,073,000	506,250	62,930	4,849	3,272,029
Kyle D. Lorentzen, Chief Operating Officer	2009	396,250	200,000		83,886	459,414	32,276	8,339	1,180,165
	2008	204,481		500,000	619,640	108,799	10,363	4,737	1,448,020
Robert B. Mahoney, Chief Financial Officer	2009	241,477			45,685	252,889	28,926	47,909	616,886
Alan Brown, Secretary and General Counsel	2009	244,735				218,267	180,216	9,290	652,508
	2008	218,135			284,739	88,978	117,015	24,410	733,277
	2007	132,628			996,125	59,328	25,155	12,879	1,226,115
Keith Gregston, President and General Manager, New Madrid	2009	249,541				228,941	374,216	9,330	862,028
	2008	222,906			284,739	111,127	264,536	26,609	909,917
	2007	135,529			996,125	76,824	36,198	13,473	1,258,149
Scott Croft, President, Rolling Mills	2009	237,330				207,889	168,952	8,952	623,123
	2008	210,785			284,739	67,936	28,421	24,107	615,988
	2007	128,161			996,125	61,062	4,496	12,370	1,202,214

(1) For 2009, represents regular base salary paid to our named executive officers by us between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009. The annual base salaries for each of Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney, Brown, Gregston and Croft as of December 31, 2009 were \$750,000, \$425,000, \$375,000, \$244,735, \$249,541 and \$237,330, respectively. For 2007, represents regular base salary paid to our named executive officers by us between May 18, 2007 (the date of the completion of the Apollo Acquisition) and December 31, 2007.

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- (2) Pursuant to his employment agreement entered into on May 8, 2008, Mr. Lorentzen was awarded 50,000 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock (the grant date fair market value of which is reflected as a Stock Award in the Summary Compensation Table).
- (3) Pursuant to the new disclosure requirements promulgated by the SEC, the amounts in respect of Option Awards represent the grant date fair value of the underlying equity compensation awards (and any modifications thereto) in respect of the applicable year. For a discussion of the assumptions made in the option valuation, please see the Shareholders' Equity and Share-Based Payments note of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and for a discussion of these option modifications, see footnote 2 to the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table and footnotes 1 and 2 to the Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table.

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In connection with the completion of the Apollo Acquisition, Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft were awarded options to acquire 122,600, 122,600 and 122,600 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock, respectively. Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen also were awarded options to acquire Noranda HoldCo common stock, in the amounts of 400,000 shares and 100,000 shares respectively, upon joining the Company. Generally, 50% of these options were time-vesting and 50% of the options were performance-vesting. Time vesting options vest and are exercisable in five equal annual installments, beginning on each anniversary of the consummation of the Apollo Acquisition on May 18, 2008 for Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft, and beginning on each anniversary of the grant date for Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen. Performance-vesting options vest upon the achievement of certain performance goals related to the internal rate of return of funds managed by Apollo with respect to its investment in the Company. On May 13, 2008, in respect of a purchase of 13,500 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock, Mr. Lorentzen was awarded options to acquire an additional 13,500 of performance-vesting options. In addition, on November 12, 2009, Mr. Lorentzen was awarded an option to purchase an additional 34,000 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock. The additional 34,000 options granted to Mr. Lorentzen on November 12, 2009, at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, vest, subject to Mr. Lorentzen's continued service, as to 15% of the options on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant, 20% of the options on the third anniversary of the date of grant and 25% of the options on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. Mr. Lorentzen's new options were subject to partial or complete forfeiture in the event that he failed to purchase up to 16,000 shares of Company common stock at a purchase price of \$1.14 per share within 30 days of the date of grant of the options. In connection with his commencement of employment and purchase of stock, Mr. Mahoney was awarded 120,000 stock options pursuant to the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan on June 9, 2009. The options granted to Mr. Mahoney vest, as to 15% of the options, on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant, 20% of the options on the third anniversary of the date of grant, and 25% of the options on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. Other than with respect to Mr. Smith, whose time vesting options may vest in full upon certain change of control events (as more fully described below in Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control), all of the time-vesting options held by the executive officers may become vested earlier upon the optionee's continued employment for 18 months following a change of control or upon certain qualifying terminations of employment prior to such 18-month anniversary. In all cases (other than with respect to Mr. Smith as described in the immediately preceding sentence), the vesting of options is generally subject to the executive's continued provision of services to the Company or one of its subsidiaries as of the applicable vesting date. As noted above, the management agreements approved on October 26, 2010 provide for accelerated vesting of one tranche (or in Mr. Lorentzen's case, of the full option) upon a severance-qualifying termination prior to a change of control.

- (4) For 2007, represents annual bonuses under our 2007 Annual Incentive Plan paid to the named executive officers on March 14, 2008. For 2008, represents annual bonuses under our 2008 Annual Incentive Plan paid to the named executive officers on March 15, 2009. Bonus amounts under the 2009 Annual Incentive Plan were paid on March 15, 2010.
- (5) Includes (i) the aggregate change in the actuarial present values of the named executive officers' accumulated benefit under the Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan and the Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, which for Messrs. Brown, Gregston, Croft, Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney was \$175,881, \$370,386, \$168,952, \$150,776, \$32,276 and \$28,926, respectively; and (ii) above-market or preferential earnings under our non-qualified deferred compensation plan from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, which for Messrs. Brown and Gregston were \$4,335 and \$3,830, respectively. The foregoing amounts assume earnings of 2.55% in excess of 120% of the applicable federal long-term rate pursuant to our non-qualified deferred compensation plan, under which amounts deferred are credited with interest at a rate equal to the sum of the credited portfolio rate of return published annually by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance plus 1.5%. Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and Croft did not participate in our non-qualified deferred compensation plan in 2009 or in any prior years.

The changes in pension values described above are based on the following calculations:

Name	Plan Name	Change in Pension Value (\$) ^(a)
Smith, Layle K.	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan	28,023
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan	122,753
	Total	150,776
Lorentzen, Kyle D.	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan	15,169
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan	17,107
	Total	32,276
Mahoney, Robert B.	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan	18,983
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan	9,943
	Total	28,926
Brown, Alan	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan	112,463
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan	63,418
	Total	175,881
Gregston, David K.	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan	199,229
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan	171,157
	Total	370,386

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		Total	370,386
Croft, Scott	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group Retirement Plan		136,395
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan		32,557
		Total	168,952

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- (a) Present values shown represent the increase in present value of accrued pension benefits from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2009. Benefits are assumed to begin at age 65 (which is the plan's earliest unreduced retirement age). Present values assume mortality in accordance with the IRS prescribed static table for 2009 for Healthy Annuitants as of December 31, 2008 and the IRS prescribed static table for 2010 for Healthy Annuitants as of December 31, 2009. Benefits are assumed payable as a joint and 75% survivor annuity if the executive is married, or as a five-year certain and life annuity if the executive is single. The discount rates at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 for financial reporting purposes are 5.8% and 6.1% respectively for the Retirement Plan and 5.6% and 5.9% respectively for the Management Supplemental Benefit Plan.
- (6) Amounts reported in respect of All Other Compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 include the following:

Named Executive Officer	Group Term Life ^(a)	Company 401(k) Match ^(b)	COBRA Reimbursement	Moving Allowance	Total
Layle K. Smith	3,366	3,675			7,041
Kyle D. Lorentzen	3,138	5,201			8,339
Robert B. Mahoney	1,856	4,266	2,474	39,313	47,909
Alan Brown	1,940	7,350			9,290
Keith Gregston	1,980	7,350			9,330
Scott Croft	1,881	7,071			8,952

- (a) Under our group term life insurance policies, the Company provides coverage in amounts up to two-times the named executive officers' base pay (limited to \$850,000). Amounts reported in the table above represent the dollar value of insurance premiums paid on behalf of each named executive officer during the period from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009.
- (b) Our named executive officers are eligible to participate in our Company-wide 401(k) qualified plan for salaried employees. The Company matches 50% of employee contributions up to 6% of employee pay. Company matching contributions are 100% vested after three years of service. Amounts reported in the table above represent the amount of Company matching contributions made during the period between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

Name	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards		Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards		All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Option Awards	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)	Modification Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards
	Grant Date	Threshold Target (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Target (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Threshold Target (\$) ⁽¹⁾					
Layle Smith		750,000	1,500,000						212,480
Kyle Lorentzen	11/12/09	257,562	515,125			34,000	1.14	22,440	61,446
Robert Mahoney	06/09/09	144,886	289,772			120,000	0.69	45,685	
Alan Brown		122,368	244,735						
Keith Gregston		124,771	249,541						
Scott Croft		118,665	237,330						

- (1) Amounts reflect target and maximum bonus levels under our 2009 Annual Incentive Plan. The plan does not provide for a threshold payout level. See *Executive Compensation Elements Used to Achieve Compensation Objectives 2009 Annual Incentive Plan* for a more detailed description of the plan.
- (2)

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In connection with his commencement of employment and purchase of stock, Mr. Mahoney was awarded 120,000 stock options pursuant to the Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan on June 9, 2009, at an exercise price of \$0.69 per share. The options granted to Mr. Mahoney vest, as to 15% of the options on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant, 20% of the options on the third anniversary of the date of grant and 25% of the options on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. Mr. Mahoney had no stock options that vested in 2009. On November 12, 2009, the Company entered into amended and restated stock option agreements with certain of its employees, including with Mr. Smith (covering 400,000 options) and Mr. Lorentzen (covering separate grants of 100,000 options and 13,500 options), which reduced the exercise prices of their underlying options and amended the vesting schedule of the options. The amended and restated option agreements reduced the exercise price of the options from \$9.00 per share to \$1.14 per share and provided that the 50% of the options which were originally scheduled to vest based upon performance vesting would, instead, vest based on continued service, with 15% scheduled to vest on each of the first and second anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date, 20% scheduled to vest on the third anniversary of the amendment and restatement date, and 25% scheduled to vest on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date. In addition, on November 12, 2009, Mr. Lorentzen was awarded an option to purchase an additional 34,000 shares of Noranda HoldCo common stock. The additional 34,000 options granted to Mr. Lorentzen on November 12, 2009, at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, vest, subject to Mr. Lorentzen's continued service, as to 15% of the options on each of the first and second anniversaries of the date of grant, 20% of the options on the third anniversary of the date of grant and 25% of the options on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant.

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Mr. Lorentzen's new options are subject to partial or complete forfeiture in the event that he failed to purchase up to 16,000 shares of Company common stock at a purchase price of \$1.14 per share within 30 days of the date of grant of the options. Mr. Lorentzen had 10,000 stock options that vested on May 8, 2009. Mr. Smith had 40,000 stock options vest on March 3, 2009.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

Name	Option Awards			Stock Awards				
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) ⁽¹⁾	Option Exercise Price (\$) ⁽²⁾	Option Expiration Date ⁽³⁾	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Layle Smith	40,000	360,000	0	\$ 1.14	March 10, 2018			
Kyle Lorentzen	10,000	90,000	0	\$ 1.14	May 8, 2018			
Kyle Lorentzen		13,500	0	\$ 1.14	May 13, 2018			
Kyle Lorentzen		34,000	0	\$ 1.14	November 12, 2019			
Robert Mahoney		120,000	0	\$ 0.69	June 9, 2019			
Alan Brown	85,820	36,780	0	\$ 2.00	May 29, 2017			
Keith Gregston	85,820	36,780	0	\$ 2.00	May 29, 2017			
Scott Croft	85,820	36,780	0	\$ 2.00	May 29, 2017			

- (1) Pursuant to option agreements entered into in connection with the consummation of the Apollo Acquisition or commencement of employment, each of our named executive officers received grants of stock options to acquire common shares of Noranda HoldCo at an exercise price of \$5 per share (in the case of Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft), \$10 per share (in the case of Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen) or \$0.69 per share (in the case of Mr. Mahoney). Options reported in columns (a) and (b) were granted to Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft on May 29, 2007 in connection with the completion of the Apollo Acquisition and, other than with respect to the 34,000 options granted to Mr. Lorentzen on November 12, 2009, were granted to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney in connection with their respective commencement of employment. Other than with respect to Mr. Mahoney, the initial grants to each of our named executive officers generally consisted of 50% time-vesting options that become vested and exercisable in five equal annual installments on the first five anniversaries of grant (or, in the case of options granted in connection with the Apollo Acquisition, on each of the first five anniversaries of the consummation of the Apollo Acquisition), and 50% performance-vesting options that vest upon the achievement of certain performance goals related to the internal rate of return of funds managed by Apollo with respect to its investment in the Company. In each case, the vesting of options is generally subject to the grantee's continued provision of services to the Company or one of its subsidiaries through the applicable vesting date. In June 2008, the performance goals applicable to the performance-vesting options for Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft were achieved, and such options vested. In connection with the dividend distribution by Noranda HoldCo on June 12, 2007, the options granted to the Company's employees, including the Company's named executive officers, were adjusted by reducing the exercise price thereof from \$5 per share to \$3 per share, and by paying each optionholder \$3 per option. Additionally, in connection with the dividend distribution by Noranda HoldCo on June 13, 2008, the options granted to the Company's employees on May 29, 2007, including Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft, were adjusted by reducing the exercise price thereof from \$3 per share to \$2 per share, and by paying optionholders including Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft \$1.35 per share in cash per option. In connection with the dividend distribution by Noranda HoldCo on June 13, 2008, Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen's stock options were adjusted from \$10 per share to \$9 per share and each was paid \$1.35 per option.
- (2) The exercise price per share of Noranda HoldCo's common stock subject to the options was \$5 per share on the date of grant for Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft, \$10 per share on the date of grant for Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen and \$0.69 per share on the date of grant for Mr. Mahoney. In connection with the

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dividend distribution by Noranda HoldCo on June 12, 2007, the options granted to the Company's employees, including Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft were adjusted to reflect the dividend by reducing the exercise price thereof from \$5 per share to \$3 per share. Additionally, in connection with the dividend distribution by Noranda HoldCo on June 13, 2008, the options granted to the Company's employees, including Messrs. Brown, Gregston, Croft, Smith and Lorentzen were adjusted to reflect the dividend by reducing the exercise price thereof from \$3 per share to \$2 per share and from \$10 per share to \$9 per share for Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen. Accordingly, the option exercise price at fiscal year end was \$2 per share for Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft and \$9 per share for Messrs. Smith and Lorentzen. On November 12, 2009, the Company entered into amended and restated stock option agreements with certain of its employees, including with Messrs. Smith (covering 400,000 options) and Lorentzen (covering separate grants of 100,000 options and 13,500 options), which reduced the exercise prices of their underlying options and amended the vesting schedule of the options. The amended and restated option agreements reduced the exercise price of Messrs. Smith's and Lorentzen's options from \$9.00 per share to \$1.14 per share.

- (3) All outstanding options held by Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft on December 31, 2009 were granted on May 29, 2007 and will expire ten years from the date of grant. All outstanding options held by Mr. Smith on December 31, 2009 were granted on March 3, 2008 and will expire ten years from the date of grant. The outstanding options held by Mr. Lorentzen on December 31, 2009 and granted on

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May 8, 2008, May 13, 2008 and November 12, 2009, will expire ten years from the date of grant. The outstanding options held by Mr. Mahoney on December 31, 2009 were granted on June 9, 2009 and will expire ten years from the date of grant. However, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the applicable stock option award agreements and management agreements, unvested options will automatically expire upon the date of the optionee's termination of employment, and vested options will generally expire 90 days following the termination of the optionee's employment without cause or with good reason (each as defined in the applicable stock option agreement), 60 days following the optionee's termination of employment without good reason and 180 days following the optionee's death or disability. All options will be forfeited upon a termination of the optionee's employment for cause.

Pension Benefits

The chart below sets forth, for each of our named executive officers, such officer's years of credited service, present value of accumulated benefit as of December 31, 2009, and payments during 2009, under each of our defined benefit pension plans.

Name	Plan Name ⁽¹⁾	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value Of Accumulated Benefit (\$) ⁽²⁾	Payments During Last fiscal Year (\$)
Layle K. Smith	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group			
	Retirement Plan Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management	1.8	45,966	
	Supplemental Benefit Plan	1.8	167,740	
	Total		213,706	
Kyle D. Lorentzen	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group			
	Retirement Plan Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management	1.7	22,697	
	Supplemental Benefit Plan	1.7	19,942	
	Total		42,639	
Robert B. Mahoney	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group			
	Retirement Plan Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management	0.7	18,983	
	Supplemental Benefit Plan	0.7	9,943	
	Total		28,926	
Alan Brown	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group			
	Retirement Plan Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management	17.5	649,720	
	Supplemental Benefit Plan	17.5	227,968	
	Total		877,688	
David K. Gregston	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group			
	Retirement Plan	37.8	1,246,274	
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management	37.8	459,143	

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Supplemental Benefit Plan			
		Total	1,705,417
Scott Croft	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Aluminum Group		
	Retirement Plan	18.7	271,177
	Noranda Aluminum Inc. Management		
	Supplemental Benefit Plan	18.7	51,230
		Total	322,907

- (1) The Aluminum Group Retirement Plan is a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan that provides a benefit of 1.75% of final five-year average compensation, with an offset of 0.75% of the executive's Social Security benefit for each year of credited service (maximum 40 years). Pay reflected in the formula is total compensation, excluding deferred compensation, and is subject to certain limits required by the Internal Revenue Code. Benefits commence at age 65, or as early as age 55 with a reduction of 3% for each year by which commencement precedes age 65. Accrued benefits are vested when the employee has completed 5 years of service. All of the named executive officers are currently eligible for early retirement benefits, except Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney who do not yet have 5 years of service and Mr. Croft who is not yet 55 years of age. Upon disability before retirement, the accrued benefit is payable

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immediately and is reduced for early commencement before age 65, and, if the employee remains disabled until age 65, a benefit is payable at age 65 equal to the benefit the employee would have earned had he remained employed until age 65 at his last rate of pay. Upon retirement, the benefit is paid as a monthly annuity for the employee's life, with 5 years of payments guaranteed. Alternatively, employees can elect an actuarially equivalent benefit in the form of a joint and 50% survivor annuity (which married participants must elect unless they obtain spousal consent), a 75% and 100% joint survivor annuity, a life annuity, a life annuity with 10 years guaranteed, or, if the present value of the benefit is less than \$25,000, a lump sum payment. If a married employee dies before retirement, a survivor benefit is paid to the surviving spouse equal to the benefit the spouse would have received if the employee had retired and chosen the 50% joint and survivor annuity. The qualified plan is subject to certain IRS limits on pay which can be recognized and benefits that can be paid, and also does not recognize deferred compensation.

The Management Supplemental Benefit Plan is a non-qualified defined benefit pension plan that uses the same benefit formula as the qualified plan and provides any benefit accruals that would have been provided under the qualified plan if not for the pay and benefit limits of the Internal Revenue Code and if the executive had not deferred compensation. Executives can elect to receive non-qualified plan payments in an actuarially equivalent lump sum or in two, three, five or ten annual installments, and can elect to begin receiving benefits at age 55, 60, 65 or 70 (but not before 6 months after termination of employment).

- (2) Present values shown represent the present value of accrued pension benefits at December 31, 2009. Benefits are assumed to begin at age 65 (which is the plan's earliest unreduced retirement age). Present values assume mortality in accordance with the IRS prescribed static table for 2010 for Healthy Annuitants as of December 31, 2009. Retirement Plan benefits are assumed payable as a joint and 75% survivor annuity if the executive is married, or as a five-year certain and life annuity if the executive is single. Management Supplemental Benefit Plan benefits are assumed payable as lump sums. The discount rates at December 31, 2009 for financial reporting purposes are 5.8% for the Retirement Plan and 5.6% for the Management Supplemental Benefit Plan.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The chart below sets forth, for each named executive officer, such officer's participation levels and earnings history in our non qualified deferred compensation plan for 2009.

Name	Aggregate Balance at January 1, 2009(\$)	Executive Compensation In Last FY (\$)⁽¹⁾	Registrant Contribution In Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings In Last FY (\$)⁽²⁾	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance At Last FYE (\$)
Layle Smith						
Kyle Lorentzen						
Robert Mahoney						
Alan Brown	157,769			13,005		170,774
Keith Gregston	119,116	35,112		11,491		165,719
Scott Croft						

- (1) Under our nonqualified deferred compensation plan, executive officers and other highly compensated Company employees may defer up to 33% of their base salary and annual bonus, with a minimum annual deferral amount of \$0.2 million. Under the nonqualified deferred compensation plan, distribution elections are irrevocable once made, and elections made in a prior year will not be affected by elections made in future years. All distributions are made in cash in either a lump sum payment or in equal annual installments over a period of 5, 10 or 15 years. For each future deferral election, distributions commence beginning on March 15 of either (a) the year following the participant's attainment of a specified age (as early as age 55 or as late as age 70), even if the participant is actively employed at such age; or (b) the March 15 following the later of the date the participant leaves active employment with the Company or attains age 55, in each case, subject to any required delays as a result of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) Amounts deferred are not actually invested, but are credited with interest at a rate equal to the sum of the credited portfolio rate of return published annually by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company (which, for 2009, was 6.15%) and 1.5%.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control

Term-sheet Agreements with Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney, Croft, Brown, Hartland and Ms. Lehman. As described under *Management Agreements* above, we amended Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney and Ms. Lehman's existing term-sheet agreements and entered into new term-sheet agreements with Messrs. Croft, Brown and Hartland.

Pursuant to their amended agreements, in the event that Messrs. Smith or Lorentzen incurs a termination without cause or a resignation for good reason (each as defined in the applicable agreement), he will be entitled, subject to execution and non-revocation of a general release, to (i) two times base salary plus target bonus, (ii) a pro-rated annual bonus, based on our actual performance, (iii) an additional 12 months of vesting (in

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the case of Mr. Smith) or full vesting (in the case of Mr. Lorentzen) of his Pre-IPO Options and (iv) 18 months of post-termination continued health benefits. Additionally, in the event such severance-qualifying termination occurs within the 18-month period following a CIC Termination, the executive would be entitled to generally the same severance benefits as described above, except that the severance payment would be in an amount equal to three times base salary plus target bonus and there would be full vesting of the Pre-IPO Options. Mr. Smith's amended and restated term-sheet agreement retains a provision of his prior agreement to the effect that in the event a change of control occurs on or prior to March 3, 2013 and Mr. Smith remains employed through the 12-month anniversary of such a change of control (or, if earlier, experiences a severance-qualifying termination of employment), he will have the right to sell certain of his investment shares at a price of at least \$8 million. In addition, in the event of a change of control on or prior to March 3, 2013, all of Mr. Smith's options will vest in full.

Pursuant to their agreements, in the event that any of Messrs. Mahoney, Croft Brown, Hartland or Ms. Lehman incurs a termination without cause or a resignation for good reason (each as defined under the applicable agreement), he will be entitled, subject to the execution and non-revocation of a general release, to (i) one times (two times, in the event of a CIC Termination) base salary plus target bonus, (ii) a pro-rated annual bonus, determined based on our actual performance, (iii) an additional 12 months of vesting (full vesting in the event of a CIC Termination) of the Executive's Pre-IPO Options and (iv) 12 months (18 months, in the event of a CIC Termination) of post-termination continued health benefits. Each executive's Pre-IPO Options will, pursuant to the terms of their management term sheets or option agreements, also fully vest if the executive remains employed through the 18-month anniversary of a change of control.

As noted above, each of Messrs. Lorentzen and Brown has entered into separation agreements with us pursuant to which the applicable executive will separate from employment (on December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011, respectively) and receive severance payments in accordance with his term-sheet agreement. As noted above, Mr. Gregston entered into an agreement with us, effective January 1, 2010, pursuant to which he will terminate employment on December 31, 2010.

In accordance with the securities rules, the following paragraphs describe the payments and benefits that each of our named executive officers would have been entitled to receive if he had incurred a severance-qualifying termination on December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, our named executive officers included Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney, Croft, Brown and Gregston. As of December 31, 2009, Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, and Mahoney were parties to an earlier version of their agreements and Messrs. Croft, Brown and Gregston were covered by our senior managers severance plan then in effect.

Assuming that Mr. Smith's employment was terminated by us without cause or by Mr. Smith for good reason (each as defined under the earlier version of his agreement) on December 31, 2009, he would have been entitled, pursuant to the terms of the earlier version of his agreement, to 18 months of base salary, payable in a lump sum, a prorated annual bonus for the year of termination and 18 months of continued health care benefits. In the event that Mr. Smith's employment had been terminated by us due to his disability or death on December 31, 2009, he, or his estate, would have been entitled to 12 months of base salary, payable in a lump sum.

Assuming that the employment either of Messrs. Lorentzen or Mahoney had been terminated by us without cause or by him for good reason on December 31, 2009, he would have been entitled, pursuant to the terms of the earlier version of his agreement, to 12 months of base salary, payable in installments through the end of the year of termination, with the remainder paid in a lump sum, a prorated annual bonus for the year of termination and continued health benefits for a limited period.

Pursuant to the terms of our former senior managers severance plan (in which, as of December 31, 2009, each of Messrs. Croft, Brown and Gregston were participants), in the event that the executive had incurred an involuntary termination of employment due to a permanent reduction in force, the elimination of a job or position, a corporate reorganization (generally a merger or similar transaction resulting in employment terminations), or a demonstrated insufficient aptitude for continued employment not attributable to any willful

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cause or effect, then, subject to execution of a release of claims, he would have received six months' base salary plus 1.25 weeks' base salary per full year of service plus 1.25 weeks' base salary for each \$9,120 of annual base salary (or portion thereof) (subject to a maximum severance amount of 104 weeks of base pay).

Acceleration of Equity Under Certain Circumstances. Except as described for Mr. Smith in the next sentence, in the event of a change of control, all time-vesting options granted to our named executive officers will vest upon the grantee's continued employment for 18 months following the change of control, or sooner upon a termination of employment by us without cause or by the grantee for good reason prior to such 18-month anniversary. As described above, in the event a change of control occurs on or prior to March 3, 2013, Mr. Smith would be entitled to full vesting of all time-vesting stock options and would have the right to sell certain of his investment shares to us at a price of at least \$8 million.

If, on December 31, 2009, each of our named executive officers who was employed with us as of such date had been terminated under the circumstances described above giving rise to severance benefits under the severance plan then in effect (or with respect to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney, terminated under circumstances entitling them to severance under the versions of their agreements then in effect), Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Mahoney, Brown, Gregston and Croft would have received cash severance amounts of approximately \$1,125,000, \$425,000, \$375,000, \$380,233, \$499,082, and \$369,824, respectively, under the severance plan (or, with respect to Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen and Mahoney pursuant to their agreements). In the event that such termination had followed a change of control and that all time-vesting options had been settled based upon a price of \$2.18 per share, the fair market value at December 31, 2009, then each of Messrs. Brown, Gregston and Croft would have received \$10,728 in settlement of their time-vesting options. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lorentzen and Mr. Mahoney would have received \$414,000, \$152,663, and \$178,800, respectively, in settlement of their time-vesting options. In addition, in the event that Mr. Smith's employment as our CEO had been terminated by us due to his disability or death, he (or his estate) would have been entitled to 12 months of base salary, or \$750,000, payable in a lump sum.

Director Compensation

Prior to the closing of the Apollo Acquisition, Apollo entered into a definitive and binding term sheet with Mr. Brooks, who was then serving as our CEO. Mr. Brooks retired from his position as CEO and President effective March 3, 2008, and now serves as Chairman of our Board of Directors. Mr. Brooks' term sheet provides for a three-year term commencing as of the effective time of the Apollo Acquisition. Pursuant to the term sheet, Mr. Brooks is entitled to receive \$300,000 per year until the third anniversary of the consummation of the Apollo Acquisition, subject to Mr. Brooks' agreement to serve on the Company's Board of Directors if requested by Apollo. Mr. Smith received no additional compensation for serving as a director of Noranda HoldCo. All other directors are paid under compensation schedules approved by the Board of Directors of Noranda HoldCo. None of our Directors associated with Apollo received compensation for their services as directors in 2009. However, as discussed below, Apollo Management VI, L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. received equity-based remuneration for making available certain non-employee Directors to the Company.

Table of Contents**Director Compensation**

The table below summarizes the compensation paid by the Company to each non-employee director for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Total (\$)
Joshua J. Harris			
Eric L. Press			
Gareth Turner			
M. Ali Rashid			
Matthew R. Michelini			
Scott Kleinman			
Alan H. Schumacher	\$ 101,000		\$ 101,000
Thomas R. Miklich	\$ 99,000		\$ 99,000
Robert A. Kasdin	\$ 87,000		\$ 87,000
William Brooks	\$ 300,000		\$ 300,000

(1) As described immediately below, Messrs. Harris, Press, Turner, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman received no compensation for their services in 2009. Rather, director fees were paid to Apollo Management VI, L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. for making available for service our non-employee directors in 2009. As more fully described below, Apollo Management VI, L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. received \$458,026 and \$65,432, respectively, in retainers and fees in respect of Messrs. Harris, Press, Turner, Rashid, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman in 2009. As described above, Mr. Brooks received \$300,000 for his services as a director in 2009 pursuant to the terms of his termsheet with Apollo.

(2) As described immediately below, Messrs. Harris, Press, Turner, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman received no compensation for their services in 2009. Rather, options were granted to Apollo Management VI, L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. in 2007 for making available for service our non-employee directors in future years (including 2009). Apollo Management VI, L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. were granted 61,250 and 8,750 options, respectively, in respect of Messrs. Harris, Press, Turner, Rashid, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman in 2007.

Compensation as Director. Effective January 1, 2008, each non-employee director of Noranda HoldCo was entitled to an annual retainer of \$75,000, paid quarterly, in advance, plus \$2,000 for each meeting of the Board of Directors attended in person (\$1,000 if attended by telephone).

Compensation as Committee Members. Each non-employee director of Noranda HoldCo who is a member of a committee of the Board is entitled to receive \$2,000 for each committee meeting attended in person (\$1,000 if attended by telephone).

Apollo Designees. Notwithstanding the general compensation rates described above, to the extent that the service of any non-employee director of Noranda HoldCo is made available to the Company by Apollo, such Apollo designee will not be eligible to receive any annual retainers and meetings fees described above (whether as a director or as a Committee Member). Instead, in consideration for providing the services of such Apollo designee, Apollo Management VI, L.P. will receive 87.5% of the amount of such retainers or fees and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. will receive the remaining 12.5%.

Table of Contents**Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2009 regarding the number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans. For additional information on our equity compensation program, see the notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights ⁽¹⁾	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column) ⁽²⁾
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,269,890	\$ 1.99	617,278
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ⁽³⁾			
Total	2,269,890	\$ 1.99	617,278

(1) This amount includes shares subject to outstanding options, which includes 1,035,096 options related to service awards that had not vested as of December 31, 2009.

(2) The Noranda 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan provides that the number of shares of common stock available for issuance thereunder is 3,800,000.

(3) We have no equity compensation plans that have not been approved by our stockholders.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Prior to December 7, 2007, our entire Board of Directors performed the functions of a Compensation Committee. Other than Messrs. Brooks and Smith, none of such directors has ever been one of our officers or employees. None of such directors during 2009 had any relationship that requires disclosure in this prospectus as a transaction with a related person. During 2009, none of our executive officers served as a member of the Compensation Committee of another entity.

Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock immediately after this offering for:

each person known to us who beneficially owns more than 5% of our common stock;

each of our named executive officers;

each member of our Board of Directors; and

all of our executive officers and members of our Board of Directors as a group.

	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Equity Interest Upon Completion of this Offering⁽¹⁾
Apollo Funds ⁽³⁾	42,980,000	%
Layle K. Smith	315,000	*
Kyle D. Lorentzen	116,125	*
Robert Mahoney	78,000	*
Alan Brown	148,080	*
Keith Gregston	148,080	*
Scott Croft	148,080	*
Bill Brooks	226,200	*
Eric L. Press		
Gareth Turner		
M. Ali Rashid		
Matthew H. Nord		
Matthew R. Michellini		
Scott Kleinman		
Alan H. Schumacher	8,000	*
Thomas R. Miklich	8,000	*
Robert Kasdin	8,000	*
Richard Evans	10,000	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (22 persons)	1,339,467	

* Less than 1%.

(1) The amounts and percentages of interests beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Securities that can be so acquired are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of computing such person's ownership percentage, but not for purposes of computing any other person's percentage. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which such person has no economic interest. Except as otherwise indicated in these notes, each of the beneficial owners has, to our knowledge, sole voting and investment power with respect to the indicated ownership interests. Beneficial ownership amounts for Messrs. Smith, Lorentzen, Brooks, Brown, Gregston, Croft, Mahoney, Schumacher, Miklich and Kasdin include 110,000, 34,625, 136,200, 98,080, 98,080, 98,080, 18,000, 8,000, 8,000, and 8,000 shares, respectively, that may be acquired upon the exercise of options.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each person listed is c/o Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, 801 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 600, Franklin, Tennessee 37067.

(3)

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Represents all equity interest of Noranda HoldCo held of record by AIF VI and Holdings LP. Also includes 140,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options issued to Apollo Management VI and Apollo Alternative Assets, L.P. (Alternative Assets). Apollo Advisors VI, L.P. (Advisors VI) is the general partner of AIF VI and Apollo Capital Management VI, LLC (ACM VI) is the general partner of Advisors VI. Apollo Principal Holdings I, L.P. (Apollo Principal) is the sole member of ACM VI and Apollo Principal Holdings I GP, LLC (Apollo Principal GP) is the general partner of Apollo Principal. Holdings LLC is the general partner of Holdings LP. Apollo Management VI serves as the investment manager of AIF VI and of Holdings LLC, and as such has voting and investment

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power over the shares of Noranda HoldCo held by AIF VI and Holdings LP. AIF VI Management is the general partner of Apollo Management VI, Apollo Management is the sole member and manager of AIF VI Management, and Apollo Management GP is the general partner of Apollo Management. Apollo International Management, L.P. (AIM LP) is the managing general partner of Alternative Assets, and Apollo International Management GP, LLC (International Management GP) is the general partner of AIM LP. AMH is the sole member and manager of Apollo Management GP and International Management GP. AMH GP (together with the Apollo Funds, Alternative Assets, Advisors VI, ACM VI, Apollo Principal, Apollo Principal GP, Holdings LLC, Apollo Management VI, AIF VI Management, Apollo Management, Apollo Management GP, AIM LP, International Management GP and AMH, the Apollo Entities) is the general partner of AMH. Each of the Apollo Entities disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares of Noranda HoldCo held by the Apollo Funds or beneficially owned by Apollo Management VI or Alternative Assets, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The address of AIF VI, Advisors VI, ACM VI, Apollo Principal and Apollo Principal GP is 1 Manhattanville Road, Suite 201, Purchase, New York 10577. The address of Apollo Management VI, AIF VI Management, AMH, AMH GP, Apollo Management, Apollo Management GP, AIM LP and International Management GP is 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, NY 10019. The address of Alternative Assets is c/o Walkers SPV Limited, PO Box 908GT, Walker House, Mary Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, B.W.I. Leon Black, Joshua Harris and Marc Rowan are the members of the board of managers of Apollo Principal GP and AMH GP. Each of Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan disclaims beneficial ownership of all shares of Noranda HoldCo held or beneficially owned by the Apollo Entities, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The address of Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan is c/o Apollo Management, L.P., 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10019.

Each of Messrs. Press, Turner, Rashid, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman are affiliated with Apollo and disclaim beneficial ownership of any shares of Noranda HoldCo that may be deemed beneficially owned by any of the Apollo Entities, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The address of Messrs. Press, Turner, Rashid, Nord, Michelini and Kleinman is c/o Apollo Management, L.P., 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10019.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement

Noranda HoldCo, Apollo and those members of our management team who hold shares of our common stock or options to acquire shares of our common stock are party to the amended and restated securityholders agreement, which provides for, among other things, a restriction on the transferability of each management member's equity ownership in Noranda until May 13, 2011, piggyback registration rights, repurchase rights by Noranda HoldCo and Apollo in certain circumstances, demand registration rights for Apollo, and certain restrictions on each such person's ability to compete with us or solicit our employees or customers.

The amended and restated securityholders agreement also provides that, except as otherwise required by applicable law, if Apollo continues to hold (1) at least 30% but less than 50% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least six director nominees; (2) at least 20% but less than 30% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least five director nominees; and (3) at least 10% but less than 20% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least four director nominees. If, at any time, the Board of Directors decreases the size of the Board of Directors to nine or fewer directors, Apollo will have the right to designate at least four, three and two director nominees, respectively, according to the ownership levels detailed above. Once Apollo owns less than 10% of our outstanding common stock, it will have no right to designate director nominees. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, Apollo will have the right to designate a replacement to fill a vacancy on our Board of Directors that was designated by Apollo.

Apollo Management Agreement and Transaction Fee

On May 18, 2007, Apollo acquired the Noranda Aluminum business of Xstrata (Schweiz) A.G., which we refer to as the Apollo Acquisition. In connection with the Apollo Acquisition, we entered into a management consulting and advisory services agreement with our principal stockholders (affiliated with Apollo Management VI) for the provision of certain structuring, management and advisory services for an initial term ending on May 18, 2017. Terms of the agreement provide for annual fees of \$2.0 million, payable in one lump sum annually. Upon completion of our initial public offering in second quarter 2010, as permitted by the terms of that management agreement, Apollo terminated the agreement and received \$13.5 million from the Company. This payment consisted of \$1.0 million in management fees accrued in 2010 prior to the termination of the management agreement, and \$12.5 million in accelerated management fees due upon termination of the management agreement.

Other Transactions

Apollo owns approximately 76% of Berry Plastics Corporation. We sell rolled aluminum products to subsidiaries of Berry Plastics under sales contracts which are renegotiated annually. The original contract was entered into prior to our affiliation with Apollo. Subsequent contracts were the result of arm's-length negotiations and we believe they are on terms at least as favorable to us as those we could have obtained from unaffiliated third parties at the time. During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, sales to these subsidiaries totaled \$13.5 million, \$8.7 million and \$6.2 million, respectively. Mr. Smith, who became our CEO on March 3, 2008, was the Executive Director at Berry Plastics from April 2007 to December 2007. Mr. Lorentzen, who became our COO on May 8, 2008, was the Vice President of Corporate Development at Berry Plastics from April 2007 to May 2008.

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Review and Approval of Related Person Transactions

Our audit committee is responsible for the review and approval of all related-party transactions; however, the audit committee does not have a written policy regarding the approval of related person transactions. As part of its review and approval of a related person transaction, the audit committee considers:

the nature of the related-person's interest in the transaction;

the material terms of the transaction, including the amount involved and type of transaction;

the importance of the transaction to the related person and to us;

whether the transaction would impair the judgment of a director or executive officer to act in our best interest; and

any other matters the audit committee deems appropriate.

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DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS

We summarize below the principal terms of the agreements that govern the senior secured credit facilities and certain hedging arrangements with Merrill Lynch International, as well as our Notes. This summary is not a complete description of all of the terms of the relevant agreements. Copies of the senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing the Notes have been filed with the SEC.

Senior secured credit facilities

Noranda AcquisitionCo entered into senior secured credit facilities on May 18, 2007, as follows:

a term B loan that matures in 2014 with an original principal amount of \$500.0 million, which was fully drawn on May 18, 2007; of which \$299.4 million had been repaid or repurchased (some at a discount) and \$200.6 million remained outstanding as of September 30, 2010.

a \$250.0 million revolving credit facility that matures in 2013, which includes borrowing capacity available for letters of credit and for borrowing on same-day notice. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased a face value amount of \$6.6 million of the revolving credit facility for \$4.0 million. As a result of the repurchase, our maximum borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million. Outstanding letters of credit on the revolving credit facility totaled \$27.5 million as of September 30, 2010 and there were no outstanding borrowings.

The senior secured credit facilities permit Noranda AcquisitionCo to incur incremental term and revolving loans under such facilities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200.0 million. Incurrence of such incremental indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities is subject to, among other things, Noranda AcquisitionCo's compliance with a maximum senior secured net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing our senior secured credit facilities) of 3.0 to 1.0. As of September 30, 2010, our Senior Secured Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio was 0.9 to 1.0. Noranda AcquisitionCo has no commitments from any lender to provide such incremental loans.

The senior secured credit facilities are guaranteed by us and by all of the existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that are not designated as unrestricted under the senior secured credit facilities. These guarantees are full and unconditional. NHB Capital LLC (NHB), in which we have 100% ownership interest, is the only unrestricted subsidiary and the only domestic subsidiary that has not guaranteed these obligations. The senior secured credit facilities are secured by first priority pledges of all of the equity interests in Noranda AcquisitionCo and all of the equity interests in each of the existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo other than subsidiaries of unrestricted subsidiaries. The senior secured credit facilities are also secured by first priority security interests in substantially all of the assets of Noranda AcquisitionCo, as well as those of each of our existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries that have guaranteed the senior secured credit facilities.

Term B loan

Interest on the loan is based either on LIBOR or the prime rate, at Noranda AcquisitionCo's election, in either case plus an applicable margin (2.00% over LIBOR at December 31, 2008 and 2009) that depends upon the ratio of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to its EBITDA (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing the term B loan). The interest rates at December 31, 2008 and 2009 were 4.24% and 2.23%, respectively. Interest on the term B loan is payable no less frequently than quarterly, and such loan amortizes at a rate of 1% per annum, payable quarterly, beginning on September 30, 2007. On June 28, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo made an optional prepayment of \$75.0 million on the term B loan. The optional prepayment was applied to reduce in direct order the remaining amortization installments in forward order of maturity, which served to effectively eliminate the 1% per annum required principal payment.

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Noranda AcquisitionCo is required to prepay amounts outstanding under the credit agreement based on an amount equal to 50% of our Excess Cash Flow (as calculated in accordance with the terms of the credit agreement governing the term B loan) within 95 days after the end of each fiscal year. The required percentage of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Excess Cash Flow payable to the lenders under the credit agreement governing the term B loan may be reduced from 50% to either 25% or 0% based on Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to EBITDA ratio (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing the term B loan) or the principal amount of term B loan that has been repaid. A mandatory prepayment of \$24.5 million pursuant to the cash flow sweep provisions of the credit agreement was paid in April 2009 and was equal to 50% of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Excess Cash Flow for 2008. When the final calculation was performed, the payment was reduced from the estimated amount reported at December 31, 2008 of \$32.3 million. A mandatory prepayment of \$7.5 million was made March 31, 2010 under the cash flow sweep provisions described above. Noranda AcquisitionCo made optional prepayments of \$10.0 million in April 2010 and \$110.0 million in May 2010, following the IPO.

Revolving credit facility

Interest on the revolving credit facility is based either on LIBOR or the prime rate, at Noranda AcquisitionCo's election, in either case plus an applicable margin (2.00% over LIBOR at December 31, 2008 and 2009) that depends upon the ratio of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to its EBITDA (in each case as defined in the applicable credit facility) and is payable at least quarterly. The interest rate on the revolver was 2.46% at December 31, 2008 and 2.23% at December 31, 2009. Noranda AcquisitionCo had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$7.0 million and \$26.1 million under the revolving credit facility at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2008, \$225.0 million was drawn down on the facility leaving \$18.0 million available for borrowing. As a result of the revolving credit facility repurchase, our borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million, and at December 31, 2009, \$215.9 million was drawn down on the facility, leaving \$0.7 million available under the facility. Subsequent to December 31, 2009, we repaid all balances outstanding under our revolving credit facility. As of November 24, 2010, we have \$215.2 million available for borrowing, net of \$27.5 million outstanding letters of credit.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the revolving credit facility, Noranda AcquisitionCo is required to pay:

a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of unutilized commitments at a rate equal to 0.5% per annum subject to step down if certain financial tests are met; and

additional fees related to outstanding letters of credit under the revolving credit facility at a rate equal to the margin applicable to loans under the revolving credit facility, presently 2.0% per annum.

Certain covenants

We have no financial maintenance covenants on any borrowings. Certain covenants contained in our debt agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our Notes restrict our ability to take certain actions if we are unable to meet certain ratios of Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges and Senior Secured Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA. These actions include incurring additional secured or unsecured debt, expanding borrowings under existing term loan facilities, paying dividends, engaging in mergers, acquisitions and certain other investments, and retaining proceeds from asset sales. We meet all financial ratio thresholds as of September 30, 2010.

In addition to the restrictive covenants described above, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, our debt agreements could require that we repay or refinance our indebtedness.

Table of Contents**Noranda AcquisitionCo Notes**

In addition to the senior secured credit facilities, on May 18, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$510.0 million senior floating rate notes due 2015. The AcquisitionCo Notes mature on May 15, 2015. The initial interest payment on the AcquisitionCo Notes was paid on November 15, 2007, entirely in cash. For any subsequent period through May 15, 2011, Noranda AcquisitionCo may elect to pay interest: (i) entirely in cash, (ii) by increasing the principal amount of the AcquisitionCo Notes or by issuing new notes (AcquisitionCo PIK interest) or (iii) 50% in cash and 50% in AcquisitionCo PIK interest. For any subsequent period after May 15, 2011, Noranda AcquisitionCo must pay all interest in cash. The AcquisitionCo Notes cash interest accrues at six-month LIBOR plus 4.0% per annum, reset semi-annually, and the AcquisitionCo PIK interest, if any, will accrue at six-month LIBOR plus 4.75% per annum, reset semi-annually. The PIK interest rate was 7.35% at December 31, 2008, 5.27% at December 31, 2009, and 5.37% at September 30, 2010.

The AcquisitionCo Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured, joint and several basis by the existing and future wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that guarantee the senior secured credit facilities. NHB and St. Ann are not guarantors of the senior secured credit facilities and, therefore, are not guarantors of the AcquisitionCo Notes. Noranda HoldCo fully and unconditionally guarantees the AcquisitionCo Notes on a joint and several basis with the subsidiary guarantors. The guarantee by Noranda HoldCo is not required by the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes and may be released by Noranda HoldCo at any time. Noranda HoldCo has no independent operations or any assets other than its interest in Noranda AcquisitionCo. Noranda AcquisitionCo is a wholly owned finance subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo with no operations independent of its subsidiaries.

On November 15, 2008, in light of business conditions present beginning in late September 2008, along with our current and future cash needs, we notified the trustee for the AcquisitionCo Note bondholders of our election to pay the May 15, 2009 interest payment entirely in AcquisitionCo PIK interest. We made similar elections in May 2009 (for the November 2009 interest payment) and November 2009 (for the May 2010 interest payment) based on the status of our smelter and in light of continued uncertainties in the LME and end-market demand for aluminum. On May 15, 2009, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$16.6 million in AcquisitionCo Notes as AcquisitionCo PIK interest due May 15, 2009, and on November 15, 2009, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$11.9 million in AcquisitionCo Notes as AcquisitionCo PIK interest due November 15, 2009. On May 15, 2010 and November 15, 2010, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$9.1 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, in AcquisitionCo Notes as AcquisitionCo PIK interest due. We have elected to pay all interest due November 15, 2010 and May 15, 2011 entirely in kind. If the AcquisitionCo Notes would otherwise constitute applicable high yield discount obligations (AHYDO) within the meaning of applicable U.S. federal income tax law, Noranda AcquisitionCo will be required to make mandatory principal redemption payments in cash at such times and in such amounts as is necessary to prevent the AcquisitionCo Notes from being treated as an AHYDO.

The indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes limits Noranda AcquisitionCo's and its subsidiaries' ability, among other things, to (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) declare or pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem our stock; (iii) make investments; (iv) sell assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries; (v) enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; (vi) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; (vii) enter into transactions with our affiliates; and (viii) incur liens.

As of December 31, 2009, there was \$344.1 million in principal amount of AcquisitionCo Notes outstanding. During third quarter 2010, we repurchased \$20.6 million principal balance of AcquisitionCo Notes.

Noranda HoldCo Notes

On June 7, 2007, Noranda HoldCo issued senior floating rate notes due 2014 in aggregate principal amount of \$220.0 million, with a discount of 1.0% of the principal amount. During second quarter 2010, we used a portion of the proceeds from our IPO to repurchase and retire all outstanding HoldCo Notes. The initial interest

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payment on the HoldCo Notes was paid on November 15, 2007, in cash; for all subsequent periods through the date of repurchase and retirement we paid interest entirely in kind. (PIK Interest) The PIK interest rate was 9.10% at December 31, 2008 and 7.02% at December 31, 2009.

Debt repurchase

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased or repaid \$403.8 million principal aggregate amount of our outstanding HoldCo Notes, AcquisitionCo Notes, term B loan and revolving credit facility for a price of \$187.2 million, plus fees. HoldCo Notes with an aggregate principal balance of \$161.9 million and net carrying amount of \$159.8 million (including deferred financing fees and debt discounts) were repurchased at a price of \$43.0 million, plus fees. AcquisitionCo Notes with an aggregate principal balance of \$194.5 million and net carrying amount of \$193.3 million (including deferred financing fees and debt discounts) were repurchased at a price of \$109.5 million, plus fees. Of the HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes repurchased, we retired a face value amount of \$210.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition to our \$24.5 million payment in April 2009 related to 2008 excess cash flows on the term B loan, we repurchased a face value amount of \$40.9 million of the term B loan for \$30.6 million. We repurchased \$6.6 million of our revolving credit facility borrowings for \$4.0 million. As a result of the revolving credit facility repurchase, our borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million.

We recognized a gain of \$211.2 million representing the difference between the repurchase price and the carrying amounts of repurchased debt for the year ended December 31, 2009. The gains have been reported as Gain on debt repurchase in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009. For tax purposes, gains from our 2009 debt repurchase will be deferred until 2014, and then included in taxable income ratably from 2014 to 2018.

During the first nine months of 2010, we repaid \$127.5 million and \$215.9 million of aggregate principal balances on the term B loan and revolving credit facility, respectively, and we repurchased \$66.3 million and \$20.6 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes, respectively. The aggregate carrying amount of \$427.9 million was repurchased or repaid for \$426.9 million, resulting in a gain on debt repurchase of \$1.0 million for the first nine months of 2010.

Aluminum swaps

In March 2009, we entered into a hedge settlement agreement with Merrill Lynch. As amended and restated in October 2009, the agreement provides a mechanism for us to settle up to \$400.0 million of the favorable net position of our long-term derivatives to fund debt repurchases. The agreement states that Merrill Lynch will only settle fixed-price aluminum sale swaps that are offset by fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps. We settled offsetting fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps and sale swaps to fund our debt repurchases during the year ended December 31, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we received \$120.8 million in proceeds from the hedge settlement agreement. At the closing of our initial public offering in May 2010, we settled all our remaining fixed-price aluminum swaps and used the proceeds to repay indebtedness. As of September 30, 2010, we had no outstanding fixed-price aluminum swaps.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following is a description of the material terms of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and of specific provisions of Delaware law. The following description is intended as a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws and the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL.

General

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our capital stock consists of a total of 225 million authorized shares, of which 200 million shares, par value \$0.01 per share, are designated as common stock and 25 million shares, par value \$0.01 per share, are designated as preferred stock. Immediately following the completion of this offering, we will have _____ shares of common stock outstanding. There will be no shares of preferred stock outstanding immediately following this offering.

Common Stock

Voting Rights. Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders. The holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Dividend Rights. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably dividends if, as and when dividends are declared from time to time by our Board of Directors out of funds legally available for that purpose, after payment of dividends required to be paid on outstanding preferred stock, as described below, if any. Under Delaware law, we can only pay dividends either out of surplus or out of the current or the immediately preceding year's net profits. Surplus is defined as the excess, if any, at any given time, of the total assets of a corporation over its total liabilities and statutory capital. The value of a corporation's assets can be measured in a number of ways and may not necessarily equal their book value.

Liquidation Rights. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably the assets available for distribution to the stockholders after payment of liabilities and accrued but unpaid dividends and liquidation preferences on any outstanding preferred stock.

Other Matters. The common stock has no preemptive or conversion rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. All outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and non-assessable, and the shares of our common stock offered in this offering, upon payment and delivery in accordance with the underwriting agreement, will be fully paid and non-assessable.

Preferred Stock

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, shares of preferred stock are issuable from time to time, in one or more series, with the designations of the series, the voting rights (if any) of the shares of the series, the powers, preferences and relative, participation, optional or other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof as our Board of Directors from time to time may adopt by resolution, subject to certain limitations. Each series will consist of that number of shares as will be stated and expressed in the certificate of designations providing for the issuance of the stock of the series. All shares of any one series of preferred stock will be identical.

Composition of Board of Directors; Election and Removal of Directors

In accordance with our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws, the number of directors comprising our Board of Directors is determined from time to time by our

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Board of Directors, and only a majority of the Board of Directors may fix the number of directors. We currently avail ourselves of the controlled company exception under the New York Stock Exchange rules which exempts us from certain requirements, including the requirements that we have a majority of independent directors on our Board of Directors and that we have compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees composed entirely of independent directors. We, however, remain subject to the requirement that we have an audit committee composed entirely of independent members. Currently, we have 12 directors. Each director is to hold office until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified or until his or her earlier death, resignation or removal. At any meeting of our Board of Directors, except as otherwise required by law, a majority of the total number of directors then in office will constitute a quorum for all purposes; provided, however, that for so long as there is at least one Apollo representative on the Board of Directors, then a quorum must include such representative unless he or she waives the right to be included in the quorum at such meeting.

The amended and restated securityholders agreement among Noranda HoldCo Apollo and certain members of our management provides that, except as otherwise required by applicable law, if Apollo continues to hold (1) at least 30% but less than 50% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least six director nominees; (2) at least 20% but less than 30% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least five director nominees; and (3) at least 10% but less than 20% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to designate at least three director nominees. If, at any time, the Board of Directors decreases the size of the Board of Directors to nine or fewer directors, Apollo will have the right to designate at least four, three and two director nominees, respectively, according to the ownership levels detailed above. Once Apollo owns less than 10% of our outstanding common stock, it will have no right to designate directors. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, Apollo will have the right to designate a replacement to fill a vacancy on Noranda HoldCo's Board of Directors that was designated by Apollo. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors, with the classes to be as nearly equal in number as possible. As a result, approximately one-third of our Board of Directors will be elected each year. The classification of directors has the effect of making it more difficult for stockholders to change the composition of our board. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation also provides that stockholders do not have the right to cumulative votes in the election of directors.

Under the DGCL, unless otherwise provided in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, directors serving on a classified board may be removed by the stockholders only for cause. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation does not make an exception to this rule. In addition, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that, except to the extent otherwise provided in the amended and restated securityholders agreement, any vacancies on our Board of Directors will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, although less than a quorum, subject to Apollo's rights as described above.

Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our amended and restated bylaws provides that special meetings of the stockholders may be called only by the Board of Directors and the chairman.

Section 203 of the DGCL

In our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, we elect not to be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder for a three-year period following the time that this stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless the business combination is approved in the manner prescribed therein.

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A **business combination** includes a merger, asset sale or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. An **interested stockholder** is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns (or, in some cases, within three years prior, did own) 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock.

Certain Corporate Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certain provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws summarized below may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider to be in its best interests, including attempts that might result in a premium being paid over the market price for the shares held by stockholders.

Preferred Stock

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions that permit our Board of Directors to issue, without any further vote or action by the stockholders, shares of preferred stock in one or more series and, with respect to each such series, to fix the number of shares constituting the series and the designation of the series, the voting rights (if any) of the shares of the series, and the powers, preferences and relative, participation, optional and other special rights, if any, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions, of the shares of such series. See **Preferred Stock**.

Classified Board; Number of Directors

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that our Board of Directors is divided into three classes of directors, with the classes to be as nearly equal in number as possible and the number of directors on our board may be fixed only by the majority of our Board of Directors, as described above in **Composition of Board of Directors; Election and Removal of Directors**.

Removal of Directors, Vacancies

Our stockholders are able to remove directors only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote in the election of directors. Vacancies on our Board of Directors may be filled only by a majority of our Board of Directors. Except as otherwise required by applicable law, the amended and restated securityholders agreement provides that Apollo has the right to designate a replacement to fill a vacancy on Noranda HoldCo's Board of Directors that was designated by Apollo. See **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions** **Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement**.

No Cumulative Voting

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that stockholders do not have the right to cumulative votes in the election of directors. Cumulative voting rights would have been available to the holders of our common stock if our amended and restated articles of incorporation had not negated cumulative voting.

Calling of Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws provides that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by our Board of Directors or the Chairman of our Board of Directors.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations

Our amended and restated bylaws provides that stockholders seeking to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders must provide timely notice of their proposal in writing to the corporate secretary.

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Generally, to be timely, a stockholder's notice must be received at our principal executive offices not less than 90 days or more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting. Our amended and restated bylaws will also specify requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions may impede stockholders' ability to bring matters before an annual meeting of stockholders or make nominations for directors at an annual meeting of stockholders.

Delaware Takeover Statute

In our amended and restated certificate of incorporation we elect not to be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, which would have imposed additional requirements regarding certain mergers and other business combinations.

All the foregoing proposed provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control. These provisions are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of the Board of Directors and in the policies formulated by the Board of Directors and to discourage certain types of transactions that may involve an actual or threatened change of control. These provisions are designed to reduce our vulnerability to an unsolicited acquisition proposal. The provisions also are intended to discourage certain tactics that may be used in proxy fights. These same provisions may delay, deter or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider to be in its best interest. In addition, such provisions could have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for our shares and, as a consequence, they also may inhibit fluctuations in the market price of our common stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts. Such provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in our management.

Corporate Opportunity

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that no officer or director of us who is also an officer, director, employee, managing director or other affiliate of Apollo will be liable to us or our stockholders for breach of any fiduciary duty by reason of the fact that any such individual directs a corporate opportunity to Apollo instead of us, or does not communicate information regarding a corporate opportunity to us that the officer, director, employee, managing director or other affiliate has directed to Apollo.

Amendment of Our Certificate of Incorporation

Under applicable law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that it may be amended only with the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote thereon; provided that Apollo's prior written approval is required for any modification, amendment or repeal of the provisions discussed above regarding the ability of Apollo-related directors to direct or communicate corporate opportunities to Apollo. See Corporate Opportunity.

Amendment of Our Bylaws

Our amended and restated bylaws provides that they can be amended by the vote of the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote or by the vote of a majority of the Board of Directors.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that no director will be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of any fiduciary duty as a director, except with respect to liability:

for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

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under Section 174 of the DGCL (governing distributions to stockholders); or

for any transaction from which the director derived any improper personal benefit.

However, if the DGCL is amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of our directors will be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as so amended. The modification or repeal of this provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation will not adversely affect any right or protection of a director existing at the time of such modification or repeal.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we will, to the fullest extent from time to time permitted by law, indemnify our directors and officers against all liabilities and expenses in any suit or proceeding, arising out of their status as an officer or director or their activities in these capacities. We will also indemnify any person who, at our request, is or was serving as a director, officer or employee of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise. We may, by action of our Board of Directors, provide indemnification to our employees and agents within the same scope and effect as the foregoing indemnification of directors and officers.

The right to be indemnified will include the right of an officer or a director to be paid expenses in advance of the final disposition of any proceeding, provided that, if required by law, we receive an undertaking to repay such amount if it will be determined that he or she is not entitled to be indemnified.

Our Board of Directors may take such action as it deems necessary to carry out these indemnification provisions, including adopting procedures for determining and enforcing indemnification rights and purchasing insurance policies. Our Board of Directors may also adopt bylaws, resolutions or contracts implementing indemnification arrangements as may be permitted by law. Neither the amendment nor the repeal of these indemnification provisions, nor the adoption of any provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation inconsistent with these indemnification provisions, will eliminate or reduce any rights to indemnification relating to their status or any activities prior to such amendment, repeal or adoption.

We believe these provisions will assist in attracting and retaining qualified individuals to serve as directors.

Listing

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol NOR.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC.

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

No predictions can be made about the effect, if any, that market sales of shares of our common stock or the availability of such shares for sale will have on the market price prevailing from time to time. Nevertheless, the actual sale of, or the perceived potential for the sale of, our common stock in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price for the common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of our securities. See **Risk Factors** **Risks Related to an Investment in Our Common Stock and This Offering** **Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial amount of our common stock may depress the price of shares of our common stock.**

Sale of Restricted Shares

Upon completion of this offering, we will have an aggregate of _____ shares of our common stock outstanding. Of these shares, the shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering and the 11,500,000 shares that were sold in connection with our initial public offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any shares which may be acquired by any of our affiliates as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which will be subject to the resale limitations of Rule 144. The remaining 43,787,232 shares of our common stock outstanding will be restricted securities, as that term is defined in Rule 144, and may in the future be sold without restriction under the Securities Act to the extent permitted by Rule 144 or any applicable exemption under the Securities Act.

We have granted Apollo, our equity sponsor, demand and incidental registration rights with respect to the 42.8 million shares of our common stock owned by it after this offering, and have granted our management members incidental registration rights with respect to the 0.9 million shares of our common stock owned by them after this offering. See **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions** **Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement.**

Equity Incentive Plan

We have registered on a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act with the SEC 5.8 million shares of our common stock issued or reserved for issuance under our long-term incentive plans plus shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options. As of the date of this prospectus, we have granted options to purchase 2.3 million shares of our common stock, of which 1.2 million shares are vested and exercisable. Subject to the expiration of any lock-up restrictions as described below and following the completion of any vesting periods, shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of options granted or to be granted under our plan will be freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act, unless such shares are held by any of our affiliates.

Lock-up Agreements

Executive officers, directors and significant stockholders, including Apollo, have agreed with the underwriters not to sell any shares of our common stock for a period of 90 days from the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions. See **Underwriting** for a description of these lock-up provisions.

In addition, the management holders party to the Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement are subject to similar lock-up provisions until May 13, 2011, subject to exceptions in the discretion of the Compensation Committee.

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MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS

The following is a general discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations with respect to the ownership and disposition of our common stock applicable to non-U.S. holders who acquire such shares in this offering. This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), existing and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative rulings and court decisions in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect.

For purposes of this discussion, the term non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of our common stock other than:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or

a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) it has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a person treated as a partner generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Persons that for U.S. federal income tax purposes are treated as a partner in a partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult their tax advisors.

This discussion assumes that a non-U.S. holder holds shares of our common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a non-U.S. holder in light of that holder's particular circumstances or that may be applicable to holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law (including, for example, financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, holders who acquired our common stock pursuant to the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation, entities or arrangements treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders liable for the alternative minimum tax, certain former citizens or former long-term residents of the United States, and holders who hold our common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction). In addition, this discussion does not address U.S. federal tax laws other than those pertaining to the U.S. federal income tax, nor does it address any aspects of U.S. state, local or non-U.S. taxes. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, non-U.S. income and other tax considerations of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of our common stock.

THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON STOCK. WE RECOMMEND THAT PROSPECTIVE HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM (INCLUDING THE APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ANY STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. INCOME AND OTHER TAX LAWS) OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

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Dividends

In general, any distributions we make to a non-U.S. holder with respect to its shares of our common stock that constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% of the gross amount (or a reduced rate prescribed by an applicable income tax treaty) unless the dividends are effectively connected with a trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. holder within the United States (and, if an income tax treaty applies, are attributable to a permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder within the United States). A distribution will constitute a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Any distribution not constituting a dividend will be treated as first reducing the adjusted basis in the non-U.S. holder's shares of our common stock and, to the extent it exceeds the adjusted basis in the non-U.S. holder's shares of our common stock, as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares.

Dividends effectively connected with a US trade or business (and, if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment) of a non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if the non-U.S. holder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements. Instead, such dividends generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis, in the same manner as if the non-U.S. holder were a resident of the United States. A non-U.S. holder that is a corporation may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty) on the repatriation from the United States of its effectively connected earnings and profits, subject to certain adjustments.

Gain on Sale or Other Disposition of our Common Stock

In general, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to U.S. federal income or, subject to the discussion below under the heading **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**, withholding tax on any gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of our common stock unless:

the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. holder within the United States (in which case the branch profits tax discussed above may also apply if the non-U.S. holder is a corporation) and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment of the non-U.S. holder;

the non-U.S. holder is an individual and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied; or

we are or have been a U.S. real property holding corporation (a **USRPHC**) for U.S. federal income tax purposes at any time within the shorter of the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition and the non-U.S. holder's holding period and certain other conditions are satisfied. We believe that we currently are not, and we do not anticipate becoming, a **USRPHC**.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

We must report annually to the Internal Revenue Service and to each non-U.S. holder the amount of dividends paid to, and the tax withheld with respect to, each non-U.S. holder. These reporting requirements apply regardless of whether withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty. Copies of this information also may be made available under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement with the tax authorities in the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides or is established.

U.S. backup withholding tax (currently at a rate of 28%) is imposed on certain payments to persons that fail to furnish the information required under the U.S. information reporting rules. Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder generally will be exempt from backup withholding if the non-U.S. holder provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise establishes an exemption.

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Under U.S. Treasury regulations, the payment of proceeds from the disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder effected at a U.S. office of a broker generally will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the beneficial owner, under penalties of perjury, certifies, among other things, its status as a non-U.S. holder or otherwise establishes an exemption. The payment of proceeds from the disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder effected at a non-U.S. office of a broker generally will not be subject to backup withholding and information reporting, except as noted below. In the case of proceeds from a disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder effected at a non-U.S. office of a broker that is:

a U.S. person;

a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income from certain periods is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business; or

a foreign partnership if at any time during its tax year (a) one or more of its partners are U.S. persons who, in the aggregate, hold more than 50% of the income or capital interests of the partnership or (b) the foreign partnership is engaged in a U.S. trade or business,

information reporting will apply unless the broker has documentary evidence in its files that the owner is a non-U.S. holder and certain other conditions are satisfied, or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption and the broker has no knowledge or reason to know to the contrary. Backup withholding will apply if the sale is subject to information reporting and the broker has actual knowledge that you are a United States person.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a non-U.S. holder can be refunded or credited against the non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service in a timely manner

New Legislation

Recently enacted legislation regarding foreign account tax compliance, effective for payments made after December 31, 2012, imposes a withholding tax of 30% on certain payments (including dividends on, and gross proceeds from the disposition of, our common stock) made to certain foreign financial institutions (including in their capacity as agents or custodians for beneficial owners of our common stock) and to certain other foreign entities unless various information reporting and certain other requirements are satisfied. Investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this recently enacted legislation on their investment in the shares of our common stock.

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UNDERWRITING

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and UBS Securities LLC are acting as representatives of each of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in a purchase agreement among us and the underwriters, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each of the underwriters has agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase from us, the number of shares of common stock set forth opposite its name below.

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	
Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated	
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	
UBS Securities LLC	
Barclays Capital Inc.	
Moelis & Company LLC	
Total	

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the purchase agreement, the underwriters have agreed, severally and not jointly, to purchase all of the shares sold under the purchase agreement if any of these shares are purchased. If an underwriter defaults, the purchase agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the nondefaulting underwriters may be increased or the purchase agreement may be terminated.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The underwriters are offering the shares, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the shares, and other conditions contained in the purchase agreement, such as the receipt by the underwriters of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The underwriters reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

Commissions and Discounts

The representatives have advised us that the underwriters propose initially to offer the shares to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus and to dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$ _____ per share. After the initial offering, the public offering price, concession or any other term of the offering may be changed.

The following table shows the public offering price, underwriting discount and proceeds before expenses to us.

	Per Share	Without Option	With Option
Public offering price	\$	\$	\$
Underwriting discount	\$	\$	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation	\$	\$	\$

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The expenses of the offering, not including the underwriting discount, are estimated at \$2.2 million and are payable by us. We have also agreed to reimburse the underwriters for one-half of the expense of air charters in connection with marketing the offering.

Overallotment Option

We have granted an option to the underwriters to purchase up to _____ additional shares at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount. The underwriters may exercise this option for 30 days from the date of this prospectus solely to cover any overallotments. If the underwriters exercise this option, each will be obligated, subject to conditions contained in the purchase agreement, to purchase a number of additional shares proportionate to that underwriter's initial amount reflected in the above table.

No Sales of Similar Securities

We, our executive officers and directors and Apollo have agreed not to sell or transfer any common stock or securities convertible into, exchangeable for, exercisable for, or repayable with common stock, for 90 days after the date of this prospectus without first obtaining the written consent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith Incorporated and Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated.

New York Stock Exchange Listing

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NOR.

Offering Price

The offering price will be determined through negotiations among us and the representative. In addition to the current trading price of our common stock and prevailing market conditions, the factors to be considered in determining the offering price are

the valuation multiples of publicly traded companies that the representative believes to be comparable to us,

our financial information,

the history of, and the prospects for, our company and the industry in which we compete,

an assessment of our management, its past and present operations, and the prospects for, and timing of, our future revenues,

the present state of our development, and

the above factors in relation to market values and various valuation measures of other companies engaged in activities similar to ours.

The underwriters do not expect to sell more than 5% of the shares in the aggregate to accounts over which they exercise discretionary authority.

Price Stabilization, Short Positions and Penalty Bids

Until the distribution of the shares is completed, SEC rules may limit underwriters and selling group members from bidding for and purchasing our common stock. However, the representative may engage in transactions that stabilize the price of the common stock, such as bids or purchases to peg, fix or maintain that price.

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In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell our common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, purchases on the open market to cover positions created by short sales and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering. Covered short sales are sales made in an amount not

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greater than the underwriters' overallotment option described above. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their overallotment option or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the overallotment option. Naked short sales are sales in excess of the overallotment option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of our common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of shares of common stock made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representative has repurchased shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Similar to other purchase transactions, the underwriters' purchases to cover the syndicate short sales may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of our common stock. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation that the representative will engage in these transactions or that these transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Electronic Offer, Sale and Distribution of Shares

In connection with the offering, certain of the underwriters or securities dealers may distribute prospectuses by electronic means, such as e-mail. In addition, certain of the underwriters may facilitate Internet distribution for this offering to certain of their Internet subscription customers. Certain of the underwriters may allocate a limited number of shares for sale to their online brokerage customers. An electronic prospectus is available on the Internet web sites maintained by certain of the underwriters. Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on certain of the underwriters' web sites is not part of this prospectus.

Other Relationships

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve our securities and instruments. The underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates have provided and may in the future provide us with securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities services. In particular, an affiliate of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is the administrative agent under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse

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Securities (USA) LLC and UBS Securities are agents and/or lenders under our revolving credit facility. In addition, affiliates of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are lenders under our Term B loan and will receive part of the proceeds of this offering by reason of the repayment of amounts outstanding under the Term B loan.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the EEA

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), an offer to the public of any shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may not be made in that Relevant Member State, except that an offer to the public in that Relevant Member State of any shares may be made at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Directive, if they have been implemented in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) by the underwriters to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representative for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive; provided that no such offer of shares shall result in a requirement for the publication by us or any representative of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

Any person making or intending to make any offer of shares within the EEA should only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for us or any of the underwriters to produce a prospectus for such offer. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of shares through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the underwriters which constitute the final offering of shares contemplated in this prospectus.

For the purposes of this provision, and your representation below, the expression an offer to the public in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase any shares, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Each person in a Relevant Member State who receives any communication in respect of, or who acquires any shares under, the offer of shares contemplated by this prospectus will be deemed to have represented, warranted and agreed to and with us and each underwriter that:

- (A) it is a qualified investor within the meaning of the law in that Relevant Member State implementing Article 2(1)(e) of the Prospectus Directive; and
- (B) in the case of any shares acquired by it as a financial intermediary, as that term is used in Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive, (i) the shares acquired by it in the offering have not been acquired on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors (as defined in the Prospectus Directive), or in circumstances in which the prior consent of the representative has been given to the offer or resale; or (ii) where shares have been

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acquired by it on behalf of persons in any Relevant Member State other than qualified investors, the offer of those shares to it is not treated under the Prospectus Directive as having been made to such persons.

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In addition, in the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are qualified investors (as defined in the Prospectus Directive) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19 (5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the Order) and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as relevant persons). This document must not be acted on or relied on in the United Kingdom by persons who are not relevant persons. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to, and will be engaged in with, relevant persons.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Switzerland

The shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX) or on any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. This prospectus has been prepared without regard to the disclosure standards for issuance prospectuses under art. 652a or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the disclosure standards for listing prospectuses under art. 27 ff. of the SIX Listing Rules or the listing rules of any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the shares or the offering may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the issuer or the shares have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this prospectus will not be filed with, and the offer of shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (FINMA), and the offer of shares has not been and will not be authorized under the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes (CISA).

The investor protection afforded to acquirers of interests in collective investment schemes under the CISA does not extend to acquirers of shares.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the Dubai International Financial Centre

This document relates to an exempt offer in accordance with the Offered Securities Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority. This document is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in those rules. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The Dubai Financial Services Authority has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with exempt offers. The Dubai Financial Services Authority has not approved this document nor taken steps to verify the information set out in it, and has no responsibility for it. The shares which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the shares offered should conduct their own due diligence on the shares. If you do not understand the contents of this document you should consult an authorised financial adviser.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The shares may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

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Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the SFA), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Japan

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law. The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz will pass upon for us the validity of the shares of our common stock offered hereby. The underwriters have been represented by Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor) and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor) and the periods from May 18, 2007 through December 31, 2007 (Successor) and January 1, 2007 through May 17, 2007 (Predecessor), appearing in this Prospectus and Registration Statement, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, which, as to the years 2008 and 2007, are based in part on the reports of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants, Jamaica, independent auditors.

The financial statements of Gramercy Alumina LLC as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the years then ended included in this Prospectus have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein.

The financial statements of St. Ann Bauxite Limited as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the years then ended (not presented separately herein) have been audited by Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants, Jamaica, as stated in their report included herein.

The financial statements referred to above are included in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firms as experts in accounting and auditing.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act relating to the common stock that includes important business and financial information about us that is not included in or delivered with this prospectus. If we have made references in this prospectus to any contracts, agreements or other documents and also filed any of those contracts, agreements or other documents as exhibits to the registration statement, you should read the relevant exhibit for a more complete understanding of the document or the matter involved.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

You may obtain copies of the information and documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus at no charge by writing or telephoning us at the following address or telephone number:

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation

801 Crescent Centre Drive, Suite 600

Franklin, TN 37067

Attention: Robert Mahoney

Chief Financial Officer

(615) 771-5700

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We also maintain an Internet site at <http://www.norandaaluminum.com>. We will, as soon as reasonably practicable after the electronic filing of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports if applicable, make available such reports free of charge on our website. **Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and you should not rely on any such information in making your decision whether to purchase our securities.**

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor) and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity (deficiency), and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor) and the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor) and from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the financial statements of Gramercy Alumina LLC (Gramercy) and St. Ann Bauxite Limited (St. Ann) for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (corporations in which the Company had 50% interests through August 31, 2009). Those statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Gramercy and St. Ann before consolidation adjustments, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. In the Company's consolidated financial statements (in thousands), the Company's investments in Gramercy and St. Ann are stated at \$101,888 and \$103,769, respectively, at December 31, 2008 (Successor), and the Company's equity in the net income before consolidation adjustments of Gramercy and St. Ann is \$12,695 and \$2,495, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor) and \$4,103 and \$2,877, respectively, for the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor) and \$8,604 and \$3,451, respectively, for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor).

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor), and the consolidated results of its operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (Successor) and the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor) and from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor), in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Nashville, Tennessee

March 1, 2010,

except for the second, fourteenth and sixteenth

paragraphs of Note 1 as to which the date is

April 26, 2010, and the seventeenth paragraph of Note 1 and Note 25, as to which

the date is November 15, 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the members of

ST. ANN BAUXITE LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARY

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of St. Ann Bauxite Limited and its subsidiary (the Group) as at December 31, 2007 and 2008 and the related consolidated profit and loss account and statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the directors and management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by directors and management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion such consolidated financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2007 and 2008 and of the results of its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

US GAAP Reconciliation

Accounting principles under International Financial Reporting Standards vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in note 23 of the financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE

Kingston, Jamaica,

February 6, 2009

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	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	184,716	167,236
Accounts receivable, net	74,472	85,530
Inventories	139,019	182,356
Derivative assets, net	81,717	68,755
Taxes receivable	13,125	730
Prepaid expenses	3,068	36,418
Other current assets	299	13,808
Total current assets	496,416	554,833
Investments in affiliates	205,657	
Property, plant and equipment, net	599,623	745,498
Goodwill	242,776	137,570
Other intangible assets, net	66,367	79,047
Long-term derivative assets, net	255,816	95,509
Other assets	69,516	85,131
Total assets	1,936,171	1,697,588
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable:		
Trade	34,816	69,912
Affiliates	34,250	
Accrued liabilities	32,740	61,961
Accrued interest	2,021	167
Deferred tax liabilities	24,277	27,311
Current portion of long-term debt	32,300	7,500
Total current liabilities	160,404	166,851
Long-term debt, net	1,314,308	944,166
Pension and OPEB liabilities	120,859	106,393
Other long-term liabilities	39,582	55,632
Deferred tax liabilities	262,383	330,382
Common stock subject to redemption (200,000 shares at December 31, 2008 and 2009)	2,000	2,000
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (100,000,000 shares authorized; \$0.01 par value; 43,499,096 shares issued and 43,493,096 shares outstanding at December 31, 2008; 43,752,832 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009, including 200,000 shares subject to redemption at December 31, 2008 and 2009)	434	436
Capital in excess of par value	14,383	16,123
Accumulated deficit	(176,497)	(75,123)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	198,315	144,728
Total Noranda shareholders' equity	36,635	86,164
Noncontrolling interest		6,000

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Total shareholders equity	36,635	92,164
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	1,936,171	1,697,588

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(dollars expressed in thousands, except per share information)

	Predecessor	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Successor	Year ended December 31, 2009
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	527,666	867,390	1,266,427	769,911
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	424,505	768,010	1,122,676	779,888
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,853	39,159	73,831	75,551
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment			25,500	108,006
Excess insurance proceeds				(43,467)
Other recoveries, net	(37)	(454)		
	441,321	806,715	1,222,007	919,978
Operating income (loss)	86,345	60,675	44,420	(150,067)
Other (income) expense:				
Interest expense, net	6,235	65,043	87,952	53,561
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net	56,467	(12,497)	69,938	(111,773)
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(4,269)	(7,375)	(7,702)	79,654
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase		2,200	1,202	(211,188)
Gain on business combination				(120,276)
	58,433	47,371	151,390	(310,022)
Income (loss) before income taxes	27,912	13,304	(106,970)	159,955
Income tax (benefit) expense	13,655	5,137	(32,913)	58,580
Net income (loss)	14,257	8,167	(74,057)	101,375
Earnings per share				
Basic		0.19	(1.70)	2.33
Diluted		0.19	(1.70)	2.33
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic		43,206	43,440	43,526
Diluted		43,330	43,440	43,526
Cash dividends declared per common share		\$ 5.00	\$ 2.35	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)**

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Common Stock \$	Capital in excess of par value \$	(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings \$	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income \$	Non- controlling interest \$	Total shareholders equity (deficiency) \$
Balance, December 31, 2006 (Predecessor)	1	953,653	59,425	(4,578)		1,008,501
For the period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor):						
Adoption of new accounting standard (uncertain tax positions)			(1,226)			(1,226)
Net income			14,257			14,257
Pension adjustment, net of tax of \$(1,494)				3,206		3,206
Total comprehensive income						17,463
Capital contribution from parent		128,600				128,600
Distribution to parent			(25,000)			(25,000)
Non-cash distribution to parent			(1,541)			(1,541)
Balance, May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	1	1,082,253	45,915	(1,372)		1,126,797
Adjustment to reflect Apollo Acquisition (Successor)	432	215,914	(216)			216,130
For the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor):						
Net income			8,167			8,167
Pension adjustment, net of tax of \$(7,368)				(12,059)		(12,059)
Total comprehensive loss						(3,892)
Distribution to shareholders		(207,963)	(8,167)			(216,130)
Stock option expense		3,816				3,816
Balance, December 31, 2007 (Successor)	432	11,767	(216)	(12,059)		(76)
For the year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor):						
Net loss			(74,057)			(74,057)
Pension adjustment, net of tax of \$(31,842)				(53,408)		(53,408)
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax of \$150,296				263,782		263,782
Total comprehensive income						136,317
Distribution to shareholders			(102,223)			(102,223)
Issuance of shares	2	285	(1)			286
Repurchase of shares		(45)				(45)
Stock option expense		2,376				2,376
Balance, December 31, 2008 (Successor)	434	14,383	(176,497)	198,315		36,635
For the year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor):						
Net income			101,375			101,375
Net unrealized gains (losses):						
Pension adjustment, net of tax of \$6,866				11,164		11,164
Unrealized gains on derivatives, net of taxes of \$25,419				45,143		45,143

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Reclassification of derivative amounts realized in net income, net of tax benefit of \$62,354				(109,894)		(109,894)
Total comprehensive income						47,788
Noncontrolling interest					6,000	6,000
Repurchase of shares		(90)				(90)
Issuance of shares	2	290	(1)			291
Stock compensation expense		1,540				1,540
Balance, December 31, 2009 (Successor)	436	16,123	(75,123)	144,728	6,000	92,164

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(dollars expressed in thousands)

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss)	14,257	8,167	(74,057)	101,375
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	29,637	69,709	98,300	93,405
Non-cash interest expense	2,200	3,105	5,075	41,457
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(160)	685	5,312	9,373
Insurance proceeds applied to capital expenditures				(11,495)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment			25,500	108,006
(Gain) loss on hedging activities, net of cash settlements	56,467	(12,497)	46,952	(68,913)
Settlements from hedge terminations, net				120,782
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase		2,200	1,202	(211,188)
Gain on business combination				(120,276)
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates	(4,269)	(7,375)	(7,702)	79,654
Deferred income taxes	(14,828)	(1,856)	(73,422)	57,632
Stock compensation expense		3,816	2,376	1,540
Changes in other assets	124	(8,477)	7,490	794
Changes in pension and other long term liabilities	(4,925)	4,312	195	(2,855)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:				
Accounts receivable, net	(8,239)	39,779	22,697	8,531
Inventories	(18,069)	43,565	41,231	7,564
Taxes (receivable) payable	13,011	(9,052)	278	12,395
Other current assets	16,956	1,975	(18,584)	(12,712)
Accounts payable	(13,250)	1,301	8,992	5,017
Accrued liabilities and accrued interest	(27,743)	21,434	(26,303)	362
Cash provided by operating activities	41,169	160,791	65,532	220,448
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditures	(5,768)	(36,172)	(51,653)	(46,655)
Proceeds from insurance related to capital expenditures				11,495
Net increase in advances due from parent	10,925			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			490	57
Payments for the Apollo Acquisition, net of cash acquired		(1,161,519)		
Cash acquired in business combination				11,136
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	5,157	(1,197,691)	(51,163)	(23,967)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issuance of shares		216,130	2,285	291
Distribution to shareholders		(216,130)	(102,223)	
Repurchase of shares			(45)	(90)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility		1,227,800	225,000	13,000
Repayments on revolving credit facility				(15,500)
Repayment of long-term debt	(160,000)	(76,250)	(30,300)	(24,500)

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Capital contributions from parent	101,256			
Distributions to parent	(25,000)			
Deferred financing costs		(39,020)		
Repurchase of debt				(187,162)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(83,744)	1,112,530	94,717	(213,961)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(37,418)	75,630	109,086	(17,480)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	40,549		75,630	184,716
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	3,131	75,630	184,716	167,236

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (Noranda, Noranda HoldCo, Successor, the Company, we, our, and us), and our wholly owned subsidiary, Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation (Noranda AcquisitionCo), were formed by affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. (Apollo) on March 27, 2007 for the purpose of acquiring Noranda Intermediate Holding Corporation (Noranda Intermediate), which owns all of the outstanding shares of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. (the Predecessor as defined below).

We are a vertically integrated producer of value-added primary aluminum products and high quality rolled aluminum coils. Our principal operations include an aluminum smelter in New Madrid, Missouri (New Madrid) and four rolling mills in the southeastern United States. New Madrid is supported by our alumina refinery in Gramercy, Louisiana (Noranda Alumina, LLC, or Gramercy) and a bauxite mining operation in St. Ann, Jamaica (Noranda Bauxite Limited, or St. Ann). As discussed further in the Business Segment Information note, we report our activities in five segments: our bauxite segment comprises the operations of St. Ann; our alumina refining segment comprises the operations of Gramercy; our primary aluminum products segment comprises the operations of New Madrid; and our flat rolled products segment comprises our four rolling mills, which are located in Huntingdon, Tennessee, Salisbury, North Carolina and Newport, Arkansas. Our corporate expenses represent our fifth segment.

On May 18, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo purchased all of the outstanding shares of Noranda Intermediate from Xstrata plc (together with its subsidiaries, Xstrata), and Xstrata (Schweiz) A.G., a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Xstrata. This transaction is referred to as the Apollo Acquisition . Noranda Intermediate, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo and its subsidiaries constituted the Noranda aluminum business of Xstrata. Noranda HoldCo and Noranda AcquisitionCo were formed by affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. (collectively, Apollo) and had no assets or operations prior to the Apollo Acquisition.

The application of purchase accounting in the Apollo Acquisition resulted in adjustments to the assets and liabilities of Noranda Aluminum, Inc. at the Apollo Acquisition date. The financial information from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 includes the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for Noranda Aluminum, Inc. on a basis reflecting the values of Noranda Aluminum, Inc., prior to the Apollo Acquisition, and is referred to as Predecessor. The financial information as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 and for the period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 includes the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for Noranda on a basis reflecting the impact of the purchase allocation of the Apollo Acquisition, and is referred to as Successor.

Through August 31, 2009, we held a 50% interest in Gramercy and in St. Ann. Our investments in these noncontrolled entities, in which we had the ability to exercise equal or significant influence over operating and financial policies, were accounted for by the equity method. On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century Aluminum Company (together with its subsidiaries, (Century) whereby we would become the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. The transaction closed on August 31, 2009 and is referred to as the Joint Venture Transaction and is discussed further in Note 2, Joint Venture Transaction.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). In management s opinion, the consolidated financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position and operating results including the elimination of all intercompany accounts and transactions among wholly owned subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Apollo Acquisition**

In connection with the Apollo Acquisition, Noranda AcquisitionCo incurred \$1,010.0 million of funded debt, consisting of (i) a \$500.0 million term B loan; and (ii) \$510.0 million of senior floating rate notes, and entered into a \$250.0 million revolving credit facility which was undrawn at the date of the Apollo Acquisition. In addition to the debt incurred, affiliates of Apollo contributed cash of \$214.2 million to us, which was contributed to Noranda AcquisitionCo. The purchase price for Noranda Intermediate was \$1,150.0 million, excluding acquisition costs. Subsequent to the Apollo Acquisition, certain members of our management contributed \$1.9 million in cash through the purchase of common shares.

We finalized the purchase price allocation related to the Apollo Acquisition in the first quarter of 2008. The final allocation of the purchase consideration was determined based on a number of factors, including the final evaluation of the fair value of our tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the closing date of the transaction.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Total purchase consideration was \$1,164.7 million including acquisition costs (in thousands).

	\$
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Accounts receivable	141,152
Inventories	223,815
Investments in affiliates	191,500
Property, plant and equipment	687,949
Other intangible assets	72,471
Goodwill	268,276
Pension and other assets	48,648
Deferred tax liabilities	(250,639)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(118,997)
Other long-term liabilities	(102,656)
Total purchase consideration assigned, net of \$3,131 cash acquired	1,161,519

Goodwill from the Apollo Acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

See Note 9, Goodwill, for further discussions related to changes in goodwill.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the results of operations as if the Apollo Acquisition had occurred at the beginning of each year presented after giving effect to certain adjustments, including changes in depreciation and amortization expenses resulting from fair value adjustments to tangible and intangible assets, increase in interest expense resulting from additional indebtedness incurred and amortization of debt issuance costs incurred in connection with the Apollo Acquisition and financing, increase in selling, general and administrative expense related to the annual management fee paid to Apollo, and elimination for certain historical intercompany balances which were not acquired as part of the Apollo Acquisition (in thousands).

**For the year ended
December 31, 2007**
\$

Sales	1,395,056
Net income (loss)	(9,476)

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to represent the consolidated results of operations we would have reported had the Apollo Acquisition been completed at January 1, 2007, nor are they necessarily indicative of future results.

Stock Split

On April 16, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a two-for-one split of our outstanding shares of common stock to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 19, 2010, were issued one additional share of common stock for each share owned by such stockholder as of that date. The additional shares were issued on April 20, 2010. The stock split increased the number of shares of our common stock outstanding from approximately 21.9 million to approximately 43.8 million. Share and per-share amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes reflect the split as though it occurred on May 17, 2007 (the date of the Apollo Acquisition). The total number of authorized common shares and the per share par value thereof was not changed by the split. In connection with the stock split, the Board of Directors also approved an increase to the number of shares of common stock issuable under the 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan from 1.9 million to 3.8 million.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications were made to the consolidated financial statements issued in the prior year.

We incurred losses on debt repayments of \$2.2 million and \$1.2 million, which were previously classified in interest expense, for the period from May 17, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. The reclassification to (gain) loss on debt repurchases is reflected on the consolidated statements of operations as well as the consolidated statements of cash flows.

We previously reported amounts owed to us related to the settlement of certain of our hedges within accounts receivable, net on the consolidated balance sheets. These amounts are now reflected as a component of our derivative assets. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the amounts reclassified from accounts receivable to current derivative assets totaled \$0.7 million. No amounts were reclassified for the year ended December 31, 2008. The reclassification is reflected in the consolidated balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In connection with the Joint Venture Transaction, we re-evaluated our segment structure and determined it was appropriate to exclude corporate expenses from our reportable segments. Additionally, during first quarter 2010, in connection with continued integration activities of our alumina refinery in Gramercy and our bauxite mining operations in St. Ann, we have changed the composition of our reportable segments. Those integration activities included a re-evaluation of the financial information provided to our Chief Operating Decision Maker, as that term is defined in U.S. GAAP. We previously reported three segments: upstream, downstream, and corporate. We have now identified five reportable segments, with the components previously comprising upstream now representing three segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. The downstream segment will be referred to as the flat rolled products segment. The corporate segment is unchanged. All reported segment results have been adjusted to reflect the new structure.

During third quarter 2010, we revised our segment performance measure to be segment profit rather than segment operating income. Refer to Note 25 for further discussion.

Accounting Standards Codification

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance establishing the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP. FASB ASC Topic 105,

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Generally Accepted Accounting Principals, states that the FASB ASC supersedes all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. The FASB will no longer issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions, or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. The FASB ASC is effective for our interim and annual periods beginning with the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Adoption of the FASB ASC affected disclosures in our consolidated financial statements by eliminating references to accounting literature superseded by the FASB ASC.

Foreign currency translation

The primary economic currency of our Jamaican bauxite mining operation is the U.S. dollar. Certain transactions; however, such as salary and wages and local vendor payments, are made in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. These transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the retranslation of monetary items are immaterial and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of operations. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to customers in accordance with contract terms. We periodically enter into supply contracts with customers and receive advance payments for products to be delivered in future periods. These advance payments are recorded as deferred revenue, and revenue is recognized as shipments are made and title, ownership, and risk of loss pass to the customer during the term of the contracts.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable; however, changes in circumstances relating to accounts receivable may result in a requirement for additional allowances in the future. We determine the allowance based on historical write-off experience, current market trends and, in some cases, our assessment of the customer's ability to pay outstanding balances. Account balances are charged against the allowance after all collection efforts have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (LCM). We use the last-in-first-out (LIFO) method of valuing raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories at our New Madrid smelter and our rolling mills. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are valued at weighted average cost. The remaining inventories (principally supplies) are stated at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Our flat rolled products inventories, our bauxite inventory at St. Ann, and our alumina and bauxite inventories at Gramercy are valued using a standard costing system, which gives rise to cost variances. Variances are capitalized to inventory in proportion to the quantity of inventory remaining at period end to quantities produced during the period. Variances are recorded such that ending inventory reflects actual costs on a year-to-date basis. Maintenance supplies expected to be used in the next twelve months are included in inventories.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Betterments, renewals and repairs that extend the life of the asset are capitalized; other maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major replacement spare parts are capitalized and depreciated over the lesser of the spare part's useful life or remaining useful life of

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

the associated piece of equipment. Assets, asset retirement obligations and accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved for dispositions or retirements with resulting gains or losses recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Depreciation is based on the estimated service lives of the assets computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We evaluate the recoverability of our long-lived assets for possible impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets are grouped and evaluated for impairment at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows that are independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. If it is determined that the carrying amounts of such long-lived assets are not recoverable, the assets are written down to their estimated fair value.

We transfer net property and equipment to assets held for sale when a plan to dispose of the assets has been committed to by management. Assets transferred to assets held for sale are recorded at the lesser of their estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell or carrying amount. Depreciation expense is not recorded for an asset held for sale.

Intangible assets with a definite life (primarily customer relationships) are amortized over their expected lives and are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that a carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Self-insurance

We are primarily self-insured for workers' compensation. The self-insurance liability is determined based on claims filed and an estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. Based on actuarially determined estimates and discount rates of 1.3% in 2008 and 1.0% in 2009, as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, we had \$3.3 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, of accrued liabilities and \$9.2 million and \$9.5 million, respectively, of other long-term liabilities related to these claims.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, we held \$3.4 million in a restricted cash account to secure the payment of workers' compensation obligations. This restricted cash is included in non-current other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Insurance accounting

A power outage damaged our New Madrid smelter the week of January 26, 2009, which is discussed further in Note 3, New Madrid Power Outage. In recording costs and losses associated with the power outage, we follow applicable U.S. GAAP to determine asset write-downs, changes in estimated lives, and accruing for out-of-pocket costs. To the extent the realization of the claims for costs and losses are probable, we record expected proceeds only to the extent that costs and losses have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable U.S. GAAP. For claim amounts resulting in gains or in excess of costs and losses that have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements, we record such amounts only when those portions of the claims, including all contingencies, are settled. We discontinue identifying costs and losses as being related to the claim during the quarter in which the claim, including all contingencies, is settled.

Investments in affiliates

Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, we held 50% interests in Gramercy and in St. Ann. Our interests in these affiliates provided the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the operating and

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

financial decisions of the affiliates; accordingly, we used the equity method of accounting for our investments in and share of earnings or losses of those affiliates. See Note 24, Investments in Affiliates, for further information.

We considered whether the fair values of our equity method investments had declined below carrying value whenever adverse events or changes in circumstances indicated that recorded values may not be recoverable. If we considered any such decline to be other than temporary (based on various factors, including historical financial results, product development activities and the overall health of the affiliate's industry), a write-down to estimated fair value would be recorded.

Business combinations

For acquisitions after January 1, 2009, we use the purchase method to account for business combinations. Under the purchase method, we recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. Costs incurred to effect the acquisition are expensed separately from the acquisition. For acquisitions achieved in stages, we recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the full amount of their values. We recognize goodwill as of the acquisition date, measured as a residual of the consideration transferred plus the fair value of any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired. We record negative goodwill resulting from a bargain purchase business combination in which the total acquisition-date fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. Negative goodwill is recognized in earnings as a gain in the period in which our fair value determinations are considered final.

For acquisitions prior to January 1, 2009, we applied the purchase method, as defined by U.S. GAAP in place at that time, which was similar to the purchase method described above, except as it related to step acquisitions, negative goodwill and costs incurred to effect the acquisition. We did not have any step acquisitions or negative goodwill in business combinations that occurred during the successor period.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition consideration paid over the fair value of identifiable net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually, in the fourth quarter, or earlier upon the occurrence of certain triggering events.

Goodwill is allocated among and evaluated for impairment at the reporting unit level, which, in our circumstances are the same as our reportable segments. We evaluate goodwill for impairment using a two-step process provided by FASB ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*. The first step is to compare the fair value of each of our reporting units to their respective book values, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its book value, reporting unit goodwill is not considered impaired and the second step of the impairment test is not required. If the book value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The second step of the impairment test compares the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the book value of that goodwill. If the book value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination. See Note 9, Goodwill, and Note 10, Other Intangible Information, for further information.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Financial instruments

Our financial instruments with third parties consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, derivative assets and liabilities, accounts payable and long-term debt due to third parties. The carrying values and fair values of our third-party debt outstanding are presented in Long-Term Debt, Note 13. The remaining financial instruments are carried at amounts that approximate fair value.

Deferred financing costs

Costs relating to obtaining debt are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related debt using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. When all or a portion of a loan is repaid, an associated amount of unamortized financing costs are removed from the related accounts and charged to interest expense.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable, expose us to market and credit risks which, at times, may be concentrated with certain groups of counterparties. The financial condition of such counterparties is evaluated periodically. We generally do not require collateral for trade receivables. Full performance is anticipated. Cash investments are held with major financial institutions and trading companies including registered broker dealers.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method, whereby deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. In evaluating our ability to realize deferred tax assets, we use judgment in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. Based on the weight of evidence, both negative and positive, if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is established.

Shipping and handling

Shipping and handling costs are classified as a component of cost of sales in the consolidated statements of operations. Shipping and handling revenue is classified as a component of sales in the consolidated statements of operations.

Pensions and other post-retirement benefits

We sponsor a defined benefit pension plan, for which we recognize expenses and liabilities based on actuarial assumptions regarding the valuation of benefit obligations and the future performance of plan assets. We recognize the funded status of the plans as an asset or liability in the consolidated financial statements, measure defined benefit post-retirement plan assets and obligations as of the end of our fiscal year, and recognize

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

the change in the funded status of defined benefit postretirement plans in other comprehensive income. The primary assumptions used in calculating pension expense and liability are related to the discount rate at which the future obligations are discounted to value the liability, expected rate of return on plan assets, and projected salary increases. These rates are estimated annually as of December 31.

Pension and post-retirement benefit obligations are actuarially calculated using management's best estimates and based on expected service periods, salary increases and retirement ages of employees. Pension and post-retirement benefit expense includes the actuarially computed cost of benefits earned during the current service periods, the interest cost on accrued obligations, the expected return on plan assets based on fair market value and the straight-line amortization of net actuarial gains and losses and adjustments due to plan amendments. All net actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the employees.

Post-employment benefits

We provide certain benefits to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement and accrues for the related cost over the service lives of the employees. Those benefits include, among others, disability, severance, and workers' compensation. We are self-insured for these liabilities. At December 31, 2009, we carried a liability totaling \$0.8 million for these benefits, based on actuarially determined estimates. These estimates have not been discounted due to the short duration of the future payments.

Environmental liabilities and remediation costs

Environmental liabilities

We are subject to environmental regulations which create legal obligations to remediate or monitor certain environmental conditions present at our facilities. Liabilities for these environmental loss contingencies are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can reasonably be estimated.

The measurement of environmental liabilities is based on an evaluation of currently available information with respect to each individual site and considers factors such as existing technology, presently enacted laws and regulations, and prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites. An environmental liability related to cleanup of a contaminated site might include, for example, an accrual for one or more of the following types of costs: site investigation and testing costs, cleanup costs, costs related to soil and water contamination, post-remediation monitoring costs, and outside legal fees.

As assessments and remediation progress at individual sites, the amount of projected cost is reviewed periodically, and the liability is adjusted to reflect additional technical and legal information that becomes available. Actual costs to be incurred at identified sites in future periods may vary from the estimates, given inherent uncertainties in evaluating environmental exposures. Refer to Note 23, Commitments and Contingencies, for additional information on our environmental liabilities.

Environmental liabilities are undiscounted. The long and short-term portions of the environmental liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet in other long-term liabilities and accrued liabilities, respectively.

Environmental remediation costs

Costs incurred to improve our property as compared to the condition of the property when originally acquired, or to prevent environmental contamination from future operations, are capitalized as incurred. We expense environmental costs related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernable.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Asset retirement obligations

We are subject to environmental regulations which create legal obligations related to the disposal of certain assets at the end of their lives. We recognize liabilities, at fair value, for existing legal asset retirement obligations. Such liabilities are adjusted for accretion costs and revisions in estimated cash flows. The related asset retirement costs are capitalized as increases to the carrying amount of the associated long-lived assets and accumulated depreciation on these capitalized costs is recognized.

Share-based compensation

We account for employee equity awards under the fair value method. Accordingly, we measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award. We recognize that cost over the requisite service period.

Derivative instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are reported on the balance sheet at fair value. For derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value are initially recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) as a separate component of stockholders' equity and subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedged transaction is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in fair value is reported in (gain) loss on hedging activities immediately. For derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges, changes in the fair values are reported in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the period of change.

U.S. GAAP permits entities that enter into master netting arrangements with the same counterparty as part of their derivative transactions to offset in their consolidated financial statements net derivative positions against the fair value of amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral under those arrangements.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average outstanding common shares determined using the treasury stock method for options.

Impact of recently issued accounting standards

We evaluate the impact of updates to the FASB ASC when issued. When the adoption or planned adoption of recently issued FASB ASC updates will potentially have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows, we disclose the quantitative and qualitative effects of the adoption in our consolidated financial statements.

2. JOINT VENTURE TRANSACTION

Prior to August 31, 2009, we held a 50% interest in Gramercy and in St. Ann. Our investments in these noncontrolled entities were accounted for by the equity method (see Note 24, Investments in Affiliates). On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century Aluminum Company (together with its subsidiaries, (Century) whereby we would become the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. The transaction closed on August 31, 2009 (the Joint Venture Transaction). In the Joint Venture Transaction, we and Gramercy released Century from certain obligations, described below.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

We believe achieving 100% ownership of the Gramercy alumina refinery and the St. Ann bauxite mining operation provides an opportunity for value creation and continues to ensure a secure supply of alumina to our New Madrid smelter.

We adopted ASC Topic 805 on January 1, 2009 and therefore applied its provisions to our accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction. Our circumstances involved two significant areas where ASC Topic 805 changed previous accounting guidance for business combinations.

The Joint Venture Transaction was a business combination achieved in stages, since we owned 50% of both Gramercy and St. Ann prior to August 31, 2009.

Under ASC Topic 805, if an acquirer owns a noncontrolling equity investment in the acquiree immediately before obtaining control, the acquirer should re-measure that investment to fair value as of the acquisition date and recognize any remeasurement gains or losses in earnings.

The acquisition date fair value of our previous equity interests was \$145.3 million, compared to the acquisition-date carrying value of \$126.8 million. We recorded the \$18.5 million difference as a gain on business combination. The \$1.2 million tax effect of this gain was recorded as tax expense.

The Joint Venture Transaction is a bargain purchase. We assumed the remaining portion of Gramercy and St. Ann in exchange for releasing Century from certain obligations which included (i) approximately \$23.5 million Century owed Gramercy for pre-transaction alumina purchases, and (ii) Century's guarantee to fund future payments of environmental and asset retirement obligations. To the extent permitted by U.S. GAAP, we have assigned a fair value to the liabilities related to the guarantee from which we released Century. Based on the fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we have recorded a gain on business combination of \$101.8 million.

The calculation of the gain on business combination is summarized below (in thousands):

	August 31, 2009	
	\$	
Transaction date fair value of our previous 50% equity interest:		
Transaction date carrying value of our 50% equity interest	126,789	
Revaluation of our previous 50% equity interest	18,511	145,300
Noncontrolling interest in NJBP (see Note 21, Noncontrolling Interest)		6,000
		151,300
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,136	
Accounts receivable	61,298	
Inventories	59,190	
Property, plant and equipment	195,778	
Other intangible assets	19,800	
Other assets	33,783	

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Deferred tax liabilities	(43,535)	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities	(58,520)	
Environmental, land and reclamation liabilities	(25,731)	
Other long-term liabilities	(134)	253,065
Gain on business combination from acquired interests		101,765

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Successor August 31, 2009 \$
Gain on business combination from acquired interests	101,765
Gain on business combination related to revaluing our previous 50% equity interest	18,511
Total gain on business combination	120,276

We utilized a third-party valuation firm to assist us in determining the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Joint Venture Transaction. See Note 22, Fair Value Measurements, for further discussion of significant assumptions used in measuring these fair values. Expenses related to the Joint Venture Transaction such as valuation, legal and consulting costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The results of operations related to Gramercy and St. Ann are included in our consolidated financial statements from the closing date of the transaction. The operating results of Gramercy and St. Ann included in our consolidated statement of operations from the transaction date to December 31, 2009, are summarized below (in thousands):

	Successor For the year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Sales	71,147
Operating income (loss)	(32,747)
Net income (loss)	(20,754)

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma condensed statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 and reflects the results of operations as if the Joint Venture Transaction had been effective January 1, 2008. These amounts have been calculated by adjusting the results of Gramercy and St. Ann to reflect the additional inventory cost, depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to inventory, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets had been applied on January 1, 2008, together with the consequential tax effects. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to represent the consolidated results of operations we would have reported if the acquisition had been completed at January 1, 2008, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

Unaudited pro forma condensed statement of operations is presented below (in thousands):

	Pro Forma For the year ended December 31,	
	2008	2009
	\$	\$
Sales	1,609,035	879,114
Operating income (loss)	74,744	(174,986)
Net income (loss)	(58,251)	19,150

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****3. NEW MADRID POWER OUTAGE**

During the week of January 26, 2009, power supply to our New Madrid smelter was interrupted several times because of a severe ice storm in Southeastern Missouri. As a result of the damage caused by the outage, we lost approximately 75% of the smelter capacity. The smelter has returned to operating above 80% of capacity as of December 31, 2009.

Management believes the smelter outage had minimal impact on our value-added shipments of rod and billet. We have been able to continue to supply our value-added customers because the re-melt capability within the New Madrid facility allowed us to make external metal purchases and then utilize our value-added processing capacity. Our rolling mills purchased from external suppliers to replace the metal New Madrid was not able to supply.

We reached a \$67.5 million settlement with our insurance carriers, all of which has been received. For accounting purposes, the tracking of costs and expenses related to the claim extended from the first quarter of 2009, when the outage occurred, through the third quarter, when the settlement was reached and the claim was considered closed. We continued to incur costs and losses after the third quarter, and will continue to incur outage-related losses in the future, particularly related to the early failure of pots damaged in the outage. The following table shows the insurance activity as presented in our consolidated financial statements (in thousands):

	Successor For the year ended September 30, 2009⁽¹⁾		
	Expenses incurred \$	Related proceeds \$	Net impact \$
Cost of sales	17,464	(17,464)	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,569	(6,569)	
Excess insurance proceeds		(43,467)	(43,467)
Total	24,033	(67,500)	(43,467)
Insurance cash receipts		(67,500)	

- (1) The line item titled "Excess insurance proceeds" reflects the residual insurance recovery after applying total proceeds recognized against the losses incurred through September 30, 2009, which was the reporting period in which we finalized all settlements and received related proceeds. This amount is not intended to represent a gain on the insurance claim. We incurred costs in fourth quarter 2009 of approximately \$3.3 million and we will continue to incur costs into the future related to bringing the production back to full capacity, but those costs incurred after September 30, 2009 will not be reflected in the "Excess insurance proceeds" line. Total costs incurred may exceed the total insurance settlement.

Insurance proceeds funded \$11.5 million of capital expenditures through September 30, 2009, subsequent to which we spent \$4.9 million on capital expenditures related to the power outage.

In recording costs and losses associated with the power outage, we followed applicable U.S. GAAP to determine asset write-downs, changes in estimated useful lives, and accruals for out-of-pocket costs.

4. RESTRUCTURING

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In December 2008, we announced a Company-wide workforce and business process restructuring that reduced our operating costs, conserved liquidity and improved operating efficiencies.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The workforce restructuring plan involved a total staff reduction of approximately 338 employees. The reduction in the employee workforce included 2 affected corporate employees, 240 affected employees in our primary aluminum products segment, and 96 affected employees in our flat rolled products segment. These reductions were substantially completed during fourth quarter 2008.

The following table summarizes the impact of the restructuring (in thousands):

	Total restructuring charge ⁽¹⁾ \$
Restructuring expense:	
Corporate	774
Primary aluminum products	3,809
Flat rolled products	2,792
Total	7,375
Benefits paid in 2008	(532)
Balance at December 31, 2008	6,843
Benefits paid in 2009	(6,839)
Balance at December 31, 2009	4

(1) One-time involuntary termination benefits were recorded in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. This table does not include window benefits which were recorded in pension liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

On February 26, 2010, we announced a workforce and business process restructuring in our U.S. operations. The U.S. workforce restructuring plan involves a total staff reduction of 89 employees through a combination of voluntary retirement packages and involuntary terminations. Substantially all activities associated with this workforce reduction were completed as of February 26, 2010. We estimate these actions will result in approximately \$6 million to \$8 million of pre-tax charges (unaudited) to be recorded in the first quarter 2010, primarily due to one-time termination benefits and pension benefits. Substantially all of these charges will result in cash expenditures.

5. SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT INFORMATION**Statements of Operations (in thousands):**

	Predecessor	Period	Successor	For the
	Period from	from	For the	For the
	January 1, 2007 to	May 18, 2007 to	year ended	year ended
	May 17, 2007	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest expense:				
Parent and a related party	16,016	182		

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Other	314	67,653	89,946	53,781
Interest income:				
Parent and a related party	(8,829)	(182)		
Other	(1,266)	(2,610)	(1,994)	(220)
Interest expense, net	6,235	65,043	87,952	53,561

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):**

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	For the year ended December 31, 2008	For the year ended December 31, 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest paid	7,371	51,519	87,175	17,278
Income taxes (refunded) paid, net	20,148	21,583	48,071	(11,757)

On May 15, 2009 and November 15, 2009, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$16.6 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, in AcquisitionCo Notes as AcquisitionCo PIK interest due.

On May 15, 2009 and November 15, 2009, Noranda HoldCo issued \$3.3 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, in HoldCo Notes as HoldCo PIK interest due.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Cash	8,107	12,334
Money market funds	176,609	154,902
Total cash and cash equivalents	184,716	167,236

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. We place our temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions, which include money market funds invested in U.S. Treasury securities, short-term treasury bills and commercial paper. At December 31, 2008 and 2009, all cash balances, excluding the money market funds, are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). We consider our investments in money market funds to be available for use in our operations. We report money market funds at fair value, which approximates amortized cost.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****7. INVENTORIES**

We use the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of valuing raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories at our New Madrid smelter and our rolling mills. Supplies inventories at New Madrid and our rolling mills are valued at FIFO. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are valued at weighted average cost. The components of our inventories are (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Raw materials, at cost	55,311	55,202
Work-in-process, at cost	37,945	50,720
Finished goods, at cost	28,716	24,638
Total inventory, at cost	121,972	130,560
LIFO adjustment ⁽¹⁾	40,379	23,348
Lower of cost or market (LCM) reserve	(51,319)	(7,892)
Inventory, at lower of cost or market	111,032	146,016
Supplies	27,987	36,340
Total inventories	139,019	182,356

- (1) Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are stated at weighted average cost and are not subject to the LIFO adjustment. Gramercy and St. Ann inventories comprise 0% and 30.0% of total inventories (at cost) at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

Work-in-process and finished goods inventories consist of the cost of materials, labor and production overhead costs. Supplies inventory consists primarily of maintenance supplies expected to be used within the next twelve months.

During third quarter 2009, due to changes in estimates regarding the usage rates of certain maintenance supplies, we reclassified \$5.8 million of maintenance supplies to a non-current supplies account. Non-current maintenance supplies are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

An actual valuation of inventories valued under the LIFO method is made at the end of each year based on inventory levels and costs at that time. Quarterly inventory determinations under LIFO are based on assumptions about projected inventory levels at the end of the year. During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, we recorded a LIFO loss of \$10.6 million and \$10.8 million, respectively, due to a decrement in inventory quantities. LIFO decrements result in erosion of increments or layers created in earlier years and therefore a LIFO layer is not created for years that have decrements. A LIFO decrement is not the same as a decrease in the LIFO reserve compared to the prior year LIFO reserve.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes.

Property, plant and equipment, net consist of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated useful lives (in years)	December 31, 2008 \$	Successor December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ \$
Land		11,921	45,472
Buildings and improvements	10 47	87,155	114,898
Machinery and equipment	3 50	632,834	784,609
Construction in progress		22,495	28,723
		754,405	973,702
Accumulated depreciation		(154,782)	(228,204)
Total property, plant and equipment, net		599,623	745,498

- (1) In second quarter 2010, we reclassified certain amounts within the components of property, plant and equipment. Such amounts were first recorded in 2009 in connection with the allocation of amounts determined in purchase accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction at August 31, 2009. The reclassifications made increased Land (\$14.9 million) and Machinery and Equipment (\$4.9 million) and decreased Buildings and Improvements (\$19.8 million) but had no impact on total property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales includes depreciation expense of the following amount in each period (in thousands):

	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	28,639
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	67,374
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	94,531
Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)	87,323

Depreciation expense for 2009 in the table above excludes insurance recoveries related to the power outage discussed in Note 3, New Madrid Power Outage.

In connection with the power outage at New Madrid, we wrote off assets with net book values of \$2.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition, due to damage from the power outage, the lives of certain remaining assets were reduced by approximately one year during first quarter 2009, resulting in \$3.7 million of increased depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2009. Finally, in connection with the power outage we also continued to depreciate idle pots, recording \$3.9 million in depreciation expense during the year ended December 31, 2009.

In August 2009, based on changes in expectations about the utilization of certain equipment, we wrote off excess rolling mill equipment which was previously reported as construction in progress with a net book value of \$3.0 million.

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Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill were as follows (in thousands):

	Primary aluminum products		Flat rolled products		Total
	Goodwill	Impairment losses	Goodwill	Impairment losses	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at May 18, 2007 (Successor)	120,890		136,599		257,489
Changes in purchase price allocations	3,963		(5,330)		(1,367)
Balance, December 31, 2007 (Successor)	124,853		131,269		256,122
Changes in purchase price allocations	4,588		(464)		4,124
Tax adjustment	8,129		(99)		8,030
Impairment loss				(25,500)	(25,500)
Balance, December 31, 2008 (Successor)	137,570		130,706	(25,500)	242,776
Impairment loss				(105,206)	(105,206)
Balance, December 31, 2009 (Successor)	137,570		130,706	(130,706)	137,570

Based upon the final evaluation of the fair value of our tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the closing date of the Apollo Acquisition, we recorded valuation adjustments that increased goodwill and decreased property, plant and equipment by \$4.1 million in March 2008.

For acquisitions entered into prior to January 1, 2009, when income tax uncertainties that resulted from a purchase business combination were resolved, adjustments are recorded to increase or decrease goodwill. Accordingly, in June 2008, we recorded a \$10.9 million adjustment to increase goodwill to account for the difference between the estimated deferred tax asset for the carryover basis of acquired federal net operating loss and minimum tax credit carryforwards and the final deferred tax asset for such net operating loss and minimum tax credit carryforwards. In December 2008, we recorded a \$2.9 million adjustment to decrease goodwill to reflect the final determination of taxes.

Impairments

During fourth quarter 2008, as the impact of the global economic contraction began to be realized, we recorded a \$25.5 million impairment write-down of goodwill in the flat rolled products segment. In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for first quarter 2009, we concluded that it was appropriate to re-evaluate our goodwill and intangibles for potential impairment in light of the power outage at our New Madrid smelter and the accelerated deteriorations of demand volumes in both our primary aluminum products and flat rolled products segments. Based on our interim impairment analysis during first quarter 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of \$40.2 million on goodwill in the flat rolled products segment. No further impairment indicators were noted in the second or third quarters of 2009 regarding the recoverability of goodwill; therefore, no goodwill impairment testing was necessary at June 30, 2009 or September 30, 2009.

Our impairment analysis performed in fourth quarter 2009 related to our annual impairment test (performed on October 1) resulted in a \$64.9 million write-down of the remaining goodwill in the flat rolled products segment. This write-down reflects our view that the rolled products markets will be increasingly competitive for the foreseeable future. The combination of price-based competition and increased demand for lighter gauge products will limit opportunities for achieving higher fabrication margins.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Our analyses included assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our segments, which we believe reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. The estimates were based on information that was known or knowable at the date of the valuations. It is at least reasonably possible that the assumptions we employed will be materially different from the actual amounts or results, and that additional impairment charges may be necessary.

10. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Intangible assets:		
Non-amortizable:		
Trade names (indefinite life)	20,494	17,694
Amortizable:		
Customer relationships (13.0 year weighted-average life)	51,288	69,468
Other (2.5 year weighted-average life)	689	2,309
	72,471	89,471
Accumulated amortization	(6,104)	(10,424)
Total intangible assets, net	66,367	79,047

In the Joint Venture Transaction, we recorded identifiable intangible assets with a value of \$19.8 million. These assets consist of non-contractual and contractual customer relationships and will be amortized over a range estimated to be 7-9 years.

We recognized in amortization expense related to intangible assets the following amounts in each period (in thousands):

	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007	998
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	2,335
Year ended December 31, 2008	3,769
Year ended December 31, 2009	4,320

Expected amortization of intangible assets for each of the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

	\$
2010	5,935
2011	5,935
2012	5,935
2013	5,935
2014	5,935

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Impairments**

As part of our interim impairment analysis of intangible assets during first quarter 2009 discussed in Note 9, Goodwill, we recorded an impairment charge of \$2.8 million related to the indefinite-lived trade names in the flat rolled products segment. Our impairment analysis of our indefinite-lived intangible assets performed in fourth quarter 2009 related to our annual impairment test (performed on October 1) resulted in no write-downs. Further, as a result of the goodwill impairment write-down in the flat rolled products segment during fourth quarter 2009, we tested our flat rolled products segment amortizable intangible assets for impairment and determined that the carrying amounts of these long-lived assets are recoverable, so no write-down is necessary. Future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve cash flow, revenue and profitability projections.

11. DETAILS OF CERTAIN BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Accounts receivable, net consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Trade	76,031	85,732
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,559)	(202)
Total accounts receivable, net	74,472	85,530

Other current assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Current foreign deferred tax asset		5,911
Employee loans receivable, net		2,083
Other current assets	299	5,814
Total other current assets	299	13,808

Other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Deferred financing costs, net of amortization	27,736	17,859
Cash surrender value of life insurance	26,159	22,775
Pension asset (see Note 14)		6,543
Restricted cash (see Note 20)	3,412	10,708
Supplies	6,928	17,045

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Other	5,281	10,201
Total other assets	69,516	85,131

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Accrued liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Compensation and benefits	16,301	31,752
Workers compensation	3,299	4,822
Asset retirement obligations (see Note 20)	2,193	1,600
Land obligation (see Note 20)		2,552
Reclamation obligation (see Note 20)		1,698
Environmental remediation obligation (see Note 23)		1,317
Obligations to the Government of Jamaica (see Note 20)		4,929
Pension and OPEB liabilities	2,477	454
One-time involuntary termination benefits	6,843	4
Other	1,627	12,833
Total accrued liabilities	32,740	61,961

Other long-term liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Reserve for uncertain tax positions	9,560	10,090
Workers compensation	9,159	9,485
Asset retirement obligations (see Note 20)	6,602	11,842
Land obligation (see Note 20)		5,104
Reclamation obligation (see Note 20)		7,244
Environmental remediation obligation (see Note 23)		3,046
Deferred interest payable	7,344	2,894
Deferred compensation and other	6,917	5,927
Total other long-term liabilities	39,582	55,632

Accumulated other comprehensive income consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges net of taxes of \$150,296 and \$113,361, respectively	263,782	199,031
Pension and OPEB adjustments, net of tax benefit of \$39,078 and \$32,212, respectively	(64,679)	(54,303)
	(788)	(1)

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Equity in accumulated other comprehensive income of equity-method investees, net of tax benefit of \$132 and \$0, respectively

Total accumulated other comprehensive income	198,315	144,728
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- (1) This balance was reversed through our accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction. The balance at August 31, 2009 immediately prior to the reversal was a \$2.0 million loss.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

In April 2007, the Predecessor and its parent settled intercompany receivables and payables, and we transferred to our parent all of the stock of various subsidiaries, including American Racing Equipment of Kentucky, Inc. (ARE) and GCA Lease Holding, Inc. In connection with these transactions, the Predecessor's parent made capital contributions of \$128.6 million (of which \$101.3 million was in cash) and received a dividend of \$26.5 million (of which \$25.0 million was in cash).

We entered into a management agreement with Apollo upon the closing of the Apollo Acquisition, pursuant to which Apollo provides us with management services. Under the management agreement, we pay Apollo an annual management fee of \$2.0 million. The initial term of the management agreement expires on December 31, 2018. Apollo may terminate the management agreement at any time, in which case we will pay Apollo, as consideration for terminating the management agreement, the net present value of all management fees payable through the end of the term of the management agreement. In addition, Apollo is entitled to receive a transaction fee in connection with certain subsequent merger, acquisition, financing or similar transactions, in each case equal to 1% of the aggregate transaction value. The management agreement contains customary indemnification provisions in favor of Apollo, as well as expense reimbursement provisions with respect to expenses incurred by Apollo in connection with its performance of services thereunder. The terms and fees payable to Apollo under the management agreement were determined through arm's-length negotiations between us and Apollo, and reflect the understanding of us and Apollo of the fair value for such services, based in part on market conditions and what similarly-situated companies have paid for similar services. We paid Apollo a \$12.3 million fee for services rendered in connection with the Apollo Acquisition and reimbursed Apollo for certain expenses incurred in rendering those services.

We purchase alumina from Gramercy. Until the Joint Venture Transaction on August 31, 2009, Gramercy was our 50% owned joint venture, and purchases of alumina from Gramercy were considered related party transactions. Related party purchases from Gramercy prior to the Joint Venture Transaction were as follows (in thousands):

	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	51,731
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	87,120
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	163,548
Period from January 1, 2009 through August 31, 2009 (Successor)	56,019

Subsequent to the Joint Venture Transaction, purchases from Gramercy are eliminated in consolidation as intercompany transactions. Accounts payable to affiliates at December 31, 2008 consisted of a \$34.2 million liability to Gramercy. This liability is eliminated in consolidation at December 31, 2009 following the Joint Venture Transaction.

We sell rolled aluminum products to Berry Plastics Corporation, a portfolio company of Apollo, under an annual sales contract. Sales to this entity were as follows (in thousands):

	Berry Plastics Corporation
	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	8,403
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	8,655
Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)	6,244

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The following table presents the carrying values and fair values of our debt outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying value \$	Fair value \$	Carrying value \$	Fair value \$
Noranda HoldCo:				
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014 ⁽¹⁾	218,158	30,800	63,597	41,338
Noranda AcquisitionCo:				
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015	510,000	153,000	344,068	264,932
Term B loan due 2014	393,450	393,024	328,071	328,071
Revolving credit facility	225,000	225,000	215,930	215,930
Total debt, net⁽¹⁾	1,346,608		951,666	
Less: current portion	(32,300)		(7,500)	
Long-term debt, net⁽¹⁾	1,314,308		944,166	

Debt maturities over each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

	\$
2010	7,500
2011	
2012	
2013	215,930
2014	384,168
Thereafter	344,068
Total debt, net⁽¹⁾	951,666

(1) Net of unamortized discount of \$1,842 and \$499 at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

The debt maturity schedule noted above does not reflect the effects of any optional repayments we may elect to make on our outstanding debt, nor does it include additional indebtedness we may incur by electing to pay interest in kind.

Senior secured credit facilities

Noranda AcquisitionCo entered into senior secured credit facilities on May 18, 2007, as follows:

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a term B loan that matures in 2014 with an original principal amount of \$500.0 million, which was fully drawn on May 18, 2007; of which \$171.9 million had been repaid or repurchased (some at a discount) and \$328.1 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

\$242.7 million revolving credit facility that matures in 2013, which includes borrowing capacity available for letters of credit and for borrowing on same-day notice. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased a face value amount of \$6.6 million of the revolving credit facility for \$4.0 million. As a result of the repurchase, our maximum borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million. As of December 31, 2009, outstanding letters of credit on the revolving credit facility totaled \$26.1 million and outstanding borrowings totaled \$215.9 million.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The senior secured credit facilities permit Noranda AcquisitionCo to incur incremental term and revolving loans under such facilities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$200.0 million. Incurrence of such incremental indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities is subject to, among other things, Noranda AcquisitionCo's compliance with a Senior Secured Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing the term B loan) of 3.0 to 1.0. At December 31, 2009, our Senior Secured Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio was above 3.0 to 1.0. At December 31, 2008 and 2009, Noranda AcquisitionCo had no commitments from any lender to provide such incremental loans.

The senior secured credit facilities are guaranteed by us and by all of the existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that do not qualify as unrestricted under the senior secured credit facilities. These guarantees are full and unconditional. NHB Capital LLC (NHB), in which we have 100% ownership interest, is the only unrestricted subsidiary and the only domestic subsidiary that has not guaranteed these obligations. The credit facilities are secured by first priority pledges of all of the equity interests in Noranda AcquisitionCo and all of the equity interests in each of the existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo. The senior secured credit facilities are also secured by first priority security interests in substantially all of the assets of Noranda AcquisitionCo, as well as those of each of our existing and future direct and indirect wholly owned domestic subsidiaries that have guaranteed the senior secured credit facilities. At December 31, 2009, the net book value of assets securing the senior secured credit facilities was \$1,836.6 million.

On May 7, 2009, participating lenders approved an amendment to the senior secured credit facilities to permit discounted prepayments of the term B loan and revolving credit facility through a modified Dutch auction procedure. The amendment also permits us to conduct open market purchases of the revolving credit facility and term B loan at a discount, with the provision that such purchases of revolving credit facility balances reduce the total capacity of that facility.

Term B loan

Interest on the loan is based either on LIBOR or the prime rate, at Noranda AcquisitionCo's election, in either case plus an applicable margin (2.00% over LIBOR at December 31, 2008 and 2009) that depends upon the ratio of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to its EBITDA (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing the term B loan). The interest rates at December 31, 2008 and 2009 were 4.24% and 2.23%, respectively. Interest on the term B loan is payable no less frequently than quarterly, and such loan amortizes at a rate of 1% per annum, payable quarterly, beginning on September 30, 2007. On June 28, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo made an optional prepayment of \$75.0 million on the term B loan. The optional prepayment was applied to reduce in direct order the remaining amortization installments in forward order of maturity, which served to effectively eliminate the 1% per annum required principal payment.

Noranda AcquisitionCo is required to prepay amounts outstanding under the credit agreement based on an amount equal to 50% of our Excess Cash Flow (as calculated in accordance with the terms of the credit agreement governing the term B loan) within 95 days after the end of each fiscal year. The required percentage of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Excess Cash Flow payable to the lenders under the credit agreement governing the term B loan shall be reduced from 50% to either 25% or 0% based on Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to EBITDA ratio (in each case as defined in the credit agreement governing the term B loan) or the principal amount of term B loan that has been repaid. A mandatory prepayment of \$24.5 million pursuant to the cash flow sweep provisions of the credit agreement was paid in April 2009 and was equal to 50% of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Excess Cash Flow for 2008. When the final calculation was performed, the payment was reduced from the estimated amount reported at December 31, 2008 of \$32.3 million. The payment due April 2010 is estimated to be \$7.5 million.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Revolving credit facility

Interest on the revolving credit facility is based either on LIBOR or the prime rate, at Noranda AcquisitionCo's election, in either case plus an applicable margin (2.00% over LIBOR at December 31, 2008 and 2009) that depends upon the ratio of Noranda AcquisitionCo's Senior Secured Net Debt to its EBITDA (in each case as defined in the applicable credit facility) and is payable at least quarterly. The interest rate on the revolver was 2.46% at December 31, 2008 and 2.23% at December 31, 2009. Noranda AcquisitionCo had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$7.0 million and \$26.1 million under the revolving credit facility at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2008, \$225.0 million was drawn down on the facility leaving \$18.0 million available for borrowing. As a result of revolving credit facility repurchases through dutch auctions in 2009, our borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million. At December 31, 2009, \$215.9 million was drawn down on the facility, leaving \$0.7 million available under the facility. In January 2010, we used available cash balances, which included \$58.7 million of proceeds from January 2010 hedge terminations, to repay \$150.0 million of our revolving credit facility borrowings.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the revolving credit facility, Noranda AcquisitionCo is required to pay:

a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of unutilized commitments at a rate equal to 0.5% per annum subject to step down if certain financial tests are met; and

2% per annum of the outstanding letters of credit under the revolving credit facility.

Certain covenants

We have no financial maintenance covenants on any borrowings. Certain covenants contained in our debt agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our Notes restrict our ability to take certain actions if we are unable to meet defined Adjusted EBITDA to fixed charges and net senior secured debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratios. These actions include incurring additional secured or unsecured debt, expanding borrowings under existing term loan facilities, paying dividends, engaging in mergers, acquisitions and certain other investments, and retaining proceeds from asset sales. As a result of not meeting certain of the minimum and maximum financial levels established by our debt agreements as of December 31, 2009 as conditions to the execution of certain transactions, our ability to incur future indebtedness, grow through acquisitions, make certain investments, pay dividends and retain proceeds from asset sales may be limited.

In addition to the restrictive covenants described above, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a change of control, our debt agreements could require that we repay or refinance our indebtedness.

Noranda AcquisitionCo Notes

In addition to the senior secured credit facilities, on May 18, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$510.0 million senior floating rate notes due 2015 (the AcquisitionCo Notes). The AcquisitionCo Notes mature on May 15, 2015. The initial interest payment on the AcquisitionCo Notes was paid on November 15, 2007, entirely in cash. For any subsequent period through May 15, 2011, Noranda AcquisitionCo may elect to pay interest: (i) entirely in cash, (ii) by increasing the principal amount of the AcquisitionCo Notes or by issuing new notes (the AcquisitionCo PIK interest) or (iii) 50% in cash and 50% in AcquisitionCo PIK interest. For any subsequent period after May 15, 2011, Noranda AcquisitionCo must pay all interest in cash. The AcquisitionCo Notes cash interest accrues at six-month LIBOR plus 4.0% per annum, reset semi-annually, and the AcquisitionCo PIK interest, if any, will accrue at six-month LIBOR plus 4.75% per annum, reset semi-annually. The PIK interest rate was 7.35% at December 31, 2008 and 5.27% at December 31, 2009.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On May 15, 2009 and November 15, 2009, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$16.6 million and \$11.9 million, respectively in AcquisitionCo Notes as AcquisitionCo PIK interest due.

The AcquisitionCo Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured, joint and several basis by the existing and future wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that guarantee the senior secured credit facilities. As discussed elsewhere in this Description of Certain Indebtedness, NHB is not a guarantor of the senior secured credit facilities, and is therefore not a guarantor of the AcquisitionCo Notes. Noranda HoldCo fully and unconditionally guarantees the AcquisitionCo Notes on a joint and several basis with the existing guarantors. The guarantee by Noranda HoldCo is not required by the indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes and may be released by Noranda HoldCo at any time. Noranda HoldCo has no independent operations or any assets other than its interest in Noranda AcquisitionCo. Noranda AcquisitionCo is a wholly owned finance subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo with no operations independent of its subsidiaries which guarantee the AcquisitionCo Notes.

We have notified the trustee for the AcquisitionCo Notes bondholders of our election to pay the May 15, 2010 interest payment on the AcquisitionCo Notes entirely in AcquisitionCo PIK interest. At December 31, 2008 and 2009, we reported \$4.8 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, of accrued AcquisitionCo PIK interest as a non-current liability. If the AcquisitionCo Notes would otherwise constitute applicable high yield discount obligations (AHYDO) within the meaning of applicable U.S. federal income tax law, Noranda AcquisitionCo will be required to make mandatory principal redemption payments in cash at such times and in such amounts as is necessary to prevent the AcquisitionCo Notes from being treated as an AHYDO. As of December 31, 2009, no such payments were required.

The indenture governing the AcquisitionCo Notes limits Noranda AcquisitionCo's and its subsidiaries' ability, among other things, to (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) declare or pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem our stock; (iii) make investments; (iv) sell assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries; (v) enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; (vi) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; (vii) enter into transactions with our affiliates; and (viii) incur liens.

As of December 31, 2009, there were \$344.1 million in principal amount of AcquisitionCo Notes outstanding.

Noranda HoldCo Notes

On June 7, 2007, Noranda HoldCo issued senior floating rate notes due 2014 (the HoldCo Notes) in aggregate principal amount of \$220.0 million, with a discount of 1.0% of the principal amount. The HoldCo Notes mature on November 15, 2014. The HoldCo Notes are not guaranteed. The initial interest payment on the HoldCo Notes was paid on November 15, 2007, in cash. For any subsequent period through May 15, 2012, we may elect to pay interest: (i) entirely in cash, (ii) by increasing the principal amount of the HoldCo Notes or by issuing new notes (the HoldCo PIK interest) or (iii) 50% in cash and 50% in HoldCo PIK interest. For any subsequent period after May 15, 2012, we must pay all interest in cash. The HoldCo Notes cash interest accrues at six-month LIBOR plus 5.75% per annum, reset semi-annually, and the HoldCo PIK interest will accrue at six-month LIBOR plus 6.5% per annum, reset semi-annually. The PIK interest rate was 9.10% at December 31, 2008 and 7.02% at December 31, 2009.

On May 15, 2009 and November 15, 2009, Noranda HoldCo issued \$3.3 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, in HoldCo Notes as HoldCo PIK interest due.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

We notified the trustee for the HoldCo Notes bondholders of our election to pay the May 15, 2010 interest payment on the HoldCo Notes entirely in HoldCo PIK Interest. At December 31, 2008 and 2009, we reported \$2.6 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of accrued HoldCo PIK interest as a non-current liability. If the HoldCo Notes would otherwise constitute applicable high yield discount obligations within the meaning of applicable U.S. federal income tax law, Noranda HoldCo will be required to make mandatory principal redemption payments in cash at such times and in such amounts as is necessary to prevent the HoldCo Notes from being treated as an AHYDO.

The indenture governing the HoldCo Notes limits our ability, among other things, to (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) declare or pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem our stock; (iii) make investments; (iv) sell assets, including capital stock of restricted subsidiaries; (v) enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends; (vi) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; (vii) enter into transactions with our affiliates; and (viii) incur liens.

As of December 31, 2009, there were \$63.6 million in principal amount of HoldCo Notes outstanding.

Debt repurchases

We incurred losses on debt repayments of \$2.2 million and \$1.2 million, which were previously classified in interest expense, for the period from May 17, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008, respectively. The reclassification to (gain) loss on debt repurchases is reflected on the consolidated statements of operations as well as the consolidated statements of cash flows.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased or repaid \$403.8 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding HoldCo Notes, AcquisitionCo Notes, term B loan and revolving credit facility for a price of \$187.2 million, plus fees. HoldCo Notes with an aggregate principal balance of \$161.9 million and net carrying amount of \$159.8 million (including deferred financing fees and debt discounts) were repurchased at a price of \$43.0 million, plus fees. AcquisitionCo Notes with an aggregate principal balance of \$194.5 million and net carrying amount of \$193.3 million (including deferred financing fees and debt discounts) were repurchased at a price of \$109.5 million, plus fees. Of the HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes repurchased, we retired a face value amount of \$210.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. In addition to our \$24.5 million payment in April 2009 related to 2008 excess cash flows on the term B loan, we repurchased a face value amount of \$40.9 million of the term B loan for \$30.6 million. We repurchased \$6.6 million of our revolving credit facility borrowings for \$4.0 million. As a result of the revolving credit facility repurchase, our borrowing capacity was reduced \$7.3 million from \$250.0 million to \$242.7 million.

We recognized gains totaling \$211.2 million representing the difference between the aggregate repurchase price and the net carrying amounts of repurchased debt for the year ended December 31, 2009. The gains have been reported as Gain on debt repurchase in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009. For tax purposes, gains from our 2009 debt repurchase will be deferred until 2014, and then included in taxable income ratably from 2014 to 2018.

14. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Pension benefits

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans for hourly and salaried employees. Benefits under those plans are based on years of service and/or eligible compensation prior to retirement. We also sponsor other post-retirement

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benefit (OPEB) plans for certain employees. Those benefits include life and health insurance. These health insurance benefits cover 21 retirees and beneficiaries. In addition, we provide supplemental executive retirement benefits (SERP) for certain executive officers.

In connection with the Joint Venture Transaction, we acquired the plans in existence at Gramercy (Gramercy pension and Gramercy OPEB, collectively the Gramercy plans) and St. Ann (St. Ann pension and St. Ann OPEB, collectively the St. Ann plans) which include defined benefit pension plans and other post retirement benefit plans. Disclosures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 are for only the plans reported in our consolidated financial statements prior to the Joint Venture Transaction. Unless noted otherwise below, disclosures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 for the plans reported in our consolidated financial statements prior to the Joint Venture Transaction are combined with the disclosures for the Gramercy plans as of December 31, 2009 and for the period since the date of the Joint Venture Transaction (collectively the Noranda plans) from September 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009.

Disclosures for the St. Ann plans as of December 31, 2009 and for the period since the date of the Joint Venture Transaction from September 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 are shown separately, as we believe the assumptions related to the St. Ann plans are significantly different than those of the Noranda plans.

Noranda plans

Our pension funding policy is to contribute annually an amount based on actuarial and economic assumptions designed to achieve adequate funding of the projected benefit obligations and to meet the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). OPEB benefits are funded as retirees submit claims.

We use a measurement date of December 31 to determine the pension and OPEB liabilities for the Noranda Plans.

On December 4, 2008, we announced a Company-wide workforce and business process restructuring designed to reduce operating costs, conserve liquidity and improve operating efficiencies. Refer to Note 4, Restructuring, for further information on the restructuring. As a result, we offered special voluntary termination benefits (window benefits) to employees that (1) met certain criteria for early retirement and (2) accepted the window benefit by the required deadline of December 19, 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, we recognized a termination benefit loss of \$2.1 million and curtailment loss of \$1.1 million within net periodic benefit cost.

Noranda pension plan assets

Our Noranda pension plans weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and the target allocations for 2010, by asset category are as follows:

	Gramercy pension		Noranda pension		
	2009	Target Allocation	2008 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽¹⁾	Target Allocation
		2010			2010 ⁽¹⁾
	%	%	%	%	%
Fixed income	26	30	38	36	35
Equity securities	65	65	62	64	65
Cash	9	5			

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- (1) Target and weighted average asset allocations relate only to plans in existence prior to the Joint Venture Transaction.

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We seek a balanced return on plan assets through a diversified investment strategy.

Noranda pension plan assets consist principally of equities and fixed income accounts. In developing the long-term rate of return assumption for plan assets, we evaluate the plans' historical cumulative actual returns over several periods, as well as long-term inflation assumptions. We anticipate that the plans' investments will continue to generate long-term returns of at least 8.0% per annum.

Noranda other post-retirement benefit plans

Our sponsored post-retirement benefits include life and health insurance and are funded as retirees submit claims. The Noranda OPEB benefit obligation included estimated health insurance benefits of \$0.7 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million at December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. The healthcare cost trend rates used in developing the periodic cost and the projected benefit obligation are 8% grading to 5% over a range of six to eight years.

The change in benefit obligation and change in plan assets for the Noranda pension plans are as follows (in thousands):

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Noranda Pension Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	242,388	244,199	259,843	275,909
Service cost	2,917	4,688	8,234	8,059
Interest cost	5,364	9,127	16,474	16,966
Plan changes	744	5,879	(961)	
Benefit obligations recorded through Joint Venture Transaction				5,694
(Gains) losses	(868)	1,319	1,629	13,470
Settlements	(2,660)		(356)	(2,343)
Benefits paid	(3,686)	(5,369)	(11,327)	(12,786)
Special termination benefits			2,132	102
Curtailments			241	
Benefit obligation at end of period	244,199	259,843	275,909	305,071
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	213,910	219,096	220,761	160,006
Actual return on plan assets	8,148	(1,148)	(67,328)	39,629
Employer contributions	3,384	8,182	18,256	24,659
Settlements	(2,660)		(356)	(2,343)
Plan assets recorded through Joint Venture Transaction				3,313
Benefits paid	(3,686)	(5,369)	(11,327)	(12,786)

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Fair value of plan assets at end of period	219,096	220,761	160,006	212,478
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The change in benefit obligation and change in plan assets for the Noranda OPEB plans are as follows (in thousands):

	Predecessor		Noranda OPEB	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	8,276	7,460	7,526	7,433
Service cost	58	96	135	163
Interest cost	158	260	419	419
Benefit obligations recorded through Joint Venture Transaction				481
(Gains) losses	(939)	(137)	(371)	(123)
Benefits paid	(93)	(153)	(276)	(275)
Benefit obligation at end of period	7,460	7,526	7,433	8,098
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period				
Plan assets recorded through Joint Venture Transaction				100
Actual return on plan assets				7
Employer contributions	93	153	276	275
Benefits paid	(93)	(153)	(276)	(275)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period				107

The net liability for the Noranda plans was recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	Noranda Pension		Noranda OPEB	
	December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2009 \$	Successor December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2009 \$
Current liability	(2,198)	(173)	(279)	(281)
Non-current liability	(113,705)	(92,420)	(7,154)	(7,710)
Funded status	(115,903)	(92,593)	(7,433)	(7,991)

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Amounts related to the Noranda plans recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows (in thousands):

	Noranda Pension		Noranda OPEB	
	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net actuarial (gain) loss	100,772	79,426	(484)	(544)
Prior service cost	3,461	3,128		
Accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	104,233	82,554	(484)	(544)

Net periodic benefit costs related to the Noranda pension plans included the following (in thousands):

	Noranda Pension			
	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Service cost	2,917	4,688	8,234	8,059
Interest cost	5,364	9,127	16,474	16,966
Expected return on plan assets	(6,846)	(11,417)	(18,156)	(12,520)
Net amortization and deferral	(34)	180	540	7,569
Curtailment loss			1,124	471
Settlement loss			80	
Termination benefits			2,132	102
Net periodic cost	1,401	2,578	10,428	20,647
Weighted-average assumptions:				
Discount rate	5.90%	5.90%	6.00%	5.83%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	8.60%	8.60%	8.25%	8.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.25%	4.25%

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Net periodic benefit costs related to the Noranda OPEB plans included the following (in thousands):

	Predecessor		Noranda OPEB Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Service cost	58	96	135	163
Interest cost	158	260	419	419
Expected return on plan assets				(1)
Net amortization and deferral	10	16	(40)	(63)
Net periodic cost	226	372	514	518

Weighted-average assumptions:

Discount rate	5.90%	6.00%	6.00%	5.8%
Rate of compensation increase	5.00%	4.25%	4.25%	4.25%

The effects of one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rate on our Noranda OPEB plans post-retirement benefit obligation were as follows (in thousands):

	Noranda OPEB		
	1% Decrease in rates \$	Assumed Rates \$	1% Increase in rates \$
Aggregated service and interest cost	582	582	582
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	8,093	8,098	8,102

Amounts applicable to our Noranda pension plans with projected and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were as follows (in thousands):

	Noranda Pension Successor	
	December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2009 \$
Projected benefit obligation	(275,909)	(305,071)
Accumulated benefit obligation	(263,631)	(292,814)
Fair value of plan assets	160,006	212,478

St. Ann Plans

St. Ann operates a defined benefit pension plan and an OPEB plan.

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The St. Ann pension plan is funded by employee and employer contributions. Employer contributions are made at a rate periodically determined by management, which is based, in part, on employee contributions. Our

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pension funding policy is to contribute annually an amount based on actuarial and economic assumptions designed to achieve adequate funding of the projected benefit obligations and to meet the funding requirements of the plan. OPEB benefits are funded as retirees submit claims.

We use a measurement date of December 31 to determine the pension and OPEB liabilities for the St. Ann Plans.

Plan assets

Our St. Ann pension plans' weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, 2009 and the target allocations for 2010, by asset category are as follows:

	St. Ann Pension	
	Target	
	Allocation	
	2009	2010
	%	%
Equity securities	32	25
Property	8	20
Fixed income	25	30
Money market	12	5
Foreign currency	23	20

We seek a balanced return on plan assets through a diversified investment strategy.

In developing the long-term rate of return assumption for plan assets, we evaluate the plans' historical cumulative actual returns over several periods, as well as long-term inflation assumptions. We anticipate that the plans' investments will continue to generate long-term returns of at least 15.0% per annum.

Other post-retirement benefits

We also sponsor other post-retirement benefit plans for certain employees. Our sponsored post-retirement benefits include life and health insurance and are funded as retirees submit claims.

The change in benefit obligation and change in plan assets were as follows (in thousands):

	St. Ann Pension	St. Ann OPEB
	Successor	
	Period	
	from	
	September 1,	
	2009	
	to	
	December 31, 2009	
	\$	\$
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at Joint Venture Transaction	11,584	5,169
Service cost	82	56

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Interest cost	572	280
Contributions	228	
(Gains) losses	3,489	831
Foreign currency changes	(110)	
Benefits paid	(213)	(73)
Benefit obligation at end of period	15,632	6,263

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	St. Ann Pension Period from September 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 \$	St. Ann OPEB Successor Period from September 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 \$
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at Joint Venture Transaction	21,159	
Employer contributions	153	73
Member contributions	234	
Actual return on plan assets	909	
Benefits paid	(213)	(73)
Foreign currency changes	(67)	
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	22,175	

The net asset (liability) was recorded in the consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	St. Ann Pension December 31, 2009 \$	St. Ann OPEB Successor December 31, 2009 \$
Long-term pension asset	6,543	
Non-current liability		(6,263)
Funded Status	6,543	(6,263)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income consisted of (in thousands):

	St. Ann Pension December 31, 2009 \$	St. Ann OPEB Successor December 31, 2009 \$
Net actuarial (gain) loss	3,674	831
Prior service cost		
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,674	831

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Net periodic benefit costs included the following (in thousands):

	St. Ann Pension Period from September 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 \$	St. Ann OPEB Successor Period from September 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 \$
Service cost	82	56
Interest cost	571	280
Expected return on plan assets	(1,147)	
Net periodic cost	(494)	336
Weighted-average assumptions:		
Discount rate	13%	13%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	15%	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	13%	13%

The effects of one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rate on post-retirement obligation at St. Ann were as follows (in thousands):

	1% Decrease in rates \$	St. Ann OPEB Assumed Rates \$	1% Increase in rates \$
Aggregated service and interest cost	299	336	410
Projected postretirement benefit obligation	(5,473)	(6,263)	(7,245)

Amounts applicable to our St. Ann pension plan with projected and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were as follows (in thousands):

	St. Ann Pension Successor December 31, 2009 \$
Projected benefit obligation	(15,632)
Accumulated benefit obligation	(10,203)
Fair value of plan assets	22,175

Expected employer contributions

Required contributions approximate \$3.6 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for the Noranda pension plans, the St. Ann pension and OPEB plans, and the Noranda OPEB plans, respectively, in 2010. We may elect to make additional contributions to the plans.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Expected future benefit payments**

The following table provides our estimated future benefit payments for the pension and other post-retirement benefit plans at December 31, 2009 (Successor) (in thousands):

Year ending December 31	Noranda Plans		St. Ann Plans	
	Pension Benefits	OPEB Benefits	Pension Benefits	OPEB Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$
2010	13,658	341	536	307
2011	14,809	329	719	295
2012	15,945	364	764	328
2013	17,061	381	817	369
2014	18,235	403	846	406
2015-2019	107,975	2,501	6,503	2,942
Total	187,683	4,319	10,185	4,647

Defined Contribution Plan

We also have defined contribution retirement plans that cover our eligible employees. The purpose of these defined contribution plans is generally to provide additional financial security during retirement by providing employees with an incentive to make regular savings. Our contributions to these plans are based on employee contributions and were as follows (in thousands):

	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	1,029
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	1,537
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	2,586
Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)	2,105

15. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS**Common Stock Subject to Redemption**

In March 2008, we entered into an employment agreement with Layle K. Smith to serve as our chief executive officer (the CEO) and to serve on our Board of Directors. As part of that employment agreement, the CEO agreed to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at \$10 per share, for a total investment of \$2.0 million. The shares purchased included a redemption feature which guaranteed total realization on these shares of at least \$8.0 million (or, at his option, equivalent consideration in the acquiring entity) in the event a change in control occurred prior to September 3, 2009 and the CEO remained employed with us through the 12-month anniversary of such change in control or experiences certain qualifying terminations of employment, after which the per share redemption value is fair value.

Because of the existence of the conditional redemption feature, the carrying value of these 200,000 shares of common stock was reported outside of permanent equity at December 31, 2008. In accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (ASC Topic 718) the carrying amount of the common stock subject to redemption was reported as the \$2.0 million proceeds, and was not adjusted to reflect the \$8.0 million redemption amount, as it was not probable that a change in control event would take place prior to September 3, 2009.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On November 12, 2009, our Board of Directors voted to extend to March 3, 2013 the period during which the CEO may be entitled to benefits in the event of an early change-in-control. The Board of Directors also provided that all of the CEO's stock options will receive the same treatment in the event of an early change-in-control or other change in control of the Company. As such, the carrying value of these 200,000 shares of common stock is reported outside of permanent equity at December 31, 2009.

Noranda Long-Term Incentive Plan

The 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan of Noranda, as amended (the Incentive Plan), reserved 3,800,000 shares of our common stock for issuance. As of December 31, 2009, there were 617,278 shares of our common stock remaining available for issuance under the Incentive Plan.

Options granted under the Incentive Plan generally have a ten-year term. Employee option grants generally consist of time-vesting options (Tranche A) and performance vesting options (Tranche B). The time-vesting options generally vest in equal one-fifth installments on each of the first five anniversaries of the date of grant or on the closing of Apollo's acquisition of us, as specified in the applicable award agreements, subject to continued service through each applicable vesting date. The performance-vesting options vest upon our investors' realization of a specified level of investor internal rate of return (investor IRR), subject to continued service through each applicable vesting date.

The employee options generally are subject to our (or Apollo's) call provision which expires upon the earlier of a qualified public offering or May 2014 and provides us (or Apollo) the right to repurchase the underlying shares at the lower of their cost or fair market value upon certain terminations of employment. A qualified public offering transaction is defined in the Amended and Restated Security Holders agreement as a public offering that raises at least \$200.0 million. This call provision represents a substantive performance vesting condition with a life through May 2014; therefore, we recognize compensation expense for service awards through May 2014. Performance-vesting options issued in May 2007 have met their performance vesting provision. However, the shares underlying the options remain subject to our (or Apollo's) call provision. Accordingly, the options currently are subject to service conditions and stock compensation expense is being recorded over the remaining call provision through May 2014.

Prior to October 23, 2007, shares issued upon the exercise of employee options were subject to a call provision that would expire upon a qualified public offering. The call provision provided us (or Apollo's) the right to repurchase the underlying shares at the lower of their cost or fair market value in connection with certain terminations of employment. Because a substantive performance vesting condition necessary for vesting was not probable, no expense was recognized for employee options issued prior to October 23, 2007. At October 23, 2007, existing options were modified so that our call provision expired upon the earlier of a qualified public offering, or seven years. As a result, we started expensing the stock options over seven years in the fourth quarter of 2007. Twenty-four employees were affected by this modification. The total incremental compensation cost resulting from the modification was \$5.1 million, which is being amortized over a period through May 2014. Employee options issued subsequent to October 23, 2007 contain this modified call provision.

On June 13, 2007, we executed a recapitalization in which the proceeds of the \$220.0 million HoldCo Notes debt offering were distributed to the investors. Our fair value was determined to be \$7.75 per share prior to the distribution of \$5 per share; our resulting value after the distribution was \$2.75 per share. The award holders were given \$5 per share of value in the form of an immediately vested cash payment of \$3 per share and a modification of the exercise price of the option from \$5 per share to \$3 per share. Under ASC Topic 718, this

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

was considered a modification due to an equity restructuring. Twenty-four employees were affected by this modification. The total incremental compensation cost resulting from the modification was \$4.1 million.

On October 23, 2007, we granted 400,000 options to Apollo Management VI L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets funds for making available certain non-employee directors to us. It was subsequently determined that due to an administrative error, the number of options awarded on October 23, 2007 exceeded the amount intended to be awarded and the exercise price was lower than intended. In order to correct the administrative error, on March 10, 2008, we modified the term of options granted in October 2007 from 400,000 options at \$3 per share to 120,000 options at \$10 per share. Options granted to Apollo Management VI L.P. and Apollo Alternative Assets are fully vested at grant. This modification did not result in any additional stock compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2008.

On June 13, 2008, we paid a \$2.35 per share cash dividend to our investors. The fair value of our common stock was determined to be \$10.00 per share prior to the distribution of \$2.35 per share; the resulting value after the distribution was \$7.65. The award holders were given \$2.35 per share of value in the form of an immediately vested cash payment of \$1.35 per share and a modification of the price of the options from \$3 per share to \$2 per share and \$10 per share to \$9 per share. Twenty-nine employees were affected by this modification. The total incremental compensation cost resulting from this modification was \$3.9 million.

We entered into a Termination and Consulting Agreement with Rick Anderson on October 14, 2008, in connection with his retirement on October 31, 2008 as Chief Financial Officer and serves as a consultant through May 8, 2012. Pursuant to that agreement, in October 2008 we recorded approximately \$0.5 million of compensation cost for cash severance, all of which was paid by January 2009. Additionally, we recorded approximately \$0.7 million of compensation cost associated with the accelerated vesting of Mr. Anderson's unvested stock options, since, pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Anderson's Company stock options will continue to vest during the consulting term, although Mr. Anderson will generally be unable to exercise the options until the expiration of the term of the agreement in May 2012. Mr. Anderson has agreed to certain ongoing confidentiality obligations and to non-solicitation and non-competition covenants following his retirement from us.

At December 31, 2009 the expiration of the call option upon a qualified public offering would have resulted in the immediate recognition of \$2.3 million of compensation expense related to the cost of Tranche B options where the investor IRR targets were previously met. Further, the period over which we recognize compensation expense for service awards would change from May 2014 to five years prospectively from the grant date, which, based on unrecognized compensation related to these awards at December 31, 2009, would increase annual stock compensation expense by approximately \$0.3 million.

On November 12, 2009, our Board of Directors voted to amend and restate stock option agreements with certain employees to change the exercise prices of the underlying options and to amend the vesting schedule of those options. The amended and restated option agreements change the exercise price of these options to \$1.14 per share. This modification affected five employees and 539,000 options. The amendment also provides that the 50% of the options which were originally scheduled to vest based upon the Company's investors' realization of investor IRR will now vest based on continued service, with 15% scheduled to vest on each of the first and second anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date, 20% scheduled to vest on the third anniversary of the amendment and restatement date and 25% scheduled to vest on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the amendment and restatement date. This modification affected five employees and 276,250 options. The effects of this modification were immaterial to our consolidated financial statements.

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The summary of company stock option activity and related information for our stock option plan is as follows, after reflecting the effects of modifications to exercise prices discussed:

	Employee Options and Non-Employee Director Options		Investor Director Provider Options	
	Common Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Common Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Outstanding May 18, 2007				
Granted	1,375,356	\$ 2.00	420,000	\$ 2.34
Exercised				
Expired				
Forfeited	(47,670)	\$ 2.00		
Outstanding December 31, 2007	1,327,686	\$ 2.00	420,000	\$ 2.34
Granted	617,000	\$ 1.14	120,000	\$ 9.00
Modified			(400,000)	\$ 2.00
Exercised				
Expired				
Forfeited	(124,238)	\$ 3.02		
Outstanding December 31, 2008	1,820,448	\$ 1.64	140,000	\$ 9.00
Granted	344,852	\$ 0.98		
Exercised				
Expired				
Forfeited	(35,410)	\$ 2.00		
Outstanding December 31, 2009	2,129,890	\$ 1.53	140,000	\$ 9.00
Fully vested end of period (weighted average remaining contractual term of 7.5 years)	894,794	\$ 2.24	140,000	\$ 9.00
Currently exercisable end of period (weighted average remaining contractual term of 7.5 years)	808,974	\$ 2.26	140,000	\$ 9.00

For Tranche A options, the fair value of each employee's options with graded vesting was estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the period May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 was \$8.13 for employee options and \$8.53 for Non-Apollo Director options and the weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$3.55 for employee options and \$4.90 for Non-Apollo Director options. The weighted average grant date fair value of new options granted during the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$0.56 for employee options and no Director options were awarded during the year ended December 31, 2009.

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The following weighted-average assumptions were used for these estimates:

	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007		Successor Year ended December 31, 2008		Year ended December 31, 2009	
	Employee	Non-Apollo Director	Employee	Non-Apollo Director	Employee	Non-Apollo Director
Risk-free interest rate	4.3%	4.6%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	
Expected dividend yield						
Expected term (in years)	7.1	10.0	5.9	6.3	7.5	
Expected volatility	50.0%	54.0%	44.9%	45.7%	77.3%	

Expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of representative peer companies' stocks. The expected term assumption at grant date is generally based on the assumed date of a qualified public offering or other change-in-control event, plus an estimated additional holding period until option exercise. Expected dividend yield was based on management's expectation of no dividend payments. Risk free interest rates were based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the grant date.

As of December 31, 2009, total compensation expense related to non-vested options which was not yet recognized was \$7.4 million and will be recognized over the weighted-average period of 4.8 years. The total fair value of shares that vested for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 were \$6.5 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative expenses include the following amounts of share-based compensation expense, excluding cash payments made upon the modification of outstanding options (in thousands):

	\$
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	3,816
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	2,376
Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)	1,540

16. INCOME TAXES

Income tax provision (benefit) is as follows (in thousands):

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Current				
Federal	26,785	6,274	38,320	(454)
Foreign				
State	1,355	1,483	2,189	1,008

28,140

7,757

40,509

554

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	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Deferred				
Federal	(15,519)	(4,765)	(70,160)	53,560
Foreign				(567)
State	1,034	2,145	(3,262)	5,033
	(14,485)	(2,620)	(73,422)	58,026
	13,655	5,137	(32,913)	58,580

As of December 31, 2009, we have a federal net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$54.4 million expiring in 2029 and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$148.2 million expiring in years 2016 through 2029. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, we have a foreign tax credit carryforward of \$2,500,000 with no expiration date and state tax credit carryforwards of \$1.7 million expiring in years 2012 through 2026.

FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC Topic 740), requires a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Accordingly, we recorded an additional \$0.7 million valuation allowance on these assets in 2009.

As of December 31, 2009, we have not provided for withholding or United States federal income taxes on approximately \$40.8 million of accumulated undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries as they are considered by management to be permanently reinvested. If these undistributed earnings were not considered to be permanently reinvested, an approximately \$14.9 million deferred income tax liability and a \$13.9 million foreign tax credit asset would have been provided.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008 \$	Successor December 31, 2009 \$
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property related	164,760	162,841
Debt related		73,964
Investments	44,153	52,429
Inventory	8,380	16,077
Intangibles	25,067	22,575
Derivatives	115,065	103,451
Other	1,175	1,216

Total deferred tax liabilities	358,600	432,553
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	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets		
Compensation related	62,370	52,385
Capital and net operating loss carryforwards	13,326	33,783
Foreign and state tax credit carryforwards	1,202	4,175
Other	7,866	3,982
Total deferred tax assets	84,764	94,325
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(12,824)	(13,555)
Net deferred tax assets	71,940	80,770
Net deferred tax liability	286,660	351,783

Reconciliation of Income Taxes

The reconciliation of the income taxes, calculated at the rates in effect, with the effective tax rate shown in the statements of operations, was as follows:

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 %	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 %	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008 %	Year ended December 31, 2009 %
Federal statutory income tax rate	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
(Decrease) increase in tax rate resulting from:				
State & local income taxes, net of federal benefit	5.6	17.8	0.9	2.3
Equity method investee income	(3.4)	(9.1)	0.8	(0.2)
IRC Sec. 199 manufacturing deduction	(6.3)	(3.5)	1.8	
Goodwill Impairment			(8.3)	23.9
Discharge of indebtedness	17.9			(25.3)
Bargain Purchase Accounting				(25.3)
Other permanent items	0.1	(1.6)	0.6	0.9
Effective Tax Rate	48.9	38.6	30.8	36.6

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On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century Aluminum Company whereby we would become the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann (see Note 2). The transaction closed on August 31, 2009 and was accounted for as a bargain purchase. As a result, the total gain on business combination is reported net of

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tax. Therefore, as part of the process of re-measuring the investment for fair value, \$43.5 million of deferred tax liabilities were provided and the associated tax effect was recorded as part of the gain on business combination from acquired interests instead of as part of tax expense.

On January 1, 2007, upon adoption of the guidance in ASC Topic 740 related to accounting for uncertain tax positions, we recognized an increase of approximately \$1.2 million to the January 1, 2007 retained earnings balance. As part of the Apollo Acquisition, Xstrata indemnified us for tax exposures through the date of the Apollo Acquisition. Therefore, we had a receivable of \$4.4 million and \$4.6 million from Xstrata at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009, respectively, equal to our provision for uncertain tax positions (net of federal benefits) for the tax exposures related to tax positions occurring through the date of the Apollo Acquisition. As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009, we had unrecognized income tax benefits of approximately \$10.1 million and \$10.2 million respectively.

A reconciliation of the December 31, 2008 and 2009 amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Beginning of period	10,059	10,111
Tax positions related to the current period		
Gross additions	54	19
Gross reductions		
Tax positions related to prior years		
Gross additions	29	29
Gross reductions	(31)	
Settlements		
Lapses on statute of limitations		
End of period	10,111	10,159

For years ending prior to December 31, 2008, the total amount of net unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was not material because the majority of unrecognized tax benefits relate to periods prior to the Apollo Acquisition and their recognition, if any, would have resulted in an adjustment to goodwill. However, for years beginning after December 31, 2008, U.S. GAAP requires subsequent recognition of unrecognized tax benefits recorded in purchase accounting to be recorded as income tax expense (regardless of when the acquisition occurred) and, as a result, the total amount of net unrecognized tax benefits as of 2009 that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate is \$7.5 million. We elected to accrue interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our provision for income taxes. We have accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$1.0 million at December 31, 2008 and \$1.3 million at December 31, 2009, respectively.

We file a consolidated federal and various state income tax returns. The earliest years open to examination in the Company's major jurisdictions is 2007 for federal income tax returns and 2006 for state income tax returns. In April 2009, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) commenced an examination of our U.S. income tax return for 2006. The IRS has not proposed any adjustments to date.

Within the next twelve months, we estimate that the unrecognized benefits could change; however, due to the Xstrata indemnification, we do not expect the change to have a significant impact on the results of our operations or our financial position.

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We present both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) on the face of the consolidated statements of operations. Basic EPS is calculated as net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated using the weighted-average outstanding common shares determined using the treasury stock method for options (in thousands), except per share.

	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Successor Year ended December 31, 2008	Year ended December 31, 2009
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,167	\$ (74,057)	\$ 101,375
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	43,206	43,440	43,526
Effect of diluted securities	124		
Diluted	43,330	43,440	43,526
Basic EPS	\$ 0.19	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.19	\$ (1.70)	\$ 2.33

Certain stock options whose terms and conditions are described in Note 15, Shareholders Equity and Share-Based Payments, could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future, but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because to do so would have been antidilutive for the periods presented: period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 663,836; for the year ended December 31, 2008 1,960,450; for the year ended December 31, 2009 2,269,890.

18. OPERATING LEASES

We operate certain office, manufacturing and warehouse facilities under operating leases. In most cases, management expects that in the normal course of business, leases will be renewed or replaced when they expire with other leases.

The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	\$
2010	3,739
2011	2,469
2012	1,780
2013	759
2014	448
Thereafter	304

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following schedule shows the composition of total rental expense for all operating leases except those with terms of a month or less that were not renewed (in thousands):

	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 \$	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Successor	
			Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Year ended December 31, 2009 \$
Minimum rentals	999	2,249	2,632	3,072
Contingent rentals ⁽¹⁾	20	28	28	41
	1,019	2,277	2,660	3,113

(1) Contingent rentals represent transportation equipment operating lease payments made on the basis of mileage.

19. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We use derivative instruments to mitigate the risks associated with fluctuations in aluminum price, natural gas prices and interest rates. We recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value in our balance sheet. We designated our fixed-price aluminum sale swaps as cash flow hedges through January 29, 2009, the week of the power outage discussed in Note 3, New Madrid Power Outage; thus the effective portion of such derivatives was adjusted to fair value through accumulated other comprehensive income through January 29, 2009, with the ineffective portion reported through earnings. We entered into natural gas swaps during the fourth quarter of 2009 which were also designated as cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2009, the pre-tax amount of the effective portion of cash flow hedges for our fixed-price aluminum hedges and our natural gas hedges recorded in AOCI was \$312.3 million. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting or have not been designated for hedge accounting treatment are adjusted to fair value through earnings in gains (losses) on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2009, all derivatives were held for purposes other than trading.

Merrill Lynch is the counterparty for a substantial portion of our derivatives. All swap arrangements with Merrill Lynch are part of a master arrangement which is subject to the same guarantee and security provisions as the senior secured credit facilities. The master arrangement does not require us to post additional collateral, or cash margin. We present the fair values of derivatives where Merrill Lynch is the counterparty in a net position on the consolidated balance sheet as a result of our master netting agreement. The following is a gross presentation of the derivative balances as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008 \$	December 31, 2009 \$
Current derivative assets	111,317	97,382
Current derivative liabilities	(29,600)	(28,627)
Current derivative assets, net	81,717	68,755
Long-term derivative assets	290,877	113,026

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Long-term derivative liabilities	(35,061)	(17,517)
Long-term derivative asset, net	255,816	95,509

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a gross presentation of the derivative balances segregated by type of contract and between derivatives that are designated and qualify for hedge accounting and those that are not:

	As of December 31, 2008				As of December 31, 2009			
	Hedges that qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	401,909						202,726	(6,124)
Aluminum swaps variable-price			285	(9,785)			6,898	(85)
Interest rate swaps				(21,472)				(13,312)
Natural gas swaps				(33,404)	784	(3,608)		(23,015)
Total	401,909		285	(64,661)	784	(3,608)	209,624	(42,536)

The following table presents the carrying values, which were recorded at fair value, of our derivative instruments outstanding (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	401,909	196,602
Aluminum swaps variable-price	(9,500)	6,813
Interest rate swaps	(21,472)	(13,312)
Natural gas swaps	(33,404)	(25,839)
Total	337,533	164,264

We recorded (gains) losses for the change in the fair value of derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment or have not been designated for hedge accounting treatment, as well as the ineffectiveness of derivatives that do qualify for hedge accounting treatment as follows (in thousands):

	Derivatives qualified as hedges		Derivatives not qualified as hedges	
	Amount reclassified from AOCI	Hedge ineffectiveness	Change in fair value	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 through May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)			56,467	56,467
Period from May 18, 2007 through December 31, 2007 (Successor)			(12,497)	(12,497)
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	24,205	(13,365)	59,098	69,938
Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)	(172,248)	(37)	60,512	(111,773)

We expect to reclassify a gain of \$86.1 million from AOCI into earnings from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010, comprising an \$86.9 million gain related to de-designated fixed price aluminum swaps, and a \$0.8 million loss related to natural gas swaps.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****De-designated cash flow hedges***Fixed-price aluminum sale swaps*

In 2007 and 2008, we implemented a hedging strategy designed to reduce commodity price risk and protect operating cash flows in the primary aluminum products segment through the use of fixed-price aluminum sale swaps. As a result of the New Madrid power outage during the week of January 26, 2009, and in anticipation of fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps described below, we discontinued hedge accounting for all of our remaining fixed-price aluminum sale swaps on January 29, 2009. During first quarter 2009, we entered into fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps to lock in a portion of the favorable market position of our fixed-price aluminum sale swaps. The average margin per pound locked in was \$0.40 at December 31, 2009. To the extent we have entered into fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps, the fixed-price aluminum sale swaps are no longer hedging our exposure to price risk.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we reclassified \$172.2 million of hedge gains from AOCI to earnings, including \$77.8 million reclassified into earnings because it was probable that the original forecasted transactions would not occur. For the year ended December 31, 2008, we reclassified \$24.2 million of hedge losses from AOCI into earnings, including \$5.2 million of losses reclassified into earnings because it was probable that the original forecasted transactions would not occur.

In March 2009, we entered into a hedge settlement agreement with Merrill Lynch. As amended in April 2009, the agreement provides a mechanism for us to monetize up to \$400.0 million of the favorable net position of our long-term derivatives to fund debt repurchases. The agreement states that Merrill Lynch will only settle fixed-price aluminum sale swaps that are offset by fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps. We settled offsetting fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps and sale swaps to fund our debt repurchases during the year ended December 31, 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2009, we received \$120.8 million in proceeds from the hedge settlement agreement. In January 2010 we realized \$58.7 million of cash proceeds under the hedge settlement agreement.

As of December 31, 2009, we had outstanding fixed-price aluminum sales swaps as follows:

Year	Average hedged price per pound \$	Pounds hedged annually (in thousands)
2010	1.06	290,541
2011	1.20	270,278
		560,819

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments***Fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps*

As previously discussed, during the year ended December 31, 2009, we entered into fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps to offset a portion of our existing fixed-price aluminum sale swaps. The following table summarizes fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps as of December 31, 2009:

Year	Average hedged price per pound \$	Pounds hedged annually (in thousands)
2010	0.70	245,264
2011	0.76	229,545
		474,809

Variable-price aluminum swaps

We also enter into forward contracts with our customers to sell aluminum in the future at fixed prices in the normal course of business. Because these contracts expose us to aluminum market price fluctuations, we economically hedge this risk by entering into variable-price aluminum swap contracts with various brokers, typically for terms not greater than one year.

These swap contracts are not designated as hedging instruments; therefore, any gains or losses related to the change in fair value of these contracts were recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations. We recorded a gain of \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The following table summarizes our variable-price aluminum purchase swaps as of December 31, 2009:

Year	Average hedged price per pound \$	Pounds hedged annually (in thousands)
2010	0.86	35,234
2011	0.90	1,130
		36,364

We sold 44.7 million pounds of aluminum that were hedged with variable-priced aluminum swaps in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Interest rate swaps

We have floating-rate debt, which is subject to variations in interest rates. We have entered into an interest rate swap agreement to limit our exposure to floating interest rates for the periods through November 15, 2011 with a notional amount of \$500.0 million, which such notional amount declines in increments over time beginning in May 2009 at a 4.98% fixed interest rate. At December 31, 2009 the outstanding notional amount of the interest rate swaps was \$250.0 million.

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The interest rate swap agreement was not designated as a hedging instrument. Accordingly, any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts were recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Natural gas swaps*

We purchase natural gas to meet our production requirements. These purchases expose us to the risk of fluctuating natural gas prices. To offset changes in the Henry Hub Index Price of natural gas, we enter into financial swaps, by purchasing the fixed forward price for the Henry Hub Index and simultaneously entering into an agreement to sell the actual Henry Hub Index Price.

The following table summarizes our fixed-price natural gas swap contracts per year at December 31, 2009:

Year	Average price per million BTU \$	Notional amount million BTU s
2010	7.30	8,012
2011	7.28	8,048
2012	7.46	8,092

As previously noted, all natural gas swaps entered into during the fourth quarter of 2009 were designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes. Therefore, any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the natural gas swap contracts were recorded in AOCI and any ineffective portions were recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, we did not designate our natural gas swaps as hedges for accounting purposes. Accordingly, any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of these contracts were recorded in (gain) loss on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations.

20. RECLAMATION, LAND AND ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS**Reclamation obligation**

NBL has a reclamation obligation to rehabilitate land disturbed by St. Ann's bauxite mining operations. The process to rehabilitate land as needed to render such land suitable for post-mining use (i.e., use for agricultural or housing purposes) must be in compliance with the GOJ's regulations and includes filling the open mining pits and planting vegetation. GOJ regulations require the reclamation process to be completed within a certain period from the date a mining pit is mined-out, generally three years. Liabilities for reclamation are accrued as lands are disturbed and are based on the approximate acreage to be rehabilitated and the average historical cost per acre to rehabilitate lands. At December 31, 2009, the current and long-term portions of the reclamation obligation of \$1.7 million and \$7.2 million are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The following is a reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of the reclamation obligation at St. Ann (in thousands):

	Successor Period from August 31, 2009 to December 31, 2009 \$
Liability assumed in connection with the Joint Venture Transaction	8,501
Additional liabilities incurred and accretion	966
Liabilities settled	(525)

Balance, end of period

8,942

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Land obligation**

In cases where land to be mined is privately owned, St. Ann offers to purchase the residents' homes for cash, relocate the residents to another area, or a combination of these two options. These costs are recorded as liabilities as incurred. At December 31, 2009 the current and long-term portions of the land obligation of \$2.6 million and \$5.1 million are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Asset retirement obligations

Our asset retirement obligations (ARO) consist of costs related to the disposal of certain spent pot liners associated with the New Madrid smelter, as well as costs associated with the future closure and post-closure care of red mud lakes at the Gramercy facility, where Gramercy disposes of red mud wastes from its refining process. We believe the AROs recorded represent reasonable estimates of these future costs. However, given the relatively long time until closure of these assets, such estimates are subject to change due to a number of factors, including changes in regulatory requirements and costs of labor and materials. In addition, we may have other obligations that may arise in the event of a facility closure.

The current portion of the liability of \$2.2 million and \$1.6 million at December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively, relates to the disposal of spent pot-liners at New Madrid and is recorded in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The remaining non-current portion of \$6.6 million and \$11.8 million at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009, respectively, is included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Asset retirement obligations were estimated at fair value using a discounted cash flow approach using a credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate.

The following is a reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of the asset retirement obligations (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Successor Year ended December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of period	8,802	8,795
Additional liabilities incurred	1,558	1,453
Liabilities assumed in connection with the Joint Venture Transaction		4,777
Liabilities settled	(2,161)	(2,857)
Accretion expense	596	1,274
Balance, end of period	8,795	13,442

ARO balances reported for 2009 in the above reconciliation have been adjusted in connection with the asset disposals and additions related to the power outage at our New Madrid smelter.

At December 31, 2009, we had \$6.2 million of restricted cash in an escrow account as security for the payment of red mud lake closure obligations that would arise under state environmental laws upon the termination of operations at the Gramercy facility. This amount is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

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The ongoing operations at the Gramercy facility generate hazardous materials that are disposed of according to long-standing environmental permits. We have not recorded an ARO for removing such

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

material that may remain throughout the production process up until closure of the Gramercy facility as we do not currently believe there is a reasonable basis for estimating the liability. Our ability to form a reasonable estimate is impeded as we cannot predict the amount of hazardous materials that will be remaining at the time of such a closure, due to the fact that we are continuously removing and disposing these materials as they are generated.

21. NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

Through St. Ann, we hold a 49% partnership interest in Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners (NJBP), in which the GOJ holds a 51% interest. NJBP mines bauxite, approximately 60% of which is sold to Gramercy, with the balance sold to third parties.

St. Ann is a party to several agreements (collectively the Mining Agreements) with the GOJ. St. Ann and the GOJ have equal voting rights in NJBP s executive committee. St. Ann manages the mining operations under a management agreement. St. Ann receives bauxite from NJBP at NJBP s cost and pays the GOJ a return on its investment in NJBP through fees paid by NBL pursuant to an establishment agreement that defines the negotiated fiscal structure. St. Ann has a special mining lease with the GOJ for the supply of bauxite. The lease ensures access to sufficient reserves to allow St. Ann to ship annually 4.5 million dry metric tonnes (DMT) of bauxite from mining operations in a specified concession area through September 30, 2030. In return for these rights, St. Ann is required to pay fees called for in the establishment agreement consisting of:

Dedication fee Base dedication fee of \$0.6 million per year is tied to a total land base of 13,820 acres. The sum actually paid will vary with the current total of bauxite lands owned by the GOJ which is being used by NJBP expressed as a proportion of the total land base.

Depletion fee A base depletion fee of \$0.2 million is paid on a base shipment of 4,000,000 DMT per annum. Variations in amounts paid will be proportional to changes in shipments.

Asset usage fee St. Ann also pays the GOJ 10% annually in respect of the GOJ s 51% share of the mining assets. For the period ended December 31, 2009, we had an accrual of \$1.7 million recorded.

Production levy A production levy determined using the average realized price of primary aluminum as determined by regulation of the GOJ, is applied to all bauxite shipped from Jamaica other than sales to the GOJ and its agencies.

Royalty Royalties are payable to any person for the mining of bauxite at a rate of US \$1.50 per dry metric tonnes of monohydrate bauxite shipped and US \$2.00 per dry metric tonnes of trihydrate bauxite shipped, provided that during any period when the production levy is payable the royalty shall be at a rate of US \$0.50 per dry metric tonnes.

On December 31, 2009, NBL arrived at an agreement with the GOJ to amend the Establishment Agreement. This amendment sets the fiscal regime structure of the Establishment Agreement from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2014. The amendment provides for a commitment by NBL to make certain expenditures for haulroad development, maintenance, dredging, land purchases, contract mining, training and other general capital expenditures from 2009 through 2014. If we do not meet our commitment to the GOJ regarding these expenditures, we would owe to the GOJ a penalty that could be material to our financial statements. We believe there is a remote probability that we will not meet the commitment.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

We have determined that NJBP is a variable interest entity under U.S. GAAP, and St. Ann is NJBP's primary beneficiary. Therefore, we consolidate NJBP into our consolidated financial statements beginning with the date of the Joint Venture Transaction. Due to the consolidation of NJBP, we reflect the following amounts in our balance sheet (in thousands):

	Successor December 31, 2009 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	117
Accounts receivable	12,393
Inventories, consisting of maintenance supplies, inventory and fuel	11,813
Property, plant and equipment	36,911
Other assets	2,305
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(43,621)
Environmental, land and reclamation liabilities	(8,152)
Net assets	11,766
Noncontrolling interest (at 51%)	6,000

The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating NJBP do not represent additional claims on our general assets. NJBP's creditors have claims only on the specific assets of NJBP and St. Ann. Similarly, the assets of NJBP we consolidate do not represent additional assets available to satisfy claims against our general assets.

St. Ann receives bauxite from NJBP at cost, excluding the mining lease fees described above; therefore, NJBP operates at breakeven. Further, all returns to the GOJ are provided through the payments from St. Ann under the various fees, levies, and royalties described above. In these circumstances, no portion of NJBP's net income (loss) or consolidated comprehensive income (loss) is allocated to the noncontrolling interest. We do not expect the balance of the non-controlling interest to change from period-to-period unless there is an adjustment to the fair value of inventory or property, plant and equipment, as may occur in a LCM or asset impairment scenario.

22. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). We incorporate assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and utilize market data to the maximum extent possible. Our fair value measurements incorporate nonperformance risk (i.e., the risk that an obligation will not be fulfilled). In measuring fair value, we reflect the impact of our own credit risk on our liabilities, as well as any collateral. We also consider the credit standing of our counterparties in measuring the fair value of our assets.

We use any of three valuation techniques to measure fair value: the market approach, the income approach, and the cost approach. We determine the appropriate valuation technique based on the nature of the asset or liability being measured and the reliability of the inputs used in arriving at fair value.

The inputs used in applying valuation techniques include assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (i.e., assumptions about risk). Inputs may be observable or unobservable. We use observable inputs in our valuation techniques, and classify those inputs in accordance with the fair value

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

hierarchy established by applicable accounting guidance, which prioritizes those inputs. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

Level 1 inputs Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have access as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value measurements that may be subject to Level 1 inputs include exchange-traded derivatives or listed equities.

Level 2 inputs Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. A Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Fair value measurements that may fall into Level 2 could include financial instruments with observable inputs such as interest rates or yield curves.

Level 3 inputs Unobservable inputs that reflect our own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Fair value measurements that may be classified as Level 3 could, for example, be determined from our internally developed model that results in our best estimate of fair value. Fair value measurements that may fall into Level 3 could include certain structured derivatives or financial products that are specifically tailored to a customer's needs.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest enumerated level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Valuations on a recurring basis

The table below sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy of our assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash equivalents	154,902			154,902
Derivative assets		209,689		209,689
Derivative liabilities		(46,144)		(46,144)
Pension and OPEB plan assets	229,739	5,021		234,760
Total	384,641	168,566		553,207

Cash equivalents are invested in U.S. treasury securities, short-term treasury bills and commercial paper. These instruments are valued based upon unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets and are classified within Level 1.

Fair values of all derivative instruments are classified as Level 2. Those fair values are primarily measured using industry standard models that incorporate inputs including: quoted forward prices for commodities, interest rates, and current market prices for those assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the inputs are observable throughout the full term of the instrument. The counterparty of our derivative trades is Merrill Lynch, with the exception of a small portion of our variable price aluminum swaps.

Pension plan assets were valued based upon the fair market value of the underlying investments. Almost all of the plan assets are invested in debt and equity securities traded in active markets, and are classified within Level 1. The investments classified within Level 2 are valued based on observable inputs other than quoted prices.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In Note 13, Long-Term Debt, we disclose the fair values of our debt instruments. Those fair values are classified as Level 2 within the hierarchy. While the senior floating rates notes due 2014 and 2015 have quoted market prices, we do not believe transactions on those instruments occur in sufficient enough frequency or volume to warrant a Level 1 classification. Further, the fair values of the term B loan and revolving credit facility are based on interest rates available at each balance sheet date, resulting in a Level 2 classification as well.

Valuations on a non-recurring basis

Fair value of goodwill, trade names and investment in affiliates (prior to the Joint Venture Transaction) are classified as Level 3 within the hierarchy, as their fair values are measured using management's assumptions about future profitability and cash flows. Such assumptions include a combination of discounted cash flow and market-based valuations. Discounted cash flow valuations require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflects the best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. Key assumptions used to determine discounted cash flow valuations at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2009 include: (a) cash flow periods ranging from five to seven years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%; and (c) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging from 12.5% to 13.8% for intangibles and to 19.0% for investment in affiliates.

The accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction involved a number of individual measurements based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, therefore, represent a Level 3 measurement.

Fair value of consideration:

Fair value of 50% equity interest. The fair values of our existing 50% interests in Gramercy and St. Ann were based on discounted cash flow projections. These projections require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflected the best estimates of a hypothetical market participant at August 31, 2009. Key assumptions include: (a) cash flow periods of five years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%; and (c) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging from 17.0% to 20.0%. Revenues included in the discounted cash flow projections were based on forecasted aluminum prices (on which alumina prices are based) per the LME and per aluminum analysts' estimates, while forecasted volumes were based on our projected alumina needs and estimated third party customer demand. Expenses were based primarily on historical experience adjusted for inflation and production volume projections.

Noncontrolling interest. The value of GOJ's noncontrolling interest in NJBP was calculated as 51% of the net fair value of NJBP's assets and liabilities.

Fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances were recorded at their carrying values, which approximate fair value.

Inventories were valued at their net realizable value. Except for supplies inventory, the fair value of acquired inventory was a function of the inventories stage of production, with separate values established for finished goods, work-in-process, and raw materials. Key inputs included ultimate selling price, costs to complete in-process material, and disposal or selling costs,

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along with an estimate of the profit margin on the sales effort.

Property, plant and equipment were valued using a market approach where we were able to identify comparable sales of real estate and used machinery and equipment. Where comparable sales of used machinery and equipment were not available, we estimated fair value based on the

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

replacement cost of new plant and equipment, less depreciation and decreases in value due to physical depreciation, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. Whether valuations were based on comparable sales or depreciated replacement cost, we considered the highest and best use for the assets being valued, which was determined to be their current use in the production of alumina or the mining of bauxite.

Intangible assets consist of contractual and non-contractual customer relationships. Valuations for these assets were based on discounted cash flow projections. These valuations require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflected the best estimates of a hypothetical market participant at August 31, 2009. Key assumptions include: (a) cash flow periods over the estimated contract lives based on customer retention rates, and (b) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging 20.0% to 23.0%.

Asset retirement obligations and reclamation liabilities were valued at fair value using a discounted cash flow approach with credit-adjusted risk free rates ranging from 7.0% to 10.0%.

The fair values of the pension benefit obligations were actuarially determined using the Projected Unit Credit method with discount rates ranging from 5.3% to 5.7% for Gramercy and 16.0% for St. Ann. Pension plan assets were valued based on the fair market value of the underlying investments. Net pension asset and liabilities were calculated as the excess or deficiency of plan assets compared to benefit obligation.

23. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Labor commitments

We are a party to six collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times. Agreements with two unions at St. Ann expire in May and December 2010, respectively. We are in the process of formalizing recognition of a third union at St. Ann. Our agreement with the union at Gramercy expires in September 2010. All other collective bargaining agreements expire within the next five years. During 2009, we received a claim from the United and Allied Workers Union (UAWU) in Jamaica which alleges that we failed to properly negotiate with the union in advance of declaring approximately 150 UAWU members redundant. We are contesting the claim vigorously and believe that our position will prevail. As such, we have not recorded a liability related to this allegation.

Legal contingencies

We are a party to legal proceedings incidental to our business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Environmental matters

In addition to our asset retirement obligations discussed in Note 20, Reclamation, Land and Asset Retirement Obligations, we have identified certain environmental conditions requiring remedial action or ongoing monitoring at the Gramercy refinery. As of December 31, 2009, we recorded undiscounted liabilities of \$1.3 million and \$3.0 million in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, for remediation of Gramercy's known environmental conditions. Approximately two-thirds of the recorded liability represents clean-up costs expected to be incurred during the next five years. The remainder represent monitoring costs which will be incurred ratably over a thirty year period. Because the remediation and subsequent monitoring related to these environmental conditions occurs over an extended period of time, these estimates are subject to

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

change based on cost. At the date of the joint venture transaction, \$1.2 million was remaining in escrow from the previous owner to reimburse Gramercy for expenses to be incurred in the performance of the environmental remediation. This restricted cash has been completely utilized for remediation activities as of December 31, 2009. No other responsible parties are involved in any ongoing environmental remediation activities.

We cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted or amended in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be interpreted or enforced or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with such laws or regulations. Such future requirements may result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Guarantees

In connection with the disposal of a former subsidiary, American Racing Equipment of Kentucky, Inc (ARE), we guaranteed certain outstanding leases for the automotive wheel facilities located in Rancho Dominguez, Mexico. The leases have various expiration dates that extend through December 2011. As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 the remaining maximum future payments under these lease obligations totaled approximately \$2.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. We concluded that it is not probable that we will be required to make payments pursuant to these guarantees and have not recorded a liability for these guarantees. Further, in accordance with its contractual obligation to us, ARE s purchaser has indemnified us for all losses associated with the guarantees.

24. INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATES

Through August 31, 2009, we held a 50% interest in Gramercy and in St. Ann. On August 31, 2009, we became sole owner of Gramercy and St. Ann. See Note 2, Joint Venture Transaction, for further information regarding the Joint Venture Transaction.

Summarized financial information for the joint ventures (as recorded in their respective consolidated financial statements, at full value, excluding the amortization of the excess carrying values of our investments over the underlying equity in net assets of the affiliates), is presented as of August 31, 2009, prior to the Joint Venture Transaction. The results of operations of Gramercy and St. Ann have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the Joint Venture Transaction date.

Summarized balance sheet information is as follows (in thousands):

	Successor December 31, 2008 \$
Current assets	173,661
Non-current assets	110,933
Total assets	284,594
Current liabilities	89,736
Non-current liabilities	17,558
Total liabilities	107,294
Equity	177,300
Total liabilities and equity	284,594

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Summarized statements of operations information is as follows (in thousands):

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 16, 2007 \$	Period from May 17, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Period from January 1 through August 31, 2009 \$
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	181,854	296,458	539,375	208,135
Gross profit (loss)	16,435	27,157	25,258	5,482
Net income (loss)	13,960	24,109	30,380	9,923

- (1) Net sales include sales to related parties, which include alumina sales to us and our joint venture partner, and bauxite sales from St. Ann to Gramercy (in thousands):

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 16, 2007 \$	Period from May 17, 2007 to December 31, 2007 \$	Year ended December 31, 2008 \$	Period from January 1 through August 31, 2009 \$
St. Ann to Gramercy	21,151	33,165	54,262	29,057
St. Ann to third parties	24,290	34,419	61,028	19,987
Gramercy to us and our joint venture partner	103,752	174,482	325,932	112,149
Gramercy to third parties	32,661	54,392	98,153	46,942
	181,854	296,458	539,375	208,135

Impairment

Beginning in fourth quarter 2008 and continuing through second quarter 2009, the cost of alumina purchased from the Gramercy refinery exceeded the spot prices of alumina available from other sources. Because of the reduced need for alumina caused by the smelter power outage and depressed market conditions, during first quarter 2009 Gramercy reduced its annual production rate of smelter grade alumina from approximately 1.0 million metric tonnes to approximately 0.5 million metric tonnes and implemented other cost saving activities.

These production changes led us to evaluate our investment in the joint ventures for impairment in first quarter 2009, which resulted in a \$45.3 million write down (\$39.3 million for St. Ann and \$6.0 million for Gramercy). In second quarter 2009, we recorded a \$35.0 million impairment charge related to our equity-method investment in St. Ann. This impairment reflects second quarter 2009 revisions to our assumptions about St. Ann's future profitability and cash flows. Each impairment expense is recorded within equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates in the consolidated statements of operations.

Our analyses included assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of the joint ventures, which we believe to reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. The estimates were based on information that was known or knowable at the date of the valuations, and it is at least reasonably possible that the assumptions employed by us will be materially different from the actual amounts or results.

Carrying value compared to underlying equity

The excess of the carrying values of our share of the investments over the amounts of underlying equity in net assets totaled \$117.0 million at December 31, 2008. This excess was attributed to long-lived assets such as

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

plant and equipment at Gramercy and mining rights at St. Ann. At August 31, 2009 the excess was eliminated through business combination accounting, as identifiable assets and liabilities were recorded at fair value.

Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, the excess was amortized on a straight-line basis for each affiliate as part of recording our share of each joint venture's earnings or losses. Amortization expense recorded in equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates is as follows (in thousands):

Year-to-date	\$
Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)	2,445
Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)	4,680
Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)	7,488
Period from January 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009 (Successor)	4,279

25. BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

In connection with the Joint Venture Transaction, we re-evaluated our segment structure and determined it was appropriate to exclude corporate expenses from our reportable segments. As such, corporate expenses are unallocated. During first quarter 2010, in connection with continued integration activities of our alumina refinery in Gramercy and our bauxite mining operations in St. Ann, we changed the composition of our reportable segments. Those integration activities included a re-evaluation of the financial information provided to our Chief Operating Decision Maker, as that term is defined in U.S. GAAP. We previously reported three segments: upstream, downstream, and corporate. We have now identified five reportable segments, with the components previously comprising upstream now representing three segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. The downstream segment will be referred to as the flat rolled products segment. The corporate segment is unchanged. All reported segment results have been adjusted to reflect the new structure.

During third quarter 2010, as we continued to formalize our internal reporting practices, we revised our segment performance measure to be segment profit rather than the previously reported U.S. GAAP-basis segment operating income. Segment profit (in which certain items, primarily non-recurring costs or non-cash expenses, are not allocated to the segments and in which certain items, primarily the income statement effects of current period cash settlements of hedges, are allocated to the segments) is a measure used by management as a basis for resource allocation. We have retrospectively adjusted our segment results for 2007, 2008 and 2009 to conform to the updated segment performance measure.

The segment changes discussed above had no impact on our historical consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our bauxite segment mines and produces the bauxite used for alumina production at our Gramercy refinery, and the remaining bauxite not taken by the refinery is sold to a third party. Our alumina refining segment chemically refines and converts bauxite into alumina, which is the principal raw material used in the production of primary aluminum products. The Gramercy refinery is the source for the vast majority of our New Madrid smelter's alumina requirements. The remaining alumina production at the Gramercy refinery that is not taken by New Madrid is in the form of smelter grade alumina and alumina hydrate, or chemical grade alumina, and is sold to third parties. The primary aluminum products segment produces value-added aluminum products in several forms: of billet, used mainly for building construction, architectural and transportation applications; rod, used mainly for electrical applications and steel deoxidation; value-added sow, used mainly for aerospace; and foundry, used mainly for transportation. In addition to these value-added products, we produce commodity grade sow, the majority of which is used in our rolling mills. Our flat rolled products segment has rolling mill facilities whose major foil products are: finstock, used mainly for the air conditioning, ventilation and heating industry, and container stock, used mainly for food packaging, pie pans and convenience food containers.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1, Accounting Policies.

Major Customer Information

For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, there were no major customers from who over 7% of consolidated revenue was derived. No single customer accounted for more than 8% of net sales of primary aluminum products and 13% of net sales of flat rolled products for the last three years.

Geographic Region Information

Substantially all of our sales are within the United States. All long-lived assets are located in the United States except those assets of our St. Ann bauxite mine comprising \$52.9 million, which are located in Jamaica.

Summary of Business by Segment

The following is our operating segment information for the periods from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 and from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 and asset balances as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)				
	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Total \$
Sales:					
External customers	275,157	252,509			527,666
Intersegment	16,932			(16,932)	
	292,089	252,509		(16,932)	527,666
Segment profit (loss)	120,604	20,115	(4,801)	1,302	137,220
Depreciation and amortization	21,407	8,111	119		29,637
Capital expenditures	3,330	2,383	55		5,768

	Period from January 1, 2007 to May 17, 2007 (Predecessor)				
	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Total \$
Segment profit (loss)	120,604	20,115	(4,801)	1,302	137,220
Depreciation and amortization, net of insurance proceeds	(21,407)	(8,111)	(119)		(29,637)
Joint Venture EBITDA	(10,322)				(10,322)
LIFO/LCM	(5,301)	(2,098)		(198)	(7,597)
Loss on disposal of assets	(133)				(133)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(209)		(10)		(219)
Purchase accounting adjustment	(192)	(2,864)			(3,056)
Incremental stand-alone costs	1,485	1,215			2,700

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Other, net	(123)	(106)	(2,382)		(2,611)
Operating income (loss)	84,402	8,151	(7,312)	1,104	86,345
Interest expense, net					6,235
Loss on hedging activities, net					56,467
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates					(4,269)
Income before income taxes					27,912

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)				
	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Total \$
Sales:					
External customers	423,742	443,648			867,390
Intersegment	21,468			(21,468)	
	445,210	443,648		(21,468)	867,390
Segment profit (loss)	146,527	24,234	(6,136)	(2,494)	162,131
Depreciation and amortization	52,548	17,021	140		69,709
Capital expenditures	31,517	4,564	91		36,172

	Period from May 18, 2007 to December 31, 2007 (Successor)				
	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Total \$
Segment profit (loss)	146,527	24,234	(6,136)	(2,494)	162,131
Depreciation and amortization, net of insurance proceeds	(52,548)	(17,021)	(140)		(69,709)
Joint Venture EBITDA	(16,556)				(16,656)
LIFO/LCM	6,273	299		(755)	5,817
Loss on disposal of assets	(224)	(289)	(19)		(532)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(1,359)	(605)	(6,575)		(8,539)
Purchase Accounting Adjustment	(2,762)	(1,159)			(3,921)
Consulting and sponsor fees			(6,948)		(6,948)
Other, net	(133)	(610)	(225)		(968)
Operating income (loss)	79,118	4,849	(20,043)	(3,249)	60,675
Interest expense, net					65,043
Gain on hedging activities, net					(12,497)
Equity in net income of investments in affiliates					(7,375)
Loss on debt repurchase					2,200
Income before income taxes					13,304

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Year ended December 31, 2008 (Successor)				
	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales:					
External customers	660,754	605,673			1,266,427
Intersegment	97,831			(97,831)	
	758,585	605,673		(97,831)	1,266,427
Segment profit (loss)	222,655	28,544	(15,923)	7,424	242,700
Depreciation and amortization	72,009	26,099	192		98,300
Capital expenditures	42,340	8,787	526		51,653
Segment profit (loss)	222,655	28,544	(15,923)	7,424	242,700
Depreciation and amortization	(72,009)	(26,099)	(192)		(98,300)
Joint Venture EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	(21,259)				(21,259)
LIFO/LCM	(12,114)	(5,519)		(7,424)	(25,057)
Loss on asset disposal	(5,026)	(3,534)			(8,560)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(4,117)	(488)	(5,179)		(9,784)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions	5,331	3,844			9,175
Impairment on goodwill and intangible assets		(25,500)			(25,500)
Restructuring, relocation and severance	(3,978)	(3,821)	(463)		(8,262)
Consulting and sponsor fees			(10,216)		(10,216)
Other, net ⁽²⁾	(102)	(1,420)	1,005		(517)
Operating income (loss)	109,381	(33,993)	(30,968)		44,420
Interest expense, net					87,952
Gain on hedging activities, net					69,938
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates					(7,702)
Gain on debt repurchase					1,202
Gain on business combination					
Income before income taxes					(106,970)

(1) Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction at August 31, 2009 our reported income includes 50% of the net income of Gramercy and St. Ann, based on transfer prices that are generally in excess of the actual costs incurred by the joint venture operations. To reflect the underlying economics of the vertically integrated upstream business, this adjustment reflects depreciation and amortization, interest and tax components of equity.

(2) Other includes the net effect of removing the impacts of other immaterial non-recurring items.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Sales:							
External customers ⁽¹⁾	14,605	56,542	290,369	408,395			769,911
Intersegment	20,029	27,684	49,948			(97,661)	
	34,634	84,226	340,317	408,395		(97,661)	769,911
Segment profit (loss)	12,325	(2,345)	4,877	35,105	(28,445)	(1,958)	19,559
Depreciation and amortization	4,622	6,130	59,196	23,050	407		93,405
Capital expenditures	1,598	1,887	37,680	3,711	1,779		46,655

	Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Segment profit (loss)	12,325	(2,345)	4,877	35,105	(28,445)	(1,958)	19,559
Depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾	(4,622)	(6,130)	(52,408)	(23,050)	(407)		(86,617)
Joint Venture EBITDA ⁽³⁾			(10,397)				(10,397)
LIFO/LCM			6,514	8,942		1,958	17,414
Loss on asset disposal			(4,039)	(3,257)	(2)		(7,298)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(221)	(84)	(4,385)	(3,691)	(2,362)		(10,743)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions			10,107	13,178			23,285
Power outage			30,568				30,568
Impairment on goodwill and intangible assets				(108,006)			(108,006)
Restructuring, relocation and severance		(823)	(413)	(730)	(814)		(2,780)
Consulting and sponsor fees					(5,782)		(5,782)
Other, net ⁽⁴⁾	(8,626)	(254)	(4,162)	(1,209)	4,981		(9,270)
Operating income (loss)	(1,144)	(9,636)	(23,738)	(82,718)	(32,831)		(150,067)
Interest expense, net							53,561
Gain on hedging activities, net							(111,773)
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates							79,654
Gain on debt repurchase							(211,188)
Gain on business combination							(120,276)
Income before income taxes							159,955

(1) Sales whose country of origin was outside of the United States represented less than 5% of the consolidated sales in 2009.

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- (2) Depreciation and amortization for the primary aluminum products segment is presented net of insurance proceeds for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

- (3) Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction at August 31, 2009 our reported income includes 50% of the net income of Gramercy and St. Ann, based on transfer prices that are generally in excess of the actual costs incurred by the joint venture operations. To reflect the underlying economics of the vertically integrated upstream business, this adjustment reflects depreciation and amortization, interest and tax components of equity.
- (4) Other includes the net effect of (i) removing the impacts of any allowable purchase accounting adjustments, most significantly inventory obsolescence and LCM type reserves and (ii) removing the impacts of other immaterial non-recurring items.

	December 31, 2008	Successor December 31, 2009
	\$	\$
Segment assets:		
Bauxite		125,168
Alumina refining		237,886
Primary aluminum products	808,898	612,099
Flat rolled products	505,086	382,601
Corporate	624,766	373,645
Eliminations	(2,579)	(33,811)
 Total assets	 1,936,171	 1,697,588

26. SUBSIDIARY ISSUER OF GUARANTEED NOTES

As discussed in Note 13, Long-term debt, the AcquisitionCo Notes are senior unsecured obligations of Noranda AcquisitionCo, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by the parent company, Noranda HoldCo, and by the existing and future wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that guarantee the senior secured credit facilities. Prior to February 2009, there were no subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that were not guarantors of the AcquisitionCo Notes.

In February 2009, we formed NHB, a 100%-owned subsidiary of Noranda AcquisitionCo for the purpose of acquiring outstanding HoldCo Notes, which are not guaranteed. NHB is not a guarantor of the senior secured credit facilities, and is therefore not a guarantor of the AcquisitionCo Notes. Through the Joint Venture Transaction, we acquired St. Ann, which is not a guarantor of the AcquisitionCo Notes, as St. Ann is a foreign subsidiary.

The following consolidating financial statements present separately the financial condition and results of operations and cash flows (condensed) for Noranda HoldCo (as parent guarantor), Noranda AcquisitionCo (as the issuer), the subsidiary guarantors, the subsidiary non-guarantors (NHB and St. Ann) and eliminations. These consolidating financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X Rule 3-10 Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidating financial statements are consistent with those elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements. Intercompany transactions have been presented gross in the following consolidating financial statements; however these transactions eliminate in consolidation.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Balance Sheet**

As of December 31, 2009 (Successor)

(in thousands)

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	21,444	140,520	4,266	1,006		167,236
Accounts receivable, net			82,787	3,462		86,249
Interest due from affiliates		5,909		11,763	(17,672)	
Inventories			155,665	26,691		182,356
Derivative assets, net			68,036			68,036
Taxes receivable			1,053	(323)		730
Prepaid expenses	169		24,414	11,834	1	36,418
Other current assets		2,000	1,991	9,811	6	13,808
Total current assets	21,613	148,429	338,212	64,244	(17,665)	554,833
Investments in affiliates	278,770	1,291,423		105,740	(1,675,933)	
Advances due from affiliates		2,941	267,202	5,216	(275,359)	
Property, plant and equipment, net			692,621	52,877		745,498
Goodwill			137,570			137,570
Other intangible assets, net			79,047			79,047
Long-term derivative assets, net			95,509			95,509
Other assets	550	17,309	57,783	9,489		85,131
Total assets	300,933	1,460,102	1,667,944	237,566	(1,968,957)	1,697,588
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable:						
Trade	33	2,000	64,378	3,501		69,912
Affiliates	1,417		10,347	5,908	(17,672)	
Accrued liabilities			45,713	16,248		61,961
Accrued interest:						
Third parties		167				167
Affiliates						
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,481)	(16,160)	45,377	4,596	(21)	27,311
Current portion of long-term debt		7,500				7,500
Total current liabilities	(5,031)	(6,493)	165,815	30,253	(17,693)	166,851
Long-term debt	221,418	880,569			(157,821)	944,166
Pension and OPEB liabilities			100,130	6,263		106,393
Other long-term liabilities	653	2,394	40,073	12,512		55,632
Advances due to affiliates	2,940	272,417	2		(275,359)	
Deferred tax liabilities	863	32,445	255,074	3,966	38,034	330,382
Common stock subject to redemption	2,000					2,000
Shareholders' equity:						
Common stock	436					436
Capital in excess of par value	16,123	216,606	1,199,712	83,683	(1,500,001)	16,123
Accumulated deficit	(136,172)	(135,539)	(240,594)	44,918	392,264	(75,123)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	197,703	197,703	147,732	49,971	(448,381)	144,728
Total Noranda shareholders' equity	78,090	278,770	1,106,850	178,572	(1,556,118)	86,164

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Noncontrolling interest				6,000		6,000
Total shareholders equity	78,090	278,770	1,106,850	184,572	(1,556,118)	92,164
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	300,933	1,460,102	1,667,944	237,566	(1,968,957)	1,697,588

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Statement of Operations****Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)***(in thousands)*

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo)	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo)	Subsidiary guarantors	Subsidiary non-guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Sales⁽¹⁾			755,306	34,634	(20,029)	769,911
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales			767,011	32,906	(20,029)	779,888
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,153	2,503	67,008	2,887		75,551
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment			108,006			108,006
Excess insurance proceeds			(43,467)			(43,467)
Operating income (loss)	(3,153)	(2,503)	(143,252)	(1,159)		(150,067)
Other (income) expenses						
Interest expense (income), net	18,076	48,233	398	(13,146)		53,561
Gain (loss) on hedging activities, net			(111,773)			(111,773)
Equity in net (income) loss of investments in affiliates			79,654			79,654
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	(116,111)	(95,077)				(211,188)
Gain on business combination			(83,316)	(36,960)		(120,276)
Total other (income) expenses	(98,035)	(46,844)	(115,037)	(50,106)		(310,022)
Income (loss) before income taxes	94,882	44,341	(28,215)	48,947		159,955
Income tax (benefit) expense	33,646	16,722	4,183	4,029		58,580
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	40,139	12,520			(52,659)	
Net income (loss) for the period	101,375	40,139	(32,398)	44,918	(52,659)	101,375

- (1) Eliminations in sales and cost of sales represent intercompany transactions between St. Ann (a non-guarantor) and Gramercy (a guarantor). These amounts were previously reported as a component of the guarantor subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended December 31, 2009 (Successor)***(in thousands)*

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,764)	229,692	37,150	(40,936)	(694)	220,448
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures			(45,057)	(1,598)		(46,655)
Purchase of debt				(40,343)	40,343	
Proceeds from insurance related to capital expenditures			11,495			11,495
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			57			57
Cash acquired in business combination		11,136				11,136
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		11,136	(33,505)	(41,941)	40,343	(23,967)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from issuance of shares	291					291
Repurchase of shares	(90)					(90)
Issuance of shares						
Repayment of long-term debt		(24,500)				(24,500)
Repurchase of debt	(2,673)	(144,840)			(39,649)	(187,162)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility		13,000				13,000
Repayments on revolving credit facility		(15,500)				(15,500)
Intercompany advances	3,049	(3,249)		200		
Capital contribution (to subsidiary) from parent		(83,683)		83,683		
Distribution (to parent from subsidiary)	1,530	(1,530)				
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,107	(260,302)		83,883	(39,649)	(213,961)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,657)	(19,474)	3,645	1,006		(17,480)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24,101	159,994	621			184,716
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	21,444	140,520	4,266	1,006		167,236

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except per share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009 (as adjusted) \$	2010 \$	2009 (as adjusted) \$	2010 \$
Sales	218,559	314,228	540,553	950,642
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	216,190	274,227	564,254	830,126
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18,739	19,927	51,682	92,058
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment			43,000	
Excess insurance proceeds	(14,282)		(43,467)	
	220,647	294,154	615,469	922,184
Operating income (loss)	(2,088)	20,074	(74,916)	28,458
Other (income) expenses:				
Interest expense, net	12,577	7,218	42,551	25,004
Gain on hedging activities, net	(5,747)	(21,758)	(104,073)	(44,040)
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates	1,553		79,654	
Gain on debt repurchase	(28,574)	(3,565)	(193,224)	(953)
Gain on business combination	(120,276)		(120,276)	
Total other (income) expenses	(140,467)	(18,105)	(295,368)	(19,989)
Income before income taxes	138,379	38,179	220,452	48,447
Income tax expense	12,430	12,989	62,350	16,439
Net income for the period	125,949	25,190	158,102	32,008
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.46	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.65
Diluted	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.45	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	43,534	55,280	43,501	49,421
Diluted	43,534	56,299	43,501	50,311

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)****(unaudited)**

	December 31, 2009 \$	September 30, 2010 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (includes \$117 and \$635 related to a consolidated Variable Interest Entity (VIE) at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	167,236	33,022
Accounts receivable, net	85,530	115,166
Inventories (includes \$11,813 and \$10,113 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	182,356	195,907
Derivative assets, net	68,755	
Taxes receivable	730	6,151
Prepaid assets	36,418	12,853
Other current assets	13,808	14,483
Total current assets	554,833	377,582
Property, plant and equipment, net (includes \$36,911 and \$36,188 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	745,498	713,385
Goodwill	137,570	137,570
Other intangible assets, net	79,047	74,531
Long-term derivative assets, net	95,509	
Other assets (includes \$2,305 and \$3,649 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	85,131	86,099
Total assets	1,697,588	1,389,167
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable (includes \$6,208 and \$4,955 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	69,912	79,210
Accrued liabilities (includes \$3,583 and \$6,239 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	61,961	58,726
Accrued interest	167	737
Derivative liabilities, net		28,405
Deferred tax liabilities	27,311	27,406
Current portion of long-term debt	7,500	
Total current liabilities	166,851	194,484
Long-term debt, net	944,166	533,084
Long-term derivative liabilities, net		24,731
Pension and OPEB liabilities	106,393	113,097
Other long-term liabilities (includes \$5,435 and \$5,794 related to a consolidated VIE at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively)	55,632	61,836
Deferred tax liabilities	330,382	302,288
Common stock subject to redemption (200,000 shares at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010)	2,000	2,000
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (25,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding)		
Common stock (200,000,000 shares authorized; \$0.01 par value; 43,752,832 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009; 55,280,232 shares issued and outstanding at	436	551

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September 30, 2010, including 200,000 shares subject to redemption at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010)

Capital in excess of par value	16,123	103,127
Accumulated deficit	(75,123)	(43,115)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	144,728	91,084
Total Noranda shareholders equity	86,164	151,647
Noncontrolling interest	6,000	6,000
Total shareholders equity	92,164	157,647
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	1,697,588	1,389,167

See accompanying notes

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity**

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Common stock \$	Capital in excess of par value \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) \$	Non-controlling interest \$	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2008	434	14,383	(176,497)	198,315		36,635
Net income			101,375			101,375
Components of other comprehensive income (loss):						
Pension adjustment, net of tax of \$6,866				11,164		11,164
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax of \$25,419				45,143		45,143
Reclassification of derivative amounts realized in net income, net of tax benefit of \$62,354				(109,894)		(109,894)
Total comprehensive income						47,788
Noncontrolling interest					6,000	6,000
Repurchase of shares		(90)				(90)
Issuance of shares	2	290	(1)			291
Stock compensation expense		1,540				1,540
Balance, December 31, 2009	436	16,123	(75,123)	144,728	6,000	92,164
Net income			32,008			32,008
Components of other comprehensive loss:						
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax benefit of \$10,493				(14,605)		(14,605)
Reclassification of derivative amounts realized in net income, net of tax benefit of \$20,209				(39,039)		(39,039)
Total comprehensive loss						(21,636)
Repurchase of shares		(16)				(16)
Issuance of shares	115	82,810				82,925
Stock compensation expense		4,210				4,210
Balance September 30, 2010	551	103,127	(43,115)	91,084	6,000	157,647

See accompanying notes

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009 (as adjusted)	2010
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	158,102	32,008
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	66,005	76,080
Non-cash interest	25,086	14,330
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	7,260	3,412
Insurance proceeds applied to capital expenditures	(11,495)	
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	43,000	
Gain on hedging activities, net of cash settlements	(63,100)	(32,268)
Settlements from hedge terminations, net	119,722	164,603
Gain on debt repurchase	(193,224)	(953)
Gain on business combination	(120,276)	
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates	79,654	
Deferred income taxes	78,931	16,438
Stock compensation expense	1,111	4,210
Changes in other assets	(8,380)	(8,722)
Changes in other long-term liabilities and pension	31,966	12,636
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(7,066)	(28,917)
Inventories	18,648	(13,551)
Taxes receivable	(1,050)	(14,146)
Other current assets	18,679	18,152
Accounts payable	13,712	9,297
Accrued liabilities and accrued interest	(26,844)	(2,665)
Cash provided by operating activities	230,441	249,944
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(32,211)	(40,319)
Proceeds from insurance related to capital expenditures	11,495	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7	168
Cash acquired in business combination	11,136	
Cash used in investing activities	(9,573)	(40,151)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net of issuance costs	41	82,925
Repurchase of shares	(90)	(16)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	13,000	
Repayments on revolving credit facility	(14,500)	(215,930)
Repayment of long-term debt	(147,519)	(210,986)

Cash used in financing activities	(149,068)	(344,007)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	71,800	(134,214)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	184,716	167,236
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	256,516	33,022

See accompanying notes

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

Condensed Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements represent the consolidation of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and all companies that we directly or indirectly control (Noranda, the Company, we, us, and our). Noranda HoldCo refers only to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, excluding its subsidiaries. Noranda AcquisitionCo refers only to Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, the wholly owned direct subsidiary of Noranda HoldCo, excluding its subsidiaries.

These unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information. The consolidated financial statements, including these condensed notes, are unaudited and exclude some of the disclosures required in annual consolidated financial statements. Consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2009 was derived from audited consolidated financial statements. In management's opinion, the unaudited consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (including normal recurring accruals) that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position and operating results. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to previously issued consolidated financial statements to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications had no impact on net income or net cash flows.

We are a vertically integrated producer of value-added primary aluminum products and high quality rolled aluminum coils. We have two businesses: our upstream business and downstream business. Our upstream business consists of three reportable segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, and bauxite. These three segments are closely integrated and consist of an aluminum smelter near New Madrid, Missouri, which we refer to as New Madrid, and supporting operations at our bauxite mining operations in St. Ann, Jamaica (Noranda Bauxite Limited, or St. Ann) and our alumina refinery in Gramercy, Louisiana (Noranda Alumina, LLC, or Gramercy). New Madrid has annual production capacity of approximately 580 million pounds (263,000 metric tons). Our downstream business comprises our flat rolled products segment, which consists of four rolling mill facilities with a combined maximum annual production capacity of 410 to 495 million pounds, depending on production mix.

The operating results presented for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year. For example, our interim operating results are affected by peak power usage rates which apply to New Madrid from June through September each year. We are also subject to seasonality associated with the demand cycles of our end-use customers, which results in lower shipment levels from November to February each year. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our 2009 annual financial statements included in our Form 10-K, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 2, 2010 and our Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on April 26, 2010 to reflect the effects of a change in segments and a two-for-one stock split.

Power outage

In January 2009, an ice storm disrupted the power grid throughout Southeastern Missouri. The resulting power outage disabled two of New Madrid's three production lines, initially reducing our daily production to 25% of pre-outage levels. This event had a substantial negative impact on our 2009 operating results, resulting in an average operating rate of 59% of capacity during 2009. This is significantly below our operating rate for the 20 years prior to the outage. We reached a settlement with our insurance providers pursuant to which we collected approximately \$67.5 million in the second and third quarters of 2009, and the smelter became fully operational during first quarter 2010.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Net income per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated as income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average outstanding common shares determined using the treasury stock method for options.

Joint Venture Transaction

Through August 31, 2009, we held a 50% interest in Gramercy and in St. Ann. Our investments in these noncontrolled entities, in which we had the ability to exercise equal or significant influence over operating and financial policies, were accounted for by the equity method. On August 3, 2009, we entered into an agreement with Century Aluminum Company (together with its subsidiaries, (Century) whereby we would become the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. The transaction closed on August 31, 2009 and is referred to as the Joint Venture Transaction.

During third quarter 2009, we believed the Joint Venture Transaction would result in a bargain purchase gain; however, we were in the process of reassessing the recognition and measurement of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During third quarter 2009, based on the preliminary fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we recorded the \$127.3 million unallocated purchase price on the balance sheet as a long-term liability. During fourth quarter 2009, upon the conclusion of that reassessment process and the finalization of the valuations and pre-acquisition balance sheets for Gramercy and St. Ann, we recorded a \$120.3 million gain on the Joint Venture Transaction. As required by Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 805-10-25, we have revised comparative information for prior periods presented in our unaudited consolidated financial statements as necessary, including recording the gain on business combination (\$120.3 million), decreased depreciation expense (\$0.3 million), decreased cost of goods sold related to inventory step-downs (\$2.0 million), decreased equity in net loss of investments in affiliates (\$0.7 million loss) and the related tax effects of \$0.2 million. These adjustments have no impact on our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009, but only represent a reclassification of earnings from fourth quarter 2009 to third quarter 2009. Earnings per share increased \$2.79 per share and \$2.80 per share over such split-adjusted amounts previously reported for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

Segment changes

During first quarter 2010, in connection with continued integration activities of our alumina refinery and our bauxite mining operations, we changed the composition of our reportable segments. Those integration activities included a re-evaluation of the financial information provided to our Chief Operating Decision Maker, as that term is defined in U.S. GAAP. During the first, second and third quarters of 2009, we reported two segments: upstream (which included corporate expenses) and downstream. We have now identified five reportable segments, with the components previously comprising upstream now representing four segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining, bauxite, and corporate. The downstream segment will be referred to as the flat rolled products segment. All segment information presented herein has been revised to reflect the new structure. These segment changes had no impact on our historical consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

During third quarter 2010, we revised our segment performance measure to be segment profit rather than segment operating income. Refer to the discussion in Note 23 for further information.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Stock split

On April 16, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a two-for-one split of our outstanding shares of common stock to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 19, 2010, were issued one additional share of common stock for each share owned by such stockholder as of that date. The additional shares were issued on April 20, 2010. The stock split increased the number of shares of common stock outstanding from approximately 21.9 million to approximately 43.8 million. Share and per-share amounts shown in the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes reflect the split as though it occurred on January 1, 2009. The total number of authorized common shares and the par value thereof was not changed by the split.

Initial Public Offering

In May 2010, we completed an initial public offering (IPO) of 11.5 million shares of common stock at an \$8.00 per share public offering price on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: NOR). The net proceeds after the underwriting discounts, commissions, fees and expenses amounted to \$82.9 million. We used those net proceeds from the offering together with \$95.9 million of proceeds from settling all outstanding fixed-price aluminum hedges, to repurchase the \$66.3 million remaining principal amount of outstanding Holdco Notes, and to repay \$110.0 million principal amount outstanding under the term B loan. The remaining \$2.5 million was used for other corporate purposes.

In connection with the IPO, pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our authorized capital stock increased from 100.0 million to 225.0 million, of which 200.0 million (\$0.01 par value) is designated as common stock and 25.0 million (at \$0.01 par value) is designated as preferred stock. As of September 30, 2010, no preferred stock was outstanding.

2. JOINT VENTURE TRANSACTION

On August 31, 2009, we became the sole owner of both Gramercy and St. Ann. Prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, our 50% investment interests in the joint ventures were accounted for by the equity method. The results of operations related to Gramercy and St. Ann are consolidated into in our unaudited consolidated financial statements from the transaction closing date.

Gain calculation

We utilized a third-party valuation firm to assist us in determining the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Joint Venture Transaction. See Note 21, Fair Value Measurements, for further discussion of significant assumptions used in measuring these fair values. Expenses related to the Joint Venture Transaction such as valuation, legal and consulting costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The Joint Venture Transaction was a business combination achieved in stages, since we owned 50% of both Gramercy and St. Ann prior to August 31, 2009. We recorded \$18.5 million as a gain on business combination related to re-measuring our investment in affiliates to fair value as of the acquisition date. The \$1.2 million tax effect of this gain was recorded as tax expense. The Joint Venture Transaction was also a bargain purchase. Based on the fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, we recorded a \$101.8 million (net of tax) gain on business combination related to the bargain purchase. The total gain on business combination recognized was \$120.3 million.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Pro forma information*

Unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data is summarized below (in thousands):

	Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾ Three months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Actual 2010 \$	Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾ Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Actual 2010 \$
Sales	250,082	314,228	649,756	950,642
Operating income (loss)	(1,273)	20,074	(95,529)	28,458
Net income	5,316	25,190	59,694	32,008
Net income per share				
Basic	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.65
Diluted	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.45	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.64
Weighted-average shares outstanding				
Basic	43,534	55,280	43,501	49,421
Diluted	43,534	56,299	43,501	50,311

- (1) The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 reflects our consolidated results of operations as if the Joint Venture Transaction had occurred January 1, 2009. These amounts have been calculated by adjusting the results of Gramercy and St. Ann to reflect the additional inventory cost, depreciation and amortization that would have been charged assuming the fair value adjustments to inventory, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets had been applied on January 1, 2009, together with the consequential tax effects. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data is not intended to represent the consolidated results of operations we would have reported if the acquisition had been completed at January 1, 2009, nor is it necessarily indicative of future results.

Investment in affiliates

Summarized financial information for the joint ventures, as recorded in their respective unaudited consolidated financial statements, at full value, prior to the Joint Venture Transaction is presented below.

	Period from July 1 through August 31, 2009 (as adjusted) \$	Period from January 1 through August 31, 2009 (as adjusted) \$
St. Ann to Gramercy	8,852	29,057
St. Ann to third parties	6,608	19,987
Gramercy to us and joint venture partner	22,294	112,149
Gramercy to third parties	13,588	46,942
Net sales	51,342	208,135
Gross profit (loss)	(5,444)	5,482
Net income	(1,574)	9,922

Business conditions led us to evaluate our investments in the joint ventures for impairment in first quarter 2009. That evaluation resulted in a \$45.3 million write down of such investments (\$39.3 million for St. Ann and \$6.0 million for Gramercy) which were recorded within equity in net loss of investments in affiliates in the consolidated statement of operations. In second quarter 2009, we revised our assumptions about St. Ann's

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future profitability and cash flows to reflect continued deterioration in conditions. As a result we recorded an additional \$35.0 million write down of our investment in St. Ann. No further impairment adjustments were necessary in third quarter 2009.

3. NEW MADRID POWER OUTAGE

During the week of January 26, 2009, power supply to our New Madrid smelter, which supplies all of the upstream business production, was interrupted several times because of a severe ice storm in Southeastern Missouri. As a result of the outage, we lost approximately 75% of the smelter capacity. The smelter was operating at approximately 65% of capacity at September 30, 2009. The smelter became fully operational during first quarter 2010.

We reached a \$67.5 million settlement with our insurance carriers, all of which had been received by September 30, 2009. Insurance proceeds funded \$11.5 million of capital expenditures during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The following table shows the insurance activity as presented in the unaudited consolidated financial statements (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2009			Nine months ended September 30, 2009		
	Expenses incurred \$	Related proceeds \$	Net impact \$	Expenses incurred \$	Related proceeds \$	Net impact \$
Cost of sales	3,697	(3,697)		17,464	(17,464)	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	396	(396)		6,569	(6,569)	
Excess insurance proceeds		(14,282)	(14,282)		(43,467)	(43,467)
Total	4,093	(18,375)	(14,282)	24,033	(67,500)	(43,467)
Insurance cash receipts through September 30, 2009					(67,500)	

The line item titled Excess insurance proceeds reflects the residual insurance recovery after applying total expected proceeds recognized against the losses incurred through September 30, 2009. This amount is not intended to represent a gain on the insurance claim, but only a timing difference between expected proceeds recognized and claim-related costs incurred.

4. RESTRUCTURING

On February 26, 2010, we announced a workforce and business process restructuring in our U.S. operations. The U.S. workforce restructuring plan reduced headcount by 89 employees through a combination of voluntary retirement packages and involuntary terminations. Substantially all activities associated with this workforce reduction were completed as of February 26, 2010.

In connection with a decision to contract the substantial portion of our bauxite mining to third party contractors, on April 21, 2010, we announced a workforce reduction in our Jamaican bauxite mining operations. The workforce restructuring plan reduced headcount by approximately 160 employees through involuntary terminations.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

These actions resulted in \$0.3 million and \$8.1 million of pre-tax charges recorded in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, primarily due to one-time termination benefits and early retirement benefits. These charges were recorded when service requirements, if any, were met and are reflected in the unaudited consolidated statement of operations as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses.

The following table summarizes the impact of these restructurings (in thousands):

	Total restructuring costs⁽¹⁾ \$
Balance at December 31, 2009	4
2010 restructuring expense:	
Corporate	501
Alumina refining	1,619
Bauxite	3,070
Primary aluminum products	1,871
Flat rolled products	1,068
Total	8,129
Benefits paid in 2010	(6,093)
Balance at September 30, 2010	2,040

(1) Restructuring costs are recorded in accrued liabilities on the unaudited consolidated balance sheets at September 30, 2010. This table does not include window benefits of which \$1.6 million was recorded in pension liabilities and \$0.3 million were recorded in other accrued liabilities during first quarter 2010 and will be adjusted through net periodic pension cost.

5. SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT DATA**Statements of operations (in thousands):**

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest expense	12,627	7,242	42,687	25,076
Interest income	(50)	(24)	(136)	(72)
Interest expense, net	12,577	7,218	42,551	25,004

Statements of cash flow (in thousands):

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	Nine months ended	
	September 30,	
	2009	2010
	\$	\$
Interest paid	13,700	5,974
Income taxes paid (received)	(8,999)	14,146
Prepaid Jamaican income taxes		10,000

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Cash	12,334	8,260
Money market funds	154,902	24,762
Total cash and cash equivalents	167,236	33,022

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances and highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. We place our temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions, which include money market funds invested in U.S. Treasury securities, short-term treasury bills and commercial paper. At December 31, 2009 all cash balances, excluding the money market funds, were fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). At September 30, 2010, \$1.2 million of the cash balance is fully insured by the FDIC. We consider our investments in money market funds to be available for use in our operations.

7. INVENTORIES

We use the last-in-first-out (LIFO) method of valuing raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods inventories at our New Madrid smelter and our rolling mills. Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are valued at weighted average cost. The components of our inventories were (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Raw materials, at cost	55,202	55,292
Work-in-process, at cost	50,720	64,338
Finished goods, at cost	24,638	25,713
Total inventory, at cost ⁽¹⁾	130,560	145,343
LIFO adjustment ⁽²⁾	23,348	21,505
Lower of cost or market (LCM) reserve	(7,892)	(5,564)
Inventory, at lower of cost or market	146,016	161,284
Supplies	36,340	34,623
Total inventories	182,356	195,907

(1) Gramercy and St. Ann inventories comprise 30.0% and 27.4% of total inventories at cost at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively.

(2) Inventories at Gramercy and St. Ann are stated at weighted average cost and are not subject to the LIFO adjustment.

Work-in-process and finished goods inventories consist of the cost of materials, labor and production overhead costs. Supplies inventory consists primarily of maintenance supplies expected to be used within the next twelve months. Non-current maintenance supplies are included in other assets in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

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An actual valuation of inventories valued under the LIFO method is made at the end of each year based on inventory levels and costs at that time. Quarterly inventory determinations under LIFO are based on assumptions

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about projected inventory levels at the end of the year. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded a \$12.6 million LIFO loss due to a decrement in inventory quantities. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, there were no decrements in inventory quantities in our segments.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes.

Property, plant and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated useful lives (in years)	December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾ \$	September 30, 2010 \$
Land		45,472	47,158
Buildings and improvements	10 47	114,898	114,313
Machinery and equipment	3 50	784,609	805,477
Construction in progress		28,723	34,610
		973,702	1,001,558
Accumulated depreciation		(228,204)	(288,173)
Total property, plant and equipment, net		745,498	713,385

(1) In second quarter 2010, we reclassified certain amounts within the components of property, plant and equipment. Such amounts were first recorded in 2009 in connection with the allocation of amounts determined in purchase accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction at August 31, 2009. The reclassifications made increased Land (\$14.9 million) and Machinery and Equipment (\$4.9 million) and decreased Buildings and Improvements (\$19.8 million) but had no impact on total property, plant and equipment.

Cost of sales includes depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment of the following amount in each period (in thousands):

Quarter-to-date	\$
Three months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	19,225
Three months ended September 30, 2010	22,104
Year-to-date	\$
Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)	63,098
Nine months ended September 30, 2010	68,022

9. GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition consideration paid over the fair value of identifiable net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually, in the fourth quarter, or upon the occurrence of certain triggering events.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following presents changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the following periods (in thousands):

	Primary Aluminum		Flat Rolled Products		Total
	Goodwill	Impairment losses	Goodwill	Impairment losses	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2008	137,570		130,706	(25,500)	242,776
Impairment loss				(105,206)	(105,206)
Balance, December 31, 2009	137,570		130,706	(130,706)	137,570
Balance, September 30, 2010	137,570		130,706	(130,706)	137,570

Impairment

Based on our interim impairment analysis of goodwill and other intangible assets during first quarter 2009, we recorded an impairment charge of \$2.8 million on trade names and \$40.2 million on goodwill in the flat rolled products segment. No further deterioration was noted in second or third quarter 2009 regarding the recoverability of goodwill; therefore, no goodwill impairment testing was necessary at June 30, 2009 or September 30, 2009.

Our impairment analysis performed in fourth quarter 2009 related to our annual impairment test (performed on October 1) resulted in a \$64.9 million write-down of the remaining goodwill in the flat rolled products segment. This write-down reflects our view that the rolled products markets will be increasingly competitive for the foreseeable future. The combination of price-based competition and increased demand for lighter gauge products will limit opportunities for achieving higher fabrication margins.

Our analyses included assumptions about future profitability and cash flows of our segments, which we believe reflect our best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. The estimates were based on information that was known or knowable at the date of the valuations, and is at least reasonably possible that the assumptions we employed will be materially different from the actual amounts or results. Future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current cash flow, revenue and profitability projections.

10. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Non-amortizable:		
Trade names (indefinite life)	17,694	17,694
Amortizable:		
Customer relationships (13.0 year weighted-average life)	69,468	69,468
Other (2.5 year weighted-average life)	2,309	2,309
	89,471	89,471
Accumulated amortization	(10,424)	(14,940)

Total intangible assets, net

79,047

74,531

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Amortization expense related to intangible assets is included in selling, general and administrative expenses of the following amount in each period (in thousands):

Quarter-to-date	\$
Three months ended September 30, 2009	1,060
Three months ended September 30, 2010	1,488
Year-to-date	\$
Nine months ended September 30, 2009	2,907
Nine months ended September 30, 2010	4,516

As part of our interim impairment analysis of intangible assets during first quarter 2009, as discussed in Note 9 Goodwill, we recorded an impairment charge of \$2.8 million related to the indefinite-lived trade names in the flat rolled products segment.

11. DETAILS OF CERTAIN BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Accounts receivable, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Trade	85,732	115,316
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(202)	(150)
Total accounts receivable, net	85,530	115,166

Other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Current foreign deferred tax asset	5,911	1,172
Employee loans receivable, net	2,083	2,058
Restricted Cash (See note 22 - Commitments and Contingencies)	1,924	6,976
Other current assets	3,890	4,277
Total other current assets	13,808	14,483

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Other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Deferred financing costs, net of amortization	17,859	12,817
Cash surrender value of life insurance	22,775	22,766
Pension assets	6,543	6,953
Restricted cash (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Retirement Obligations)	10,708	12,638
Supplies	17,045	14,940
Prepaid income taxes (see Note 22, Commitments and Contingencies)		5,000
Other	10,201	10,985
Total other assets	85,131	86,099

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Compensation and benefits	31,752	24,049
Workers compensation	4,822	3,793
Accrued operating expenses	12,833	15,794
Asset retirement obligations (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Retirement Obligations)	1,600	2,193
Land obligation (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Retirement Obligations)	2,552	2,329
Reclamation obligation (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Obligations)	1,698	2,897
Environmental remediation obligation (see Note 22, Commitments and Contingencies)	1,317	1,317
Obligations to the Government of Jamaica (see Note 22, Commitments and Contingencies)	4,929	3,860
Pension and OPEB liabilities	454	454
Restructuring costs (See Note 4, Restructuring)	4	2,040
Total accrued liabilities	61,961	58,726

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Other long-term liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Reserve for uncertain tax positions (See Note 16, Income Taxes)	10,090	10,363
Workers compensation	9,485	11,486
Asset retirement obligations (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Obligations)	11,842	12,179
Land obligation (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Obligations)	5,104	4,658
Reclamation obligation (see Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Obligations)	7,244	6,584
Environmental remediation obligation (see Note 22, Commitments and Contingencies)	3,046	3,027
Deferred interest payable	2,894	6,799
Deferred compensation and other	5,927	6,740
Total other long-term liabilities	55,632	61,836

Accumulated other comprehensive income consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2010
	\$	\$
Net unrealized gains on derivatives, net of taxes of \$113,361 and \$82,659, respectively	199,031	145,387
Pension and OPEB adjustments, net of tax benefit of \$32,212 and \$32,212, respectively	(54,303)	(54,303)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	144,728	91,084

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Apollo Acquisition was consummated on May 18, 2007, when Noranda AcquisitionCo acquired the Noranda Aluminum business of Xstrata (Schweiz) A.G., or Xstrata, by acquiring the stock of an Xstrata subsidiary. In connection with the Apollo Acquisition, we entered into a management consulting and advisory services agreement with our principal stockholders (affiliated with Apollo Management VI) for the provision of certain structuring, management and advisory services for an initial term ending on May 18, 2017. Terms of the agreement provide for annual fees of \$2.0 million, payable in one lump sum annually. Historically, we expensed approximately \$0.5 million of such fees each quarter within selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. Upon completion of our initial public offering in second quarter 2010, as permitted by the terms of that management agreement, Apollo terminated the agreement and received a \$13.5 million fee from the Company. This payment consisted of \$1.0 million in management fees accrued in 2010 prior to the termination of the management agreement, and \$12.5 million in accelerated management fees due upon termination of the management agreement. Such fee is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Management fees were \$0.5 million and \$1.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. There were no management fees incurred during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

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We sell flat rolled aluminum products to Berry Plastics Corporation, a portfolio company of Apollo, under an annual sales contract. Sales to this entity were as follows (in thousands):

Quarter-to-date	\$
Three months ended September 30, 2009	1,703
Three months ended September 30, 2010	2,010
Year-to-date	\$
Nine months ended September 30, 2009	4,057
Nine months ended September 30, 2010	8,728

We purchase alumina from Gramercy. Until the Joint Venture Transaction on August 31, 2009, Gramercy was our 50% owned joint venture, and purchases of alumina from Gramercy were considered related party transactions. Related party purchases from Gramercy prior to the Joint Venture Transaction were as follows (in thousands):

	\$
Period from July 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009	11,323
Period from January 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009	56,019

13. LONG-TERM DEBT

The carrying values and fair values of our outstanding debt were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			September 30, 2010		
	Carrying value \$	Fair value \$	Interest rate %	Carrying value \$	Fair value \$	Interest rate %
Noranda HoldCo:						
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014 (HoldCo Notes ⁽¹⁾)	63,597	41,338	7.02			
Noranda AcquisitionCo:						
Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2015 (AcquisitionCo Notes)	344,068	264,932	5.27	332,513	279,311	5.37
Term B loan due 2014	328,071	328,071	2.23	200,571	200,571	2.05
Revolving credit facility ⁽²⁾	215,930	215,930	2.23			
Total debt, net⁽¹⁾	951,666			533,084		
Less: current portion	(7,500)					
Long-term debt, net⁽¹⁾	944,166			533,084		

(1) Net of \$0.5 million unamortized discount at December 31, 2009.

(2) As of September 30, 2010, outstanding letters of credit on the revolving credit facility totaled \$27.5 million and \$215.2 million was available for borrowing.

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On May 15, 2010, AcquisitionCo and HoldCo issued \$9.1 million and \$2.3 million in AcquisitionCo Notes and HoldCo Notes, respectively, as payment for Payment-In-Kind (PIK) interest due May 15, 2010. We have made a permitted election under the indentures governing our AcquisitionCo Notes, to pay all interest due hereunder on November 15, 2010 and May 15, 2011, entirely in kind.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****(Gain) loss on debt repurchase***

During third quarter 2010, we repurchased and retired \$20.6 million aggregate principal balance of our AcquisitionCo Notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we repaid \$127.5 million and \$215.9 million of aggregate principal balances on the term B loan and revolving credit facility, respectively, and we repurchased \$66.3 million and \$20.6 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo Notes and AcquisitionCo Notes, respectively. Debt repayments resulted in the accelerated amortization of \$0.3 million of deferred financing costs and \$2.9 million of deferred financing costs and unamortized debt issuance discount for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively.

During third quarter 2009, we repurchased \$5.5 million and \$74.7 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo and AcquisitionCo Notes, respectively, and repaid \$0.9 million of outstanding principal balance on the term B loan. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we repurchased \$154.7 million and \$139.6 million aggregate principal balance of our HoldCo and AcquisitionCo notes, respectively, and repaid \$44.4 million and \$6.6 million of outstanding principal balance on the term B loan and revolving credit facility borrowings, respectively.

For the repurchase activity described above, (gain) loss on debt repurchases consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2009				Total \$
	HoldCo Notes	AcquisitionCo Notes	Term B loan	Revolving credit facility	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Net carrying amount of debt repurchased or repaid ⁽¹⁾	(5,603)	(74,502)	(920)		(81,025)
Amount paid to repurchase debt ⁽²⁾	2,529	49,242	680		52,451
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	(3,074)	(25,260)	(240)		(28,574)

	Three months ended September 30, 2010				Total \$
	HoldCo Notes	AcquisitionCo Notes	Term B loan	Revolving credit facility	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Net carrying amount of debt repurchased or repaid ⁽¹⁾		(20,703)			(20,703)
Amount paid to repurchase debt		17,138			17,138
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase		(3,565)			(3,565)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2009				Total \$
	HoldCo Notes	AcquisitionCo Notes	Term B loan	Revolving credit facility	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Net carrying amount of debt repurchased or repaid ⁽¹⁾	(152,696)	(138,890)	(43,933)	(6,404)	(341,923)
Amount paid to repurchase debt ⁽²⁾	39,414	67,754	37,502	4,029	148,699

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(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	(113,282)	(71,136)	(6,431)	(2,375)	(193,224)
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	Nine months ended September 30, 2010				Total \$
	HoldCo Notes \$	AcquisitionCo Notes \$	Term B loan \$	Revolving credit facility \$	
Net carrying amount of debt repurchased or repaid ⁽¹⁾	(65,388)	(20,703)	(125,848)	(215,930)	(427,869)
Amount paid to repurchase debt	66,348	17,138	127,500	215,930	426,916
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	960	(3,565)	1,652		(953)

- (1) Net carrying amount includes principal balance and accrued interest, net of any unamortized discount and deferred financing fees.
(2) Includes third party and creditor fees of \$0.3 million and \$1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. These fees were related to amending our credit agreement in 2009 to allow debt repurchases.

14. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans for hourly and salaried employees. Benefits under our sponsored defined benefit pension plans are based on years of service and/or eligible compensation prior to retirement. We also sponsor other post-retirement benefit (OPEB) plans for certain employees. In addition, we provide supplemental executive retirement benefits for certain executive officers.

In April, 2010, we completed a workforce and business process restructuring in our U.S. operations and a workforce reduction at St. Ann (see Note 4, Restructuring). In conjunction with the U.S. restructuring, we recorded, as a component of net periodic cost for the Noranda plans, \$1.6 million of special voluntary termination benefits which were provided to employees that met certain criteria for early retirement and who accepted the offer. The workforce reduction at St. Ann triggered a curtailment of the St. Ann benefit plans. Curtailment gains were recognized as of April 30, 2010 as a component of net periodic cost.

Net periodic benefit costs comprise the following (in thousands):

	Noranda Pension Three months ended September 30,		Noranda OPEB Three months ended September 30,	
	2009 \$	2010 \$	2009 \$	2010 \$
Service cost	2,183	2,256	56	71
Interest cost	4,709	4,452	187	124
Expected return on plan assets	(3,655)	(4,199)		
Actuarial (gain) loss	1,811	1,242	(30)	
Prior service cost	85	83		
Settlement and termination benefits	142			
Net periodic cost	5,275	3,834	213	195

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	Noranda Pension Nine months ended September 30,		Noranda OPEB Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Service cost	6,133	6,766	123	216
Interest cost	13,409	13,266	397	374
Expected return on plan assets	(9,855)	(12,599)		(2)
Actuarial (gain) loss	5,144	3,728	(50)	(55)
Prior service cost	238	250		66
Settlement and termination benefits	406	1,630		
Net periodic cost	15,475	13,041	470	599

	St. Ann Pension	St. Ann OPEB
	Three months ended September 30, 2010	
	\$	\$
Service cost	136	76
Interest cost	356	167
Expected return on plan assets	(517)	
Actuarial loss	13	18
Net periodic cost	(12)	261

	St. Ann Pension	St. Ann OPEB
	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	
	\$	\$
Service cost	407	206
Interest cost	1,234	556
Expected return on plan assets	(1,774)	
Recognized loss	1,544	1,203
Curtailed gain	(1,511)	(1,201)
Actuarial loss	22	30
Net periodic cost	(78)	794

Net periodic pension cost for St. Ann pension and OPEB plans for the period August 31, 2009 to September 30, 2009 is not presented as the costs were immaterial.

Employer contributions

We plan to contribute a minimum of \$10.0 million, \$0.7 million, and \$0.5 million for the Noranda pension plans, the St. Ann pension and OPEB plans, and the Noranda OPEB plans, respectively in 2010. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we contributed \$7.1 million to the Noranda pension plans, \$0.5 million to the St. Ann pension and OPEB plans and \$0.5 million to the Noranda OPEB plans. In December 2009, we contributed \$20.5 million to our pension plans in order to maintain an Adjusted Funding Target Attainment Percentage (AFTAP) under the

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Pension Protection Act of 2006 of 80%. We may elect to make similar additional contributions prior to December 31, 2010.

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In connection with the stock split, the number of shares of our common stock under our 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "2007 Incentive Award Plan") which are reserved for issuance to employees and non-employee directors increased from 1,900,000 shares to 3,800,000 shares. Of this amount at September 30, 2010, employees owned 950,232 shares and there were 2,276,632 option grants outstanding. The remaining 573,136 shares remained available for issuance.

In May 2010, our Board of Directors adopted the Noranda 2010 Incentive Award Plan (the "2010 Incentive Award Plan"). The 2010 Incentive Award Plan provides for a variety of share-based awards, including non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, dividend equivalents, performance share awards, performance-based cash awards and stock payment awards. Option terms will be set by our Board of Directors subject to the condition that no option term shall be longer than ten years from the date of grant. Upon termination of an outstanding optionholder's services with us, the holder may exercise his or her options within the period of time specified in the option grant, to the extent that the options were vested at the time of termination. Our Board of Directors is generally authorized to adopt, amend and rescind rules relating to the administration of the 2010 Incentive Award Plan, and our Board of Directors is authorized to amend, suspend and terminate the 2010 Incentive Award Plan once put in place. We expect that we will generally be required to obtain approval of our stockholders to increase the number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under the 2010 Incentive Award Plan. We reserved 5,200,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the 2010 Incentive Plan, all of which remained available for issuance at September 30, 2010.

The summary of our stock option activity and related information were as follows:

	Employee Options and Non-Employee Director Options		Investor Director Provider Options	
	Common shares	Weighted average exercise price \$	Common shares	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding December 31, 2009	2,129,890	1.53	140,000	9.00
Granted	35,400	2.18		
Modified				
Exercised				
Expired				
Forfeited	(28,658)	1.14		
Outstanding September 30, 2010	2,136,632	1.84	140,000	9.00
Fully vested end of period (weighted average remaining contractual term of 6.8 and 7.1 years, respectively)	1,123,168	2.05	140,000	9.00
Currently exercisable end of period (weighted average remaining contractual term of 6.8 and 7.1 years, respectively)	1,025,088	2.05	140,000	9.00

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The fair value of stock options was estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. The following table summarizes the information concerning our stock option grants:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Expected price volatility	47.0%		47.0%	90.9%
Risk-free interest rate	4.0%		4.0%	3.1%
Weighted average expected lives in years	7.5		7.5	7.5
Weighted average fair value	\$ 0.76		\$ 0.76	\$ 1.76
Dividend yield				

We recorded stock compensation expense of the following amounts (in thousands):

Quarter-to-date	\$
Three months ended September 30, 2009	371
Three months ended September 30, 2010	241
Year-to-date	\$
Nine months ended September 30, 2009	1,111
Nine months ended September 30, 2010	4,210

In May 2010, in connection with the Company's IPO, stock options were modified to remove a call option which had created an implicit seven year vesting period. The effect of this modification was to accelerate expense recognition for certain fully-vested options and to change the amount of expense to be recognized based on an assumed forfeiture rate. We recorded \$3.2 million of compensation expense during the three months ended June 30, 2010 in connection with this modification. The modification also shortened the period over which compensation expense is recognized for service awards which continue to vest, resulting in an immaterial amount of additional compensation expense during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

As of September 30, 2010, total unrecognized stock compensation expense related to non-vested stock options was \$3.9 million with a weighted average expense recognition period of 4.1 years.

16. INCOME TAXES

Our effective income tax rate was approximately 34.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 28.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily impacted by state income taxes, the Internal Revenue Code Section 199 manufacturing deduction, and accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily impacted by state income taxes, equity method investee income, goodwill impairment, and bargain purchase accounting.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had unrecognized income tax benefits (including interest) of approximately \$11.7 million and \$11.5 million, respectively (of which approximately \$7.7 million and \$7.5 million respectively, if recognized, would favorably impact the

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effective income tax rate). As of September 30, 2010, the gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits has not materially changed. It is expected that the unrecognized tax benefits may change in the next twelve months; however, because Xstrata indemnified

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us for tax obligations related to periods ending on or before the acquisition date, we do not expect the change to have a significant impact on our results of operations or our financial position.

In August 2010, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) concluded an examination of our U.S income tax return for 2006 and did not propose a change.

17. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We use derivative instruments to mitigate the risks associated with fluctuations in aluminum prices, natural gas prices and interest rates. All derivatives are held for purposes other than trading.

Fixed-price aluminum swaps. In 2007 and 2008, we implemented a hedging strategy designed to reduce commodity price risk and protect operating cash flows in the primary aluminum products segment through the use of fixed-price aluminum sale swaps. In addition, during first quarter 2009, we entered into fixed-price aluminum purchase swaps to lock in a portion of the favorable market position of our fixed-price aluminum sale swaps. In March 2009, we entered into a hedge settlement agreement with Merrill Lynch to provide a mechanism for us to monetize our favorable net fixed-price swap positions to fund debt repurchases, subject to certain limitations.

At the closing of our IPO in May 2010, we settled all of our remaining fixed-price aluminum swaps and used the proceeds to repay indebtedness. As of September 30, 2010, we have no outstanding fixed-price aluminum swaps.

Variable-price aluminum swaps. We enter into forward contracts with our customers to sell aluminum in the future at fixed-prices in the normal course of business. Because these contracts expose us to aluminum market price fluctuations, we economically hedge this risk by entering into variable-price aluminum swap contracts with various brokers, typically for terms not greater than one year.

Natural gas swaps. We purchase natural gas to meet our production requirements. These purchases expose us to the risk of fluctuating natural gas prices. To offset changes in the Henry Hub Index Price of natural gas, we enter into financial swaps, by purchasing the fixed forward price for the Henry Hub Index and simultaneously entering into an agreement to sell the actual Henry Hub Index Price.

Interest rate swaps. We have floating-rate debt, which is subject to variations in interest rates. We have entered into an interest rate swap agreement to limit our exposure to floating interest rates for the periods through November 15, 2011.

As of September 30, 2010, our outstanding hedges were as follows:

Aluminum swaps-variable-price

Year	Average hedged price per pound \$	Pounds hedged annually (in thousands)
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2010	0.93	19,335
2011	0.99	17,196
2012	0.98	75
		36,606

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Natural gas swaps**

Year	Average price per million BTU s \$	Million BTU s hedged annually (in thousands)
2010	7.30	2,003
2011	7.28	8,048
2012	7.46	8,092
		18,143

Interest rate swap

	Hedged LIBOR Rate	Variable Rate Debt Hedged \$ (in thousands)
November 15, 2010	4.98%	250,000
May 15, 2011	4.98%	100,000
November 15, 2011	4.98%	100,000

We recognize all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at their estimated fair value in our unaudited consolidated balance sheet. The following table presents the carrying values, which were recorded at fair value, of our derivative instruments outstanding (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009 \$	September 30, 2010 \$
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	196,602	
Aluminum swaps variable-price	6,813	3,855
Interest rate swaps	(13,312)	(9,653)
Natural gas swaps	(25,839)	(47,338)
Total	164,264	(53,136)

Merrill Lynch is the counterparty for a substantial portion of our derivatives. All swap arrangements with Merrill Lynch are part of a master arrangement which is subject to the same guarantee and security provisions as the senior secured credit facilities. The master arrangement does not require us to post additional collateral, or cash margin. We present the fair values of derivatives where Merrill Lynch is the counterparty in a net position on the unaudited consolidated balance sheet as a result of our master netting agreement. The following is a presentation of the gross components of our net derivative balances (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009 \$	September 30, 2010 \$
Current derivative assets	97,382	3,662
Current derivative liabilities	(28,627)	(32,067)

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Current derivative assets (liabilities), net	68,755	(28,405)
Long-term derivative assets	113,026	397
Long-term derivative liabilities	(17,517)	(25,128)
Long-term derivative assets (liabilities), net	95,509	(24,731)

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a gross presentation of the derivative balances segregated by type of contract and between derivatives that are designated and qualify for hedge accounting and those that are not:

	As of December 31, 2009				As of September 30, 2010			
	Hedges that qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that qualify for hedge accounting		Hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Aluminum swaps fixed-price			202,726	(6,124)				
Aluminum swaps variable-price			6,898	(85)			4,059	(204)
Interest rate swaps				(13,312)				(9,653)
Natural gas swaps	784	(3,608)		(23,015)		(24,951)		(22,387)
Total	784	(3,608)	209,624	(42,536)		(24,951)	4,059	(32,244)

For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss (AOCI) and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

Aluminum swaps fixed-price. From January 1, 2008 to January 29, 2009, fixed-price aluminum-swaps were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges. As a result of the New Madrid power outage in January 2009, management concluded that certain hedged sale transactions were no longer probable of occurring, and we discontinued hedge accounting for all our aluminum fixed-price sale swaps on January 29, 2009. At that date, amounts were frozen in AOCI until such time as they are reclassified into earnings in the period the hedged sales occur, or until it is determined that the original forecasted sales are probable of not occurring.

Natural gas swaps. We entered into certain natural gas contracts during the fourth quarter of 2009 that qualified for and were designated as cash flow hedges based on a portion of estimated consumption of natural gas.

The following table presents the net amount of unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges that were reported as a component of AOCI at September 30, 2010, and the expected timing of those amounts being reclassified into earnings:

	Amounts expected to be reclassified into earnings		Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, pre-tax, in AOCI at September 30, 2010
	October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011	Thereafter	
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	\$ 113,696	\$ 139,299	\$ 252,995
Natural gas swaps	(11,746)	(13,203)	(24,949)
Total	101,950	126,096	228,046

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Gains and losses on the derivatives representing hedge ineffectiveness are recognized in current earnings, along with amounts that are reclassified from AOCI. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting or have not been designated for hedge accounting treatment are adjusted to fair value through earnings in gains (losses) on hedging activities in the consolidated statements of operations. The following table presents how our hedging activities affected our unaudited consolidated statements of operations for each period.

	Derivatives qualified as hedges		Derivatives not qualified as hedges	Total
	Amount reclassified from AOCI	Hedge ineffectiveness	Change in fair value	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Three months ended September 30, 2009:				
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(24,245)		20,004	(4,241)
Aluminum swaps variable price			(4,107)	(4,107)
Interest rate swaps			2,065	2,065
Natural gas swaps			536	536
Total (gain) loss on hedging activities	(24,245)		18,498	(5,747)
Three months ended September 30, 2010:				
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(23,237)		297	(22,940)
Aluminum swaps variable price			(5,090)	(5,090)
Interest rate swaps			536	536
Natural gas swaps	1,213	1	4,522	5,736
Total (gain) loss on hedging activities	(22,024)	1	265	(21,758)
Nine months ended September 30, 2009:				
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(149,272)	(69)	34,315	(115,026)
Aluminum swaps variable price			(8,517)	(8,517)
Interest rate swaps			2,915	2,915
Natural gas swaps			16,555	16,555
Total (gain) loss on hedging activities	(149,272)	(69)	45,268	(104,073)
Nine months ended September 30, 2010:				
Aluminum swaps fixed-price	(62,261)		(1,202)	(63,463)
Aluminum swaps variable price			1,799	1,799
Interest rate swaps			1,940	1,940
Natural gas swaps	3,013	(33)	12,704	15,684
Total (gain) loss on hedging activities	(59,248)	(33)	15,241	(44,040)

18. RECLAMATION, LAND, AND ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS*Reclamation obligation*

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St. Ann has a reclamation obligation to rehabilitate land disturbed by St. Ann's bauxite mining operations. At September 30, 2010, the current and long-term portions of the reclamation obligation of \$2.9 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

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The following is a reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of the reclamation obligation at St. Ann (in thousands):

	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Balance, December 31, 2009	8,942
Additional liabilities incurred	1,453
Liabilities settled	(1,401)
Accretion expense	487
Balance, September 30, 2010	9,481

Land obligation

In cases where land to be mined is privately owned, St. Ann offers to purchase the residents' homes for cash, relocate the residents to another area, or a combination of these two options. These costs are recorded as liabilities as incurred. At September 30, 2010, the current and long-term portions of the land obligation of \$2.3 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, are included in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

Asset retirement obligations

Our asset retirement obligations (ARO) consist of costs related to the disposal of certain spent pot liners associated with the New Madrid smelter, as well as costs associated with the future closure and post-closure care of red mud lakes at the Gramercy facility, where Gramercy disposes of red mud wastes from its refining process.

The current portion of the liability of \$1.6 million and \$2.2 million at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively, relates to the disposal of spent pot-liners at New Madrid and is recorded in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The remaining non-current portion of \$11.8 million and \$12.2 million at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively, is included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets.

The following is a reconciliation of the aggregate carrying amount of liabilities for the asset retirement obligations (in thousands):

	Nine months ended September 30, 2010 \$
Balance, December 31, 2009	13,442
Additional liabilities incurred	931
Liabilities settled	(763)
Accretion expense	762
Balance, September 30, 2010	14,372

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At December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, we had \$6.2 million and \$8.3 million, respectively, of restricted cash in an escrow account as security for the payment of red mud lake closure obligations that would

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arise under state environmental laws upon the termination of operations at the Gramercy facility. This amount is included in other assets in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets. The remaining restricted cash relates primarily to funds for workers' compensation claims.

19. NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

Through St. Ann, we hold a 49% partnership interest in Noranda Jamaica Bauxite Partners (NJBP), in which the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) holds a 51% interest. NJBP mines bauxite, approximately 50% of which is sold to Gramercy, with the balance sold to third parties.

We have determined that NJBP is a variable interest entity under U.S. GAAP, and St. Ann is NJBP's primary beneficiary. The determination that St. Ann is the primary beneficiary was based on the fact that St. Ann absorbs the profits and losses associated with the partnership, while the GOJ receives certain fees from St. Ann (royalties, production and asset usage fees, etc.). Therefore, we consolidate NJBP into our unaudited consolidated financial statements beginning with the date of the Joint Venture Transaction. On January 1, 2010, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-17, Improvements in Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, (ASU 2009-17). ASU 2009-17 amends consolidation guidance for determining which enterprise, if any, is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (VIE) and is therefore required to consolidate a VIE by replacing a quantitative approach with a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is focused on identifying which enterprise has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE. The adoption of ASU 2009-17 did not change our previous conclusion that St. Ann is NJBP's primary beneficiary, and therefore did not have an effect on our unaudited consolidated financial statements at the date of adoption.

Due to the consolidation of NJBP, we reflected the following amounts in our unaudited consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			September 30, 2010		
	NJBP Balances \$	Impact of Eliminations \$	Impact on Consolidated Statements \$	NJBP Balances \$	Impact of Eliminations \$	Impact on Consolidated Statements \$
Cash and cash equivalents	117		117	635		635
Accounts receivable	12,393	(12,393)		16,346	(16,346)	
Inventories, consisting of maintenance supplies, inventory and fuel	11,813		11,813	10,113		10,113
Property, plant and equipment, net	36,911		36,911	36,188		36,188
Other assets	2,305		2,305	3,649		3,649
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(43,621)	36,547	(7,074)	(46,475)	38,178	(8,297)
Environmental, land and reclamation liabilities	(8,152)		(8,152)	(8,691)		(8,691)
Noncontrolling interest (at 51%)	(6,000)		(6,000)	(6,000)		(6,000)
St. Ann's net investment and advances to NJBP	5,766	24,154	29,920	5,765	21,832	27,597

The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating NJBP do not represent additional claims on our general assets. NJBP's creditors have claims only on the specific assets of NJBP and St. Ann. Similarly, the assets of NJBP we consolidate do not represent additional assets available to satisfy claims against our general assets.

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St. Ann receives bauxite from NJBP at cost, excluding certain mining lease fees; therefore, NJBP operates at breakeven. Further, all returns to the GOJ are provided through the payments from St. Ann under the various fees, levies, and royalties. In these circumstances, no portion of NJBP's net income (loss) or consolidated comprehensive income (loss) is allocated to the noncontrolling interest. We do not expect the balance of the non-controlling interest to change from period-to-period unless there is an adjustment to the fair value of inventory or property, plant and equipment, as may occur in a LCM or asset impairment scenario.

20. NET INCOME PER SHARE

We present both basic and diluted EPS on the face of the unaudited consolidated statements of operations. Basic EPS is calculated as net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is calculated using the weighted-average outstanding common shares determined using the treasury stock method for options (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009 (as adjusted)	2010	2009 (as adjusted)	2010
Net income	\$ 125,949	\$ 25,190	\$ 158,102	\$ 32,008
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	43,534	55,280	43,501	49,421
Effect of diluted securities		1,019		890
Diluted	43,534	56,299	43,501	50,311
Basic EPS	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.46	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.65
Diluted EPS	\$ 2.89	\$ 0.45	\$ 3.63	\$ 0.64

Certain stock options whose terms and conditions are described in Note 15, Shareholders' Equity and Share-Based Payments, could potentially dilute basic EPS in the future, but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because to do so would have been antidilutive for the periods presented. Stock options excluded from the computation of diluted EPS were:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Antidilutive options	2,045,038	200,000	1,972,756	133,333

21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). We incorporate assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and utilize market data to the maximum extent possible. Our fair value measurements incorporate nonperformance risk (i.e., the risk that an obligation will not be fulfilled). In measuring fair value, we reflect the impact of our own credit risk on our liabilities, as well as any collateral. We also consider the credit standing of our counterparties in measuring the fair value of our assets.

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We use any of three valuation techniques to measure fair value: the market approach, the income approach, and the cost approach. We determine the appropriate valuation technique based on the nature of the asset or liability being measured and the reliability of the inputs used in arriving at fair value.

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The inputs used in applying valuation techniques include assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (i.e., assumptions about risk). Inputs may be observable or unobservable. We use observable inputs in our valuation techniques, and classify those inputs in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established by applicable accounting guidance, which prioritizes those inputs. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement).

Level 1 inputs Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have access to as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value measurements that may be subject to Level 1 inputs include exchange-traded derivatives or listed equities.

Level 2 inputs Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. A Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Fair value measurements that may fall into Level 2 could include financial instruments with observable inputs such as interest rates or yield curves.

Level 3 inputs Unobservable inputs that reflect our own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Fair value measurements that may be classified as Level 3 could, for example, be determined from our internally developed model that results in our best estimate of fair value. Fair value measurements that may fall into Level 3 could include certain structured derivatives or financial products that are specifically tailored to a customer's needs.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest enumerated level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Valuations on a recurring basis

The table below presents our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, classified under the appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy, as of September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash equivalents	24,762			24,762
Derivative assets		4,059		4,059
Derivative liabilities		(57,195)		(57,195)
Total	24,762	(53,136)		(28,374)

Cash equivalents are invested in U.S. treasury securities, short-term treasury bills and commercial paper. These instruments are valued based upon unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets and are classified within Level 1.

Fair values of all derivative instruments are classified as Level 2. Those fair values are primarily measured using industry standard models that incorporate inputs including: quoted forward prices for commodities, interest rates, and current market prices for those assets and liabilities. Substantially all of the inputs are observable throughout the full term of the instrument. The counterparty of our derivative trades is Merrill Lynch, with the exception of a small portion of our variable price aluminum swaps.

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CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In Note 13, Long-Term Debt, we disclose the fair values of our debt instruments. Those fair values are classified as Level 2 within the hierarchy. While the senior floating rate notes have quoted market prices, we do not believe transactions on those instruments occur in sufficient frequency or volume to warrant a Level 1 classification. Further, the fair values of the term B loan and revolving credit facility are based on interest rates available at each balance sheet date, resulting in a Level 2 classification as well.

Valuations on a non-recurring basis

Fair value of goodwill, trade names and investment in affiliates (prior to the Joint Venture Transaction) are classified as Level 3 within the hierarchy, as their fair values are measured using management's assumptions about future profitability and cash flows. Such assumptions include a combination of discounted cash flow and market-based valuations. Discounted cash flow valuations require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflects the best estimates at the date the valuations were performed. Key assumptions used to determine discounted cash flow valuations at March 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2009 include: (a) cash flow periods ranging from five to seven years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%; and (c) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging from 12.5% to 13.8% for intangibles and to 19.0% for investment in affiliates.

The accounting for the Joint Venture Transaction involved a number of individual measurements based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market and, therefore, represent a Level 3 measurement.

Fair value of consideration:

Fair value of 50% equity interest. The fair values of our existing 50% interests in Gramercy and St. Ann were based on discounted cash flow projections. These projections require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflected the best estimates of a hypothetical market participant at August 31, 2009. Key assumptions include: (a) cash flow periods of five years; (b) terminal values based upon long-term growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%; and (c) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging from 17.0% to 20.0%. Revenues included in the discounted cash flow projections were based on forecasted aluminum prices (on which alumina prices are based) per the LME and per aluminum analysts' estimates, while forecasted volumes were based on our projected alumina needs and estimated third party customer demand. Expenses were based primarily on historical experience adjusted for inflation and production volume projections.

Noncontrolling interest. The value of GOJ's noncontrolling interest in NJBP was calculated as 51% of the net fair value of NJBP's assets and liabilities.

Fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances were recorded at their carrying values, which approximate fair value.

Inventories were valued at their net realizable value. Except for supplies inventory, the fair value of acquired inventory was a function of the inventories stage of production, with separate values established for finished goods, work-in-process, and raw materials. Key inputs included ultimate selling price, costs to complete in-process material, and disposal or selling costs,

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along with an estimate of the profit margin on the sales effort.

Property, plant and equipment were valued using a market approach where we were able to identify comparable sales of real estate and used machinery and equipment. Where comparable sales of used machinery and equipment were not available, we estimated fair value based on the replacement cost of new plant and equipment, less depreciation and decreases in value due to

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

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physical depreciation, functional obsolescence and economic obsolescence. Whether valuations were based on comparable sales or depreciated replacement cost, we considered the highest and best use for the assets being valued, which was determined to be their current use in the production of alumina or the mining of bauxite.

Intangible assets consist of contractual and non-contractual customer relationships. Valuations for these assets were based on discounted cash flow projections. These valuations require assumptions about future profitability and cash flows, which we believe reflected the best estimates of a hypothetical market participant at August 31, 2009. Key assumptions include: (a) cash flow periods over the estimated contract lives based on customer retention rates, and (b) discount rates based on a risk-adjusted weighted average cost of capital ranging 20.0% to 23.0%.

Asset retirement obligations and reclamation liabilities were valued at fair value using a discounted cash flow approach with credit-adjusted risk free rates ranging from 7.0% to 10.0%.

The fair values of the pension benefit obligations were actuarially determined using the Projected Unit Credit method with discount rates ranging from 5.3% to 5.7% for Gramercy and 16.0% for St. Ann. Pension plan assets were valued based on the fair market value of the underlying investments. Net pension asset and liabilities were calculated as the excess or deficiency of plan assets compared to benefit obligation.

22. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Labor commitments

We are a party to six collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times within the next five years. The agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) at our Gramercy refinery expired in September 2010 and on October 1, 2010 a new five year labor agreement with the USWA was ratified by the refinery s union members.

The agreement at St. Ann with the University and Allied Workers Union expired on April 30, 2010. We have received a new claim from the union and have begun negotiations. The agreement at St. Ann with the Union of Technical Administrative and Supervisory Personnel (UTASP) expires in December 2010. As of September 30, 2010, we have not received a new claim and have not begun negotiations with the UTASP. As customary in Jamaican labor practices, unions generally submit claims subsequent to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreements. We have completed the process of formalizing recognition of a third union at St. Ann with the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. We are currently in negotiations to finalize terms of the agreement.

All other collective bargaining agreements expire within the next five years.

Legal contingencies

We are a party to legal proceedings incidental to our business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate liability with respect to these actions will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Environmental matters

In addition to our asset retirement obligations discussed in Note 18, Reclamation, Land and Asset Retirement Obligations, we have identified certain environmental conditions at the Gramercy refinery requiring remedial action or ongoing monitoring. As of September 30, 2010, we recorded undiscounted liabilities of

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

\$1.3 million and \$3.0 million in accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities, respectively, for remediation of Gramercy's known environmental conditions. Approximately two-thirds of the recorded liability represents clean-up costs expected to be incurred during the next five years. The remainder represents monitoring costs which will be incurred ratably over a thirty year period. Because the remediation and subsequent monitoring related to these environmental conditions occurs over an extended period of time, these estimates are subject to change based on cost. No other responsible parties are involved in any ongoing environmental remediation activities. We cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted or amended in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be interpreted or enforced or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with such laws or regulations. Such future requirements may result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Establishment Agreement

At the end of 2009, the Company and the GOJ reached an amendment to the establishment agreement setting the fiscal regime structure for St. Ann's bauxite mining operations through December 31, 2014. The amendment covers the fiscal regime, as well as commitments for certain expenditures for haulroad development, maintenance, dredging, land purchases, contract mining, training and other general capital expenditures from 2009 through 2014. We signed the formal amendment with the GOJ on the fiscal structure in June 2010, which did not change the cost structure from the agreement reached in 2009. The terms of the agreement required us to make a \$14.0 million prepayment of Jamaican income taxes for fiscal years 2011 through 2014, of which \$10.0 million was paid in June 2010 and the remainder will be paid in April 2011. As of September 30, 2010, \$5.0 million of the prepayment is recorded in prepaid assets and \$5.0 million is in other assets.

Under the establishment agreement, St. Ann is required to pay a dedication fee, an asset usage fee, a depletion fee, royalties, and a production levy. As of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, we recorded accrued liabilities of \$4.9 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, for these fees. Prepaid GOJ fees of \$10.7 million and \$2.6 million were recorded in prepaid assets as of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010, respectively.

Guarantees

In connection with the 2005 disposal of a former subsidiary, American Racing Equipment, Inc (ARE), we guaranteed certain outstanding leases for the automotive wheel facilities located in Rancho Dominguez, California. The leases have various expiration dates that extend through December 2011. Since March 2008, we were released from the guarantee obligation on one of the properties, resulting in a reduction of the remaining maximum future lease obligations. As of September 30, 2010 the remaining maximum future payments under these lease obligations totaled approximately \$0.4 million. We have concluded that it is not probable that we will be required to make payments pursuant to these guarantees and we have not recorded a liability for these guarantees. Further, ARE's purchaser has indemnified us for all losses associated with the guarantees.

Power Contract

Electricity is the largest cost component at our New Madrid smelter and is a key factor to our long-term competitive position in the primary aluminum business. We have a power purchase agreement with Ameren pursuant to which we have agreed to purchase substantially all of New Madrid's electricity through May 2020. Our current rate structure with Ameren consists of two components: a base rate and a fuel adjustment clause.

On June 21, 2010, the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC) ruled on the power rate case filed by Ameren on July 24, 2009. The MoPSC's ruling resulted in no significant change to the base electricity rate for the New Madrid smelter. The fuel adjustment clause resulted in additional fuel charges of \$1.3 million recorded

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in cost of goods sold during the three months ended September 30, 2010. We anticipate the fourth quarter 2010 impact of the fuel adjustment clause to be approximately \$3.4 million. We are currently disputing the amount of cost increases related to the fuel adjustment clause. We are not able to predict these fuel adjustment charges, as they are dependent on Ameren's fuel costs and off system sales volume and prices.

On September 3, 2010, Ameren filed a new rate case with the MoPSC seeking an 11% base rate increase. We expect a ruling on this request by July 29, 2011.

As of September 30, 2010, we hold \$7.0 million in a restricted cash account which is reflected in other current assets on the unaudited consolidated balance sheet. This restricted cash represents money held in escrow by the Missouri Circuit Court for disputed amounts related to our appeal of Ameren's rates.

Separation Agreements

On November 15, 2010, we entered into separation agreements with our Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Kyle D. Lorentzen, pursuant to which his employment will terminate on December 31, 2010, and with Mr. Alan K. Brown, our Vice President of Human Resources, pursuant to which his employment will terminate on March 31, 2011. In accordance with their employment term sheets, Mr. Lorentzen and Mr. Brown will receive \$1.9 million and \$0.4 million of cash severance payments, respectively, as well as accelerated vesting of stock options that they hold.

23. SEGMENTS

We manage and operate our business segments based on the markets we serve and the products and services provided to those markets.

Prior to August 2009, we reported results in two segments: upstream (which included corporate expenses) and downstream. In August 2009, with the completion of the Joint Venture Transaction, we changed our segment reporting so that corporate was a separate segment, and Gramercy and St. Ann were included in the upstream segment.

During first quarter 2010, in connection with continued integration activities of our alumina refinery and our bauxite mining operations, we changed the composition of our reportable segments. Those integration activities included a re-evaluation of the financial information provided to our Chief Operating Decision Maker, as that term is defined in U.S. GAAP. We have now identified five reportable segments, disaggregating the post-Joint Venture Transaction upstream segment into three segments: primary aluminum products, alumina refining and bauxite. The downstream segment will be referred to as the flat rolled products segment. Our corporate expenses are reflected in the corporate segment.

During third quarter 2010, we revised our segment performance measure to be segment profit rather than U.S. GAAP-basis segment operating income. Segment profit (in which certain items, primarily non-recurring costs or non-cash expenses, are not allocated to the segments and in which certain items, primarily the income statement effects of current period cash settlements of hedges, are allocated to the segments) is also a measure used by management as a basis for resource allocation. We have provided a reconciliation of segment profit to segment operating income before income taxes for the periods presented. All segment information presented herein has been revised to reflect the new structure. These segment changes had no impact on our historical consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Our bauxite segment mines and produces the bauxite used for alumina production at our Gramercy refinery, and the remaining bauxite not taken by the refinery is sold to a third party. Our alumina refining segment chemically refines and converts bauxite into alumina, which is the principal raw material used in the production of primary aluminum products. The Gramercy refinery is the source for the vast majority of our New Madrid smelter's alumina requirements. The remaining alumina production at the Gramercy refinery that is not taken by New Madrid is in the form of smelter grade alumina and alumina hydrate, or chemical grade alumina, and is sold to third parties. The primary aluminum products segment produces value-added aluminum products in several forms: billet, used mainly for building construction, architectural and transportation applications; rod, used mainly for electrical applications and steel deoxidation; value-added sow, used mainly for aerospace; and foundry, used mainly for transportation. In addition to these value-added products, we produce commodity grade sow, the majority of which is used in our rolling mills. Our flat rolled products segment has rolling mill facilities whose major foil products are: finstock, used mainly for the air conditioning, ventilation and heating industry, and container stock, used mainly for food packaging, pie pans and convenience food containers.

Geographic Region Information

Substantially all of our sales are within the United States. Sales whose country of origin was outside of the United States represented less than 5% of our consolidated sales in 2009 and year to date in 2010. All long-lived assets are located in the United States except those assets of our St. Ann bauxite mine comprising \$52.9 million at December 31, 2009 and \$51.4 million at September 30, 2010, which are located in Jamaica. The following tables summarize the operating results and assets of our reportable segments and a reconciliation of segment profit (loss) to income before income taxes (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)						
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales:							
External customers	4,361	15,078	89,238	109,882			218,559
Intersegment	3,981	4,142	5,784			(13,907)	
	8,342	19,220	95,022	109,882		(13,907)	218,559
Segment profit (loss)	5,481	2,675	(855)	15,147	(10,749)		11,699
Depreciation and amortization	839	1,660	13,814	4,909	100		21,324
Capital expenditures	69	118	8,534	552	578		9,851

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Three months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Segment profit (loss)	5,481	2,675	(855)	15,147	(10,749)		11,699
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	(839)	(1,660)	(11,355)	(4,909)	(100)		(18,863)
LIFO/LCM			2,244	1,235			3,479
Loss on asset disposal			(516)	(2,999)			(3,515)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(55)	(55)	(2,940)	(2,692)	2,741		(3,001)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions			855	2,048			2,903
Power outage			13,314				13,314
Restructuring, relocation and severance		(9)	(338)	(83)	(185)		(615)
Consulting and sponsor fees					(1,536)		(1,536)
Other, net ⁽²⁾	(5,675)	(824)	482	(280)	344		(5,953)
Operating income (loss)	(1,088)	127	891	7,467	(9,485)		(2,088)
Interest expense, net							12,577
Gain on hedging activities, net							(5,747)
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates							1,553
Gain on debt repurchase							(28,574)
Gain on business combination							(120,276)
Income before income taxes							138,379

- (1) Depreciation and amortization for the primary aluminum products segment is presented net of insurance proceeds for the three months ended September 30, 2009
- (2) Other includes the net effect of (i) adding those amounts related to depreciation, amortization, interest and taxes at our 50% Joint Ventures during those periods prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, (ii) removing the impacts of any allowable purchase accounting adjustments, most significantly inventory obsolescence and LCM type reserves and (iii) removing the impacts of other immaterial non-recurring items.

	Three months ended September 30, 2010						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Sales:							
External customers	17,609	52,170	110,826	133,623			314,228
Intersegment	17,875	35,406	38,275	108		(91,664)	
	35,484	87,576	149,101	133,731		(91,664)	314,228
Segment profit (loss)	7,735	10,116	12,464	14,433	(5,793)	(56)	38,899
Depreciation and amortization	2,451	5,011	12,063	5,111	259		24,895

Capital expenditures	2,407	2,278	4,852	2,354	618	12,509
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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Three months ended September 30, 2010						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Segment profit (loss)	7,735	10,116	12,464	14,433	(5,793)	(56)	38,899
Depreciation and amortization	(2,451)	(5,011)	(12,063)	(5,111)	(259)		(24,895)
LIFO/LCM			6,192	4,838		32	11,062
Loss on asset disposal	1		(1,268)	(158)	(84)		(1,509)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(163)	(117)	(735)	(609)	(367)		(1,991)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions			77	(597)			(520)
Restructuring, relocation and severance	(41)	(19)	(28)	(120)	(492)		(700)
Consulting and sponsor fees					(207)		(207)
Other, net	(6)	(134)	1	119	(45)		(65)
Operating income (loss)	5,075	4,835	4,640	12,795	(7,247)	(24)	20,074
Interest expense, net							7,218
Gain on hedging activities, net							(21,758)
Gain on debt repurchase							(3,565)
Income before income taxes							38,179

	Nine months ended September 30, 2009 (as adjusted)						Consolidated \$
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	
Sales:							
External customers	4,361	15,078	216,152	304,962			540,553
Intersegment	3,981	4,142	24,640			(32,763)	
	8,342	19,220	240,792	304,962		(32,763)	540,553
Segment profit (loss)	5,481	2,675	(11,646)	25,132	(21,556)		86
Depreciation and amortization	839	1,660	46,603	16,659	244		66,005
Capital expenditures	69	118	27,296	3,095	1,633		32,211

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Nine months ended September 30, 2009
(as adjusted)**

	Bauxite	Alumina	Primary	Flat rolled	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Segment profit (loss)	5,481	2,675	(11,646)	25,132	(21,556)		86
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	(839)	(1,660)	(39,923)	(16,659)	(244)		(59,325)
LIFO/LCM			3,662	6,492			10,154
Loss on asset disposal			(2,063)	(3,126)			(5,189)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(55)	(55)	(3,286)	(2,692)	(1,728)		(7,816)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions			10,086	12,197			22,283
Power outage			30,568				30,568
Impairment on goodwill and intangible assets				(43,000)			(43,000)
Restructuring, relocation and severance		(9)	1	(754)	(238)		(1,000)
Consulting and sponsor fees					(3,554)		(3,554)
Other, net ⁽²⁾	(5,675)	(824)	(12,038)	(996)	1,410		(18,123)
Operating income (loss)	(1,088)	127	(24,639)	(23,406)	(25,910)		(74,916)
Interest expense, net							42,551
Gain on hedging activities, net							(104,073)
Equity in net loss of investments in affiliates							79,654
Gain on debt repurchase							(193,224)
Gain on business combination							(120,276)
Income before income taxes							220,452

- (1) Depreciation and amortization for the primary aluminum products segment is presented net of insurance proceeds of \$6.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009
- (2) Other includes the net effect of (i) adding those amounts related to depreciation, amortization, interest and taxes at our 50% Joint Ventures during those periods prior to the Joint Venture Transaction, (ii) removing the impacts of any allowable purchase accounting adjustments, most significantly inventory obsolescence and LCM type reserves and (iii) removing the impacts of other immaterial non-recurring items.

Nine months ended September 30, 2010

	Bauxite	Alumina	Primary	Flat rolled	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales:							
External customers	42,713	161,876	345,874	400,179			950,642
Intersegment	47,979	113,231	98,364	108		(259,682)	
	90,692	275,107	444,238	400,287		(259,682)	950,642

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Segment profit (loss)	20,042	35,924	70,015	40,182	(19,490)	(2,461)	144,212
Depreciation and amortization	8,083	15,376	36,439	15,507	675		76,080
Capital expenditures	5,353	6,471	20,098	6,841	1,556		40,319

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

	Nine months ended September 30, 2010						
	Bauxite \$	Alumina refining \$	Primary aluminum products \$	Flat rolled products \$	Corporate \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Segment profit (loss)	20,042	35,924	70,015	40,182	(19,490)	(2,461)	144,212
Depreciation and amortization	(8,083)	(15,376)	(36,439)	(15,507)	(675)		(76,080)
LIFO/LCM			(322)	808		1,588	2,074
Loss on asset disposal	14		(2,828)	(514)	(84)		(3,412)
Non-cash pension, accretion and stock compensation	(520)	(933)	(2,584)	(1,764)	(5,560)		(11,361)
Cash settlements on hedging transactions			192	(925)			(733)
Restructuring, relocation and severance	(3,160)	(1,648)	(1,900)	(1,470)	(860)		(9,038)
Consulting and sponsor fees					(18,867)		(18,867)
Other, net	(14)	1,927	1	(74)	(177)		1,663
Operating income (loss)	8,279	19,894	26,135	20,736	(45,713)	(873)	28,458
Interest expense, net							25,004
Gain on hedging activities, net							(44,040)
Gain loss on debt repurchase							(953)
Income before income taxes							48,447

	December 31, 2009 \$	September 30, 2010 \$
Segment assets:		
Bauxite	125,168	130,854
Alumina refining	237,886	218,417
Primary aluminum products	612,099	599,003
Flat rolled products	382,601	393,051
Corporate	373,645	92,402
Eliminations	(33,811)	(44,560)
Total assets	1,697,588	1,389,167

24. SUBSIDIARY ISSUER OF GUARANTEED NOTES

On May 18, 2007, Noranda AcquisitionCo issued \$510.0 million senior floating rate notes due 2015. The AcquisitionCo Notes are senior unsecured obligations of Noranda AcquisitionCo, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a joint and several basis by the parent company, Noranda HoldCo, and by the existing and future wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of Noranda AcquisitionCo that guarantee the senior secured credit facilities. NHB Capital LLC (NHB), a 100%-owned subsidiary of Noranda AcquisitionCo, is not a guarantor of the senior secured credit facilities, and is therefore not a guarantor of the AcquisitionCo Notes. St. Ann is also not a guarantor of the AcquisitionCo Notes, as St. Ann is a foreign subsidiary.

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As of December 31, 2009, NHB held an investment in HoldCo Notes totaling \$105.7 million. During second quarter 2010, NHB delivered to Noranda HoldCo all of its investment in HoldCo Notes, which Noranda HoldCo immediately retired.

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NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The following unaudited consolidating financial statements present separately the financial condition and results of operations and cash flows (condensed) for Noranda HoldCo (as parent guarantor), Noranda AcquisitionCo (as the issuer), the subsidiary guarantors, the subsidiary non-guarantors (NHB and St. Ann) and eliminations. These unaudited consolidating financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with SEC Regulation S-X Rule 3-10 Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered .

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these unaudited consolidating financial statements are consistent with those found elsewhere in the unaudited consolidated financial statements. Intercompany transactions have been presented gross in the following unaudited consolidating financial statements; however these transactions eliminate in consolidation.

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Statement of Operations****Three months ended September 30, 2009****(as adjusted)****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantor \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales			214,198	8,342	(3,981)	218,559
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales			211,552	8,619	(3,981)	216,190
Selling, general and administrative expenses	724	522	16,784	709		18,739
Excess insurance proceeds			(14,282)			(14,282)
	724	522	214,054	9,328	(3,981)	220,647
Operating income (loss)	(724)	(522)	144	(986)		(2,088)
Other (income) expenses						
Interest expense (income), net	4,372	11,019	109	(2,923)		12,577
Gain on hedging activities, net			(5,747)			(5,747)
Equity in net loss of unconsolidated subsidiaries			1,553			1,553
Gain on debt repurchase	(70)	(28,504)				(28,574)
Gain on business combination		(120,276)				(120,276)
Total other (income) expenses	4,302	(137,761)	(4,085)	(2,923)		(140,467)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,026)	137,239	4,229	1,937		138,379
Income tax expense (benefit)	21,388	(17,419)	6,791	1,670		12,430
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	152,363	(2,295)			(150,068)	
Net income (loss) for the period	125,949	152,363	(2,562)	267	(150,068)	125,949

Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Statement of Operations****Three months ended September 30, 2010****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales			296,620	35,483	(17,875)	314,228
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales			264,380	27,722	(17,875)	274,227
Selling, general and administrative expenses	573	157	16,505	2,692		19,927
	573	157	280,885	30,414	(17,875)	294,154
Operating income (loss)	(573)	(157)	15,735	5,069		20,074
Other (income) expenses						
Interest expense (income), net	(106)	7,250	74			7,218
Gain on hedging activities, net			(21,758)			(21,758)
Gain on debt repurchase		(3,565)				(3,565)
Total other (income) expenses	(106)	3,685	(21,684)			(18,105)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(467)	(3,842)	37,419	5,069		38,179
Income tax expense (benefit)	(339)	(2,043)	13,470	1,901		12,989
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	25,318	27,117			(52,435)	
Net income (loss) for the period	25,190	25,318	23,949	3,168	(52,435)	25,190

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Statement of Operations****Nine months ended September 30, 2009****(as adjusted)****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantor \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales			536,192	8,342	(3,981)	540,553
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales			559,616	8,619	(3,981)	564,254
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,356	1,977	46,633	716		51,682
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment			43,000			43,000
Excess insurance proceeds			(43,467)			(43,467)
	2,356	1,977	605,782	9,335	(3,981)	615,469
Operating loss	(2,356)	(1,977)	(69,590)	(993)		(74,916)
Other (income) expenses						
Interest expense (income), net	13,960	38,640	279	(10,328)		42,551
Gain on hedging activities, net			(104,073)			(104,073)
Gain on debt repurchase	(11,079)	(182,145)				(193,224)
Gain on business combination		(120,276)				(120,276)
Equity in net loss of unconsolidated subsidiaries			79,654			79,654
Total other (income) expenses	2,881	(263,781)	(24,140)	(10,328)		(295,368)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5,237)	261,804	(45,450)	9,335		220,452
Income tax expense (benefit)	24,559	(3,011)	34,930	5,872		62,350
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	187,898	(76,917)			(110,981)	
Net income (loss) for the period	158,102	187,898	(80,380)	3,463	(110,981)	158,102

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	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Sales			907,930	90,691	(47,979)	950,642
Operating costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales			808,197	69,908	(47,979)	830,126
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,410	18,643	55,482	12,523		92,058
	5,410	18,643	863,679	82,431	(47,979)	922,184
Operating income (loss)	(5,410)	(18,643)	44,251	8,260		28,458
Other (income) expenses						
Interest expense (income), net	6,067	22,823	240	(4,126)		25,004
Gain on hedging activities, net			(44,040)			(44,040)
(Gain) loss on debt repurchase	960	(1,913)				(953)
Total other (income) expenses	7,027	20,910	(43,800)	(4,126)		(19,989)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(12,437)	(39,553)	88,051	12,386		48,447
Income tax expense (benefit)	(3,942)	(13,685)	29,780	4,286		16,439
Equity in net income of subsidiaries	40,503	66,371			(106,874)	
Net income (loss) for the period	32,008	40,503	58,271	8,100	(106,874)	32,008

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Balance Sheet****December 31, 2009****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo)	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo)	Subsidiary guarantors	Subsidiary non-guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	21,444	140,520	4,266	1,006		167,236
Accounts receivable, net:						
Trade			82,068	3,462		85,530
Affiliates		5,909		10,346	(16,255)	
Interest due from affiliates				1,417	(1,417)	
Inventories			155,665	26,691		182,356
Derivative assets, net			68,755			68,755
Taxes receivable			1,053	(323)		730
Prepaid assets	169		24,414	11,834	1	36,418
Other current assets		2,000	1,991	9,811	6	13,808
Total current assets	21,613	148,429	338,212	64,244	(17,665)	554,833
Investments in affiliates	278,770	1,291,423		105,740	(1,675,933)	
Advances due from affiliates		2,941	267,202	5,216	(275,359)	
Property, plant and equipment, net			692,621	52,877		745,498
Goodwill			137,570			137,570
Other intangible assets, net			79,047			79,047
Long-term derivative assets, net			95,509			95,509
Other assets	550	17,309	57,783	9,489		85,131
Total assets	300,933	1,460,102	1,667,944	237,566	(1,968,957)	1,697,588
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable						
Trade	33	2,000	64,378	3,501		69,912
Affiliates			10,347	5,908	(16,255)	
Accrued liabilities			45,713	16,248		61,961
Accrued interest:						
Third parties		167				167
Affiliates	1,417				(1,417)	
Deferred tax liabilities	(6,481)	(16,160)	45,377	4,596	(21)	27,311
Current portion of long-term debt		7,500				7,500
Total current liabilities	(5,031)	(6,493)	165,815	30,253	(17,693)	166,851
Long-term debt, net	221,418	880,569			(157,821)	944,166

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Pension and OPEB liabilities			100,130	6,263		106,393
Other long-term liabilities	653	2,394	40,073	12,512		55,632
Advances due to affiliates	2,940	272,417	2		(275,359)	
Deferred tax liabilities	863	32,445	255,074	3,966	38,034	330,382
Common stock subject to redemption	2,000					2,000
Shareholders' equity:						
Common stock	436					436
Capital in excess of par value	16,123	216,606	1,199,712	83,683	(1,500,001)	16,123
Accumulated deficit	(136,172)	(135,539)	(240,594)	44,918	392,264	(75,123)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	197,703	197,703	147,732	49,971	(448,381)	144,728
Total Noranda shareholders' equity	78,090	278,770	1,106,850	178,572	(1,556,118)	86,164
Noncontrolling interest				6,000		6,000
Total shareholders' equity	78,090	278,770	1,106,850	184,572	(1,556,118)	92,164
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	300,933	1,460,102	1,667,944	237,566	(1,968,957)	1,697,588

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Consolidating Balance Sheet****September 30, 2010****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,818	22,022	1,557	2,625		33,022
Accounts receivable, net:						
Trade			110,442	4,724		115,166
Affiliates	21,207	7,331	143	12,859	(41,540)	
Inventories			168,071	28,709	(873)	195,907
Taxes receivable	15,173	6,203	(13,767)	(1,771)	313	6,151
Prepaid assets	188		4,274	8,390	1	12,853
Other current assets		69	9,628	4,780	6	14,483
Total current assets	43,386	35,625	280,348	60,316	(42,093)	377,582
Investments in affiliates	225,017	1,251,451			(1,476,468)	
Advances due from affiliates		19,348	517,147	63,524	(600,019)	
Property, plant and equipment, net			661,943	51,442		713,385
Goodwill			137,570			137,570
Other intangible assets, net			74,531			74,531
Other assets		12,817	57,601	15,681		86,099
Total assets	268,403	1,319,241	1,729,140	190,963	(2,118,580)	1,389,167
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable:						
Trade	64		73,927	5,219		79,210
Affiliates		21,207	12,860	7,473	(41,540)	
Accrued liabilities			43,635	15,089	2	58,726
Accrued interest		737				737
Derivative liabilities, net			28,405			28,405
Deferred tax liabilities	(13,077)	(36,448)	73,358	4,596	(1,023)	27,406
Total current liabilities	(13,013)	(14,504)	232,185	32,377	(42,561)	194,484
Long-term debt, net		533,084				533,084
Long-term derivative liabilities, net			24,731			24,731
Pension and OPEB liabilities			106,262	6,835		113,097
Other long-term liabilities	80	6,873	43,477	11,406		61,836

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Advances due to affiliates	77,915	522,098		4	(600,017)	
Deferred tax liabilities	49,774	46,673	210,732	643	(5,534)	302,288
Common stock subject to redemption	2,000					2,000
Shareholders' equity:						
Common stock	551					551
Capital in excess of par value	103,127	229,605	1,199,712	83,683	(1,513,000)	103,127
Accumulated deficit	(43,115)	(95,672)	(182,047)	53,019	224,700	(43,115)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	91,084	91,084	94,088	(3,004)	(182,168)	91,084
Total Noranda shareholders' equity	151,647	225,017	1,111,753	133,698	(1,470,468)	151,647
Noncontrolling interest				6,000		6,000
Total shareholders' equity	151,647	225,017	1,111,753	139,698	(1,470,468)	157,647
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	268,403	1,319,241	1,729,140	190,963	(2,118,580)	1,389,167

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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****Nine months ended September 30, 2009****(as adjusted)****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,181)	209,655	24,313	1,348	(694)	230,441
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures			(32,211)			(32,211)
Purchase of debt				(36,742)	36,742	
Proceeds from insurance related to capital expenditures			11,495			11,495
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			7			7
Cash acquired in business combination			5,108	6,028		11,136
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities			(15,601)	(30,714)	36,742	(9,573)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from issuance of shares	41					41
Repurchase of shares	(90)					(90)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility		13,000				13,000
Repayments on revolving credit facility		(14,500)				(14,500)
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,673)	(108,798)			(36,048)	(147,519)
Intercompany advances	3,049	(3,249)		200		
Capital contribution (to subsidiary from parent)		(36,088)		36,088		
Distribution (to parent from subsidiary)	1,280	(1,280)				
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	1,607	(150,915)		36,288	(36,048)	(149,068)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,574)	58,740	8,712	6,922		71,800
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	24,101	159,994	621			184,716

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	21,527	218,734	9,333	6,922	256,516
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Table of Contents**NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****CONDENSED NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION****Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows****Nine months ended September 30, 2010****(dollars expressed in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	Parent guarantor (Noranda HoldCo) \$	Issuer (Noranda AcquisitionCo) \$	Subsidiary guarantors \$	Subsidiary non-guarantors \$	Eliminations \$	Consolidated \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(32,102)	242,985	32,125	6,936		249,944
INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures			(34,966)	(5,353)		(40,319)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			132	36		168
Cash used in investing activities			(34,834)	(5,317)		(40,151)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from issuance of shares	82,925					82,925
Repayments on revolving credit facility		(215,930)				(215,930)
Repurchase of shares	(16)					(16)
Repayment of long-term debt	(66,348)	(144,638)				(210,986)
Distribution (to parent from subsidiary)	915	(915)				
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	17,476	(361,483)				(344,007)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(14,626)	(118,498)	(2,709)	1,619		(134,214)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	21,444	140,520	4,266	1,006		167,236
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	6,818	22,022	1,557	2,625		33,022

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Managers of

Gramercy Alumina LLC

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Gramercy Alumina LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, changes in members' equity, comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New Orleans, Louisiana

February 18, 2009

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Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****BALANCE SHEETS****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008****(In thousands)**

	2007	2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 608	\$ 3,982
Trade receivables:		
Affiliates	55,553	67,875
Others	8,932	6,081
Other receivables	816	606
Inventories	31,749	32,825
Prepaid expenses	1,225	1,933
Total current assets	98,883	113,302
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Net	33,402	47,391
OTHER ASSETS Including restricted cash of \$7,787 and \$7,846 in 2007 and 2008, respectively	10,145	9,848
TOTAL	\$ 142,430	\$ 170,541
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 27,781	\$ 26,570
Accrued employee costs	6,731	6,349
Other current liabilities	2,133	4,075
Due to affiliate	7,388	9,366
Total current liabilities	44,033	46,360
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Environmental liabilities	4,558	4,180
Asset retirement obligations	3,144	3,419
Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	1,486	2,706
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,188	10,305
Total liabilities	53,221	56,665
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 7)		
MEMBERS EQUITY	89,209	113,876
TOTAL	\$ 142,430	\$ 170,541

See notes to financial statements.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008****(In thousands)**

	2007	2008
REVENUE:		
Affiliates	\$ 278,234	\$ 325,932
Others	94,091	98,153
Total revenue	372,325	424,085
COST OF SALES AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization (includes affiliated purchases of \$54,317 and \$54,262 in 2007 and 2008, respectively)	339,495	388,019
Depreciation and amortization	2,830	5,060
Accretion expense	152	274
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	5,414	5,715
Total cost of sales and expenses	347,891	399,068
OPERATING INCOME	24,434	25,017
INTEREST INCOME	662	220
OTHER INCOME Net	318	153
NET INCOME	\$ 25,414	\$ 25,390

See notes to financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008

(In thousands)

MEMBERS EQUITY	January 1, 2007	\$ 63,831
Net income		25,414
Other comprehensive income (loss)	Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations (Note 6)	(36)
MEMBERS EQUITY	December 31, 2007	89,209
Net income		25,390
Other comprehensive income (loss)	Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations (Note 6)	(723)
MEMBERS EQUITY	December 31, 2008	\$ 113,876

See notes to financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008

(In thousands)

	2007	2008
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
Net income	\$ 25,414	\$ 25,390
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	(36)	(723)
TOTAL	\$ 25,378	\$ 24,667

See notes to financial statements.

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Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008****(In thousands)**

	2007	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 25,414	\$ 25,390
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion	2,982	5,334
Interest income on restricted cash net of \$70 and \$0 cash received in 2007 and 2008, respectively	(229)	(59)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade receivables	(20,731)	(9,471)
Due to/from affiliates	8,023	1,978
Other receivables	(701)	210
Inventories	(5,868)	(1,076)
Prepaid expenses	332	(708)
Other assets	60	356
Trade accounts payable	2,116	(1,992)
Accrued employee costs	635	(382)
Other operating liabilities	75	2,062
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,108	21,642
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(12,565)	(18,268)
Decrease in restricted cash	170	
Net cash used in investing activities	(12,395)	(18,268)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(287)	3,374
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Beginning of year	895	608
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS End of year	\$ 608	\$ 3,982
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payables for capital expenditures	\$ 1,121	\$ 781

See notes to financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Operations Gramercy Alumina LLC (the Company) was formed as a limited liability company on March 2, 2004, by Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. and Century Louisiana, Inc. Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. (a subsidiary of Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation (Noranda) effective May 18, 2007, and Xstrata Plc prior thereto) and Century Louisiana, Inc. (a subsidiary of Century Aluminum Company) each have a 50% ownership interest in the Company. The Company began operations on October 1, 2004. Pursuant to the agreements governing the Company, the members are required to begin negotiations in 2009 concerning continuation of the Company after December 31, 2010.

The Company operates a refinery located in Gramercy, Louisiana. The Gramercy refinery chemically refines bauxite into alumina, the principal raw material used in the production of primary aluminum. The majority of the Company's alumina production is supplied to production facilities owned by the Company's members. The remaining sales are generally to third-party users in various industries, including water treatment, flame retardants, building products, detergents, and glass.

Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. and Century Louisiana, Inc. acquired the Gramercy alumina refinery and related bauxite mining assets in Jamaica pursuant to the terms of an Asset Purchase Agreement, dated May 17, 2004, with an unrelated third party. The sale was completed on September 30, 2004. The Company was formed to own and operate the Gramercy alumina refinery and St. Ann Bauxite Limited was formed to own and operate the bauxite mining assets in Jamaica.

Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. and Century Louisiana, Inc. each contributed as initial capital contributions their 100% interest in the acquired net assets of the Gramercy refinery.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer. Shipping terms are generally F.O.B. shipping point.

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories The Company's inventories, including bauxite and alumina inventories, are stated at the lower of cost (using average cost) or market.

Property, Plant and Equipment Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets (12 years weighted average machinery and equipment). Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major improvements are capitalized. When items of property, plant, and equipment are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recorded in the statement of operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008

Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. Any impairment of the asset is recognized when it is probable that such undiscounted cash flows will be less than the carrying value of the asset. If the undiscounted cash flows do not exceed the carrying value, then impairment is measured based on fair value compared to carrying value, with fair value typically based on a cash flow model, comparable asset sales or solicited offers. No impairment of long-lived assets was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008.

Self-Insurance The Company is primarily self-insured for workers' compensation and healthcare costs. Self-insurance liabilities are determined based on claims filed and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported. As of December 31, 2007 and 2008, the Company had \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million of accrued liabilities related to these claims. The Company has \$1.4 million in a restricted cash account to secure the payment of workers' compensation obligations as of December 31, 2007 and 2008. Such amount is included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheets.

Asset Retirement Obligations In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, the Company records the fair value of a legal liability for asset retirement obligations (ARO) in the period in which they are incurred and capitalizes the ARO by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets. The obligations are accreted to their present value each period and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the estimated useful lives (17 to 20 years) of the related assets (see Note 5).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable, due to affiliate, and certain accrued liabilities, approximate fair market value due to their short-term nature.

Environmental Liabilities Costs related to environmental liabilities are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These amounts are based on the future estimated costs under existing regulatory requirements using existing technology (see Note 7).

Income Taxes The Company has elected to be treated as a partnership for income tax purposes. Accordingly, income taxes are the responsibility of the members and the financial statements include no provision for income taxes.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income and other comprehensive income (loss) which, in the case of the Company, consists solely of adjustments related to pension and postretirement benefit obligations. Accumulated other comprehensive losses totaled \$234,000 and \$957,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2008.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (SFAS No. 162), which identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. The effective date of SFAS No. 162 is November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 162 did not have an effect on the Company's financial statements.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an Amendment to FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161), which requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit risk related to contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Early adoption has been encouraged by the FASB. Management is currently assessing SFAS No. 161, but does anticipate that implementation of the new standard will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – An Amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, it requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. SFAS No. 160 clarifies that changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest. In addition, SFAS No. 160 requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss will be measured using the fair value of the noncontrolling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. SFAS No. 160 also requires expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its noncontrolling interests. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Management believes that the implementation of SFAS No. 160 will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)). According to transition rules of the new standard, the Company will apply it prospectively to any business combinations with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2009, except that certain changes in SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, may apply to acquisitions, which were completed prior to January 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. Management believes that the implementation of SFAS No. 141(R) will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At December 31, 2007 and 2008, due from (to) affiliates consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2008
Trade receivables:		
Century Alumina of Kentucky LLC	\$ 27,982	\$ 33,625
Noranda Aluminum, Inc.	27,571	34,250
Total	\$ 55,553	\$ 67,875
Due to affiliate – St. Ann Bauxite Limited	\$ (7,388)	\$ (9,366)

The Company purchases the majority of its bauxite from St. Ann Bauxite Limited (SABL), an entity affiliated through common ownership and control (see Note 7). In certain instances, the Company advances funds to SABL prior to the shipment of bauxite. Purchases from SABL approximated \$54.3 million and \$54.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

The Company is reimbursed for certain management personnel, support personnel, and services (purchasing, IT services, and accounting) provided to SABL. Included in the statements of operations for 2007 and 2008 is approximately \$546,000 and \$712,000, respectively, of amounts charged to SABL for such personnel, support, and services.

The Company sells a substantial portion of its production to its members or entities affiliated with its members at sales prices which are substantially equivalent to its actual cost per metric ton. Revenues derived from sales to Century Aluminum Company and/or its affiliates and Noranda and/or its affiliates (Xstrata Plc prior to May 18, 2007) approximated \$139.4 million and \$138.9 million, respectively, in 2007 and \$162.4 million and \$163.5 million, respectively in 2008. (See Note 8)

3. INVENTORIES

The components of inventories at December 31, 2007 and 2008, were as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2008
Raw materials	\$ 14,661	\$ 14,081
Work-in-process	6,019	7,188
Finished goods	1,834	2,690
Supplies	9,235	8,866
Total	\$ 31,749	\$ 32,825

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At December 31, 2007 and 2008, property, plant and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2008
Land and improvements	\$ 8,583	\$ 13,373
Machinery and equipment	23,869	29,661
Estimated closure costs associated with asset retirement obligations	2,691	2,691
Construction in progress	2,639	11,106
	37,782	56,831
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(4,380)	(9,440)
Total	\$ 33,402	\$ 47,391

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008 totaled \$2.830 million and \$5.060 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008****5. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS**

The Company's asset retirement obligations relate primarily to costs associated with the future closure of certain red mud lakes at the Gramercy refinery.

A reconciliation of changes in the asset retirement obligations for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, is presented below (in thousands):

	2007	2008
Balance beginning of year	\$ 1,833	\$ 3,144
Revisions in previous estimates	1,159	
Accretion expense	152	275
Balance end of year	\$ 3,144	\$ 3,419

The Company believes its asset retirement obligations represent reasonable estimates of the costs associated with the future closure of certain red mud lakes at the Gramercy facility. However, given the relatively long time until closure of these assets, such estimates are subject to changes due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, changes in regulatory requirements, costs of labor and materials, and other factors.

At December 31, 2007 and 2008, the Company had \$6.2 million of restricted cash in an escrow account as security for the payment of these closure obligations that would arise under state environmental laws upon the termination of operations at the Gramercy facility. These amounts are included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheets.

6. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has a salaried employee savings plan and an hourly employee savings plan for eligible employees. The Company matches 50% of each salaried employee's pre-tax contributed dollars up to 6% of the employee's total pre-tax contribution to the plan. The Company matches 50% of a specified percentage (ranging from 2% for 2006 to 6% for 2010) of each hourly employee's pre-tax contributed dollars. Certain hourly employees earn a fixed dollar amount contribution from the Company ranging from \$800 to \$2,400 based on the participant's age and service. Plan expenses of approximately \$398,000 and \$399,000 were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company established a defined contribution pension plan for its eligible salaried employees. The Company contributes a percentage ranging from 1% to 10% of a participant's earnings based on the participant's age at the beginning of a plan year. Plan expenses of approximately \$645,000 and \$790,000 were recorded during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

The Company entered into an agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) to establish a defined benefit pension plan for its eligible hourly employees effective January 1, 2005 (the Pension Plan). The defined benefit is \$52 per month for each year of benefit service prior to 2010, plus \$53 per month for each year of benefit service earned on or after January 1, 2010, for each participant. Plan expense of approximately \$1,045,000 and \$1,033,000 were recorded by the Company in 2007 and 2008, respectively.

The Company's medical reimbursement plan (the Medical Plan) provides certain medical benefits to employees and their spouses upon retirement. To be eligible, a former employee must have greater than 5 years

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

of service and retire after age 55. Plan expenses of approximately \$124,000 and \$143,000 were recorded by the Company in 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*. SFAS No. 158 requires, among other things, an employer to fully recognize a plan's overfunded or underfunded status in its balance sheets and recognize the changes in a plan's funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur. Implementation of these provisions of SFAS No. 158 was required for fiscal years ended after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted SFAS No. 158 effective on December 31, 2006. SFAS No. 158 further requires an employer to measure plan assets and obligations that determine its funded status as of the end of its fiscal year. The Company already measures its plan assets and liabilities as of December 31; therefore, this provision did not impact the Company's financial statements.

The following table sets forth the changes in benefit obligations, changes in plan assets, and the estimated funded status for the Pension Plan and the Medical Plan and the amounts recognized by the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Pension Plan		Medical Plan	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Change in benefit obligation:				
Projected benefit obligation - beginning of year	\$ 2,292	\$ 3,402	\$ 238	\$ 333
Service cost	945	952	103	114
Interest cost	188	262	19	27
Actuarial loss (gain)	11	(17)	(27)	(25)
Benefits paid	(33)	(85)		
Projected benefit obligation - end of year	\$ 3,403	\$ 4,514	\$ 333	\$ 449
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets - beginning of year	\$ 851	\$ 2,221	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	35	(585)		
Employer contributions	1,368	659		
Benefits paid	(33)	(85)		
Fair value of plan assets - end of year	\$ 2,221	\$ 2,210	\$	\$
Funded status of plan - end of year	\$ (1,182)	\$ (2,304)	\$ (333)	\$ (449)
Net amount recognized	\$ (1,182)	\$ (2,304)	\$ (333)	\$ (449)
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets:				
Accrued employee costs	\$	\$	\$ (28)	\$ (47)
Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	(1,182)	(2,304)	(305)	(402)
Net amounts recognized	\$ (1,182)	\$ (2,304)	\$ (333)	\$ (449)

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Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

Net (gain) loss	\$ 79	\$ 847	\$ (41)	\$ (66)
Prior service cost	175	156	20	18
Total	\$ 254	\$ 1,003	\$ (21)	\$ (48)

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Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

Net periodic benefit cost for the Pension Plan and the Medical Plan for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, includes the following components (in thousands):

	Pension Plan		Medical Plan	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Service cost	\$ 945	\$ 952	\$ 103	\$ 114
Interest cost	188	262	19	27
Expected return on assets	(107)	(200)		
Prior service cost amortization	19	19	2	2
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,033	\$ 124	\$ 143

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows (in thousands):

	Pension Plan		Medical Plan	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Current year actuarial (gain) loss	\$ 84	\$ 769	\$ (27)	\$ (25)
Recognition of prior service (credit) cost	(19)	(19)	(2)	(2)
Total	\$ 65	\$ 750	\$ (29)	\$ (27)

The estimated loss and prior service cost for the pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are \$35,000 and \$19,000 respectively. The estimated gain and prior service cost for the Medical Plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are (\$2,000) and \$2,000, respectively.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's Pension Plan at December 31, 2007 and 2008 approximated \$3.4 million and \$4.5 million, respectively.

Projected benefit obligations and net periodic benefit costs are based on actuarial estimates and assumptions. The weighted-average discount rate used in determining the actuarial present value of the projected benefit obligation for the Pension Plan was 6.30% and 6.15% at December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively, while the discount rate used in determining the benefit obligation for the Medical Plan was 5.95% and 6.00% at December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively. Discount rates of 5.90% and 6.30%, respectively, were used to determine pension expense and discount rates of 5.80% and 5.95%, respectively, were used to determine the medical reimbursement plan expense for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008.

The Company's expected long-term rate of return on the Pension Plan assets is 8.00% at December 31, 2007 and 2008. The Company seeks a balanced return on Pension Plan assets through a diversified investment strategy, including a target asset allocation of 65% equity securities, 30% fixed income securities and 5% cash. The Company's Pension Plan asset portfolio at December 31, 2007 and 2008, reflects a balance of investments split approximately 50% and 50%, and 70% and 30% between equity and fixed income securities, respectively.

The Company expects to contribute \$1,344,000 to the Pension Plan and \$47,000 to the Medical Plan in 2009.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

The following annual benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31	Pension Plan	Medical Plan
2009	\$ 71	\$ 47
2010	124	45
2011	178	33
2012	234	107
2013	287	50
2014 - 2018	2,472	594

In addition, the Company has agreed with the USWA to contribute to a Voluntary Employee Benefits Association (VEBA) plan to provide health care retiree benefits for eligible hourly employees. The Company made contributions of \$200,000 to the VEBA in 2007 and 2008. Annual contributions of \$200,000 are scheduled in 2009, and \$500,000 contributions are scheduled from 2010 to 2012. Additional variable contributions may be negotiated with the USWA when the current labor agreement expires in September 2010.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases The Company leases certain equipment under operating leases. Minimum future rental payments under noncancelable operating leases at December 31, 2008, are as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31	
2009	\$ 1,206
2010	906
2011	248
2012	230
Total	\$ 2,590

Rental expense for all operating leases approximated \$1,429,000 and \$1,224,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Purchase Commitments The Company has a contract with SABL to purchase approximately 2.4 million metric tonnes of Jamaican bauxite per year at a mutually agreed upon purchase price per dry metric ton. The quantity amount is mutually agreed upon periodically and may vary slightly with respect to shipping schedules. This is a key raw material used in the chemical process to produce alumina. The contract terminates on December 31, 2010, unless the parties mutually agree to terminate the contract earlier.

Labor Commitments The Company is a party to a collective bargaining and benefits agreement with the USWA, which agreement expires on September 30, 2010. USWA employees represent the majority of the Company's workforce.

Environmental Matters Prior to purchasing the Gramercy facility, the members commissioned a pre-purchase due diligence investigation of the environmental conditions present at the facility. The results of this investigation were submitted to state regulatory officials by the Company. In addition, as part of this submittal, the Company agreed to undertake certain specified remedial activities at the facility. Based on the submission, and conditioned on completion of the specified remedial activities, state environmental officials have

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008 AND****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2008**

confirmed that the Company met the conditions for bona fide prospective purchase protections (BFPP) against liability for preexisting environmental conditions at the facility. Based on information obtained during the due diligence, the Company recorded a liability for the estimated cost for the BFPP remediation work and continues to monitor and update such estimates as necessary. A reconciliation of changes in the asset retirement obligations for each of the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, is presented below (in thousands):

	2007	2008
Balance beginning of year	\$ 4,769	\$ 4,558
Remediation performed	(211)	(378)
Balance end of year	\$ 4,558	\$ 4,180

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement for the Gramercy facility, the previous owner agreed to escrow \$2,500,000 to reimburse the Company for expenses to be incurred in the performance of the BFPP environmental remediation at the facility. Included in other assets in the accompanying balance sheets at December 31, 2007 and 2008, is a long-term receivable of \$2.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, from the previous owner for such future expense reimbursements.

The Company believes its environmental liabilities are not likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements. However, there can be no assurance that future requirements will not result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Letters of Credit At December 31, 2008, outstanding letters of credit were \$1.13 million.

Legal Contingencies The Company is a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the week of January 26, 2009, power supply to Noranda's New Madrid smelter was interrupted numerous times because of a severe ice storm in Southeastern Missouri. As a result of the outage, Noranda lost 75% of the smelter capacity. The smelting production facility is being cleaned-out, inspected, and restarted. Based on Noranda's current assessment, they expect that the smelter could return to full production during the second half of 2009 with partial capacity phased in during the intervening months. As disclosed in Note 2, a substantial portion of the Company's alumina production is sold to Noranda for use in the New Madrid smelter facility. For the year ended December 31, 2008, revenues derived from sales to Noranda for use in its New Madrid facility approximated \$163.5 million.

As further described in Note 2, the Company sells a substantial portion of its alumina production to its members or entities affiliated with its members at sales prices which are substantially equivalent to its actual cost per metric ton. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the cost of alumina purchased by the Company's members exceeded the cost of alumina available from other sources. The members continue to evaluate options to reduce their purchase cost of alumina, including evaluating curtailment of the Company's operations.

At this time, the effects of the events described above on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows are not determinable.

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Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

REVENUE:	
Affiliates	\$ 112,149
Others	52,198
Total revenue	164,347
COST OF SALES AND EXPENSES:	
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization (includes affiliated purchases of \$29,057)	147,328
Depreciation and amortization	3,468
Accretion expense	195
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	5,405
Total cost of sales and expenses	156,396
OPERATING INCOME	7,951
INTEREST INCOME	60
OTHER INCOME Net	84
NET INCOME	\$ 8,095

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS EQUITY
FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

MEMBERS EQUITY	December 31, 2008	\$ 113,876
Net income		8,095
Other comprehensive income	Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	50
MEMBERS EQUITY	August 31, 2009	\$ 122,021

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:	
Net income	\$ 8,095
Other comprehensive income:	
Pension and other postretirement benefit obligations	50
TOTAL	\$ 8,145

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

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Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net income	\$ 8,095
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	3,468
Accretion	195
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Trade receivables	(3,510)
Due to/from affiliates	3,281
Inventories	2,616
Prepaid expenses	(72)
Other assets	(2,483)
Trade accounts payable	(12,050)
Other operating liabilities	1,761
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,301
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(5,175)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,175)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,874)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS December 31, 2008	3,982
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS August 31, 2009	\$ 108

See notes to unaudited financial statements.

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GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Operations Gramercy Alumina LLC (the Company) was formed as a limited liability company on March 2, 2004, by Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. and Century Louisiana, Inc. Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. (a subsidiary of Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation (Noranda) effective May 18, 2007) and Century Louisiana, Inc. (a subsidiary of Century Aluminum Company) each have a 50% ownership interest in the Company. The Company began operations on October 1, 2004. Pursuant to the agreements governing the Company, the members began negotiations during 2009 concerning continuation of the Company. As a result of these negotiations, on August 31, 2009, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Noranda. As such, these unaudited financial statements are presented for the eight months ended August 31, 2009.

The Company operates a refinery located in Gramercy, Louisiana. The Gramercy refinery chemically refines bauxite into alumina, the principal raw material used in the production of primary aluminum. The majority of the Company's alumina production is supplied to production facilities owned by the Company's members. The remaining sales are generally to third-party users in various industries, including water treatment, flame retardants, building products, detergents, and glass.

Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. and Century Louisiana, Inc. acquired the Gramercy alumina refinery and related bauxite mining assets in Jamaica pursuant to the terms of an Asset Purchase Agreement, dated May 17, 2004, with an unrelated third party. The sale was completed on September 30, 2004. The Company was formed to own and operate the Gramercy alumina refinery.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer. Shipping terms are generally F.O.B. shipping point.

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Cost of Goods Sold The Company's cost of goods sold are recognized using the average cost method.

Depreciation Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets (12 years weighted average machinery and equipment). Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major improvements are capitalized. When items of property, plant, and equipment are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recorded in the statement of operations.

Self-Insurance The Company is primarily self-insured for workers' compensation and healthcare costs. Self-insurance liabilities are determined based on claims filed and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported.

Asset Retirement Obligations In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*, the Company records the fair value of a legal liability for

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

asset retirement obligations (ARO) in the period in which they are incurred and capitalizes the ARO by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets. The obligations are accreted to their present value each period and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the estimated useful lives (17 to 20 years) of the related assets.

Environmental Liabilities Costs related to environmental liabilities are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These amounts are based on the future estimated costs under existing regulatory requirements using existing technology.

Income Taxes The Company has elected to be treated as a partnership for income tax purposes. Accordingly, income taxes are the responsibility of the members and the financial statements include no provision for income taxes.

2. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company purchases the majority of its bauxite from St. Ann Bauxite Limited (SABL), an entity affiliated through common ownership and control. In certain instances, the Company advances funds to SABL prior to the shipment of bauxite. Purchases from SABL approximated \$29.1 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2009.

The Company is reimbursed for certain management personnel, support personnel, and services (purchasing, IT services, and accounting) provided to SABL. Included in the statements of operations for the eight months ended August 31, 2009 is approximately \$0.4 million of amounts charged to SABL for such personnel, support, and services.

The Company sells a substantial portion of its production to its members or entities affiliated with its members at sales prices which are substantially equivalent to its actual cost per metric ton. Revenues derived from sales to Century Aluminum Company and/or its affiliates and Noranda and/or its affiliates (Xstrata Plc prior to May 18, 2007) approximated \$56.1 million and \$56.1 million, respectively in the eight months ended August 31, 2009.

3. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company's asset retirement obligations relate primarily to costs associated with the future closure of certain red mud lakes at the Gramercy refinery.

A reconciliation of changes in the asset retirement obligations for the eight months ended August 31, 2009, is presented below (in thousands):

Balance beginning of year	\$ 3,419
Accretion expense	195
Balance end of year	\$ 3,614

The Company believes its asset retirement obligations represent reasonable estimates of the costs associated with the future closure of certain red mud lakes at the Gramercy facility. However, given the relatively long time until closure of these assets, such estimates are subject to changes due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, changes in regulatory requirements, costs of labor and materials, and other factors.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****4. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The Company has a salaried employee savings plan and an hourly employee savings plan for eligible employees. The Company matches 50% of each salaried employee's pre-tax contributed dollars up to 6% of the employee's total pre-tax contribution to the plan. The Company matches 50% of a specified percentage of each hourly employee's pre-tax contributed dollars. Certain hourly employees earn a fixed dollar amount contribution from the Company ranging from \$800 to \$2,400 based on the participant's age and service. The Company has also established a defined contribution pension plan for its eligible salaried employees. The Company contributes a percentage ranging from 1% to 10% of a participant's earnings based on the participant's age at the beginning of a plan year.

The Company entered into an agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (USWA) to establish a defined benefit pension plan for its eligible hourly employees effective January 1, 2005 (the Pension Plan). The defined benefit is \$52 per month for each year of benefit service prior to 2010, plus \$53 per month for each year of benefit service earned on or after January 1, 2010, for each participant.

The Company's medical reimbursement plan (the Medical Plan) provides certain medical benefits to employees and their spouses upon retirement. To be eligible, a former employee must have greater than 5 years of service and retire after age 55.

Net periodic benefit cost for the Pension Plan and the Medical Plan during the eight months ended August 31, 2009, includes the following components (in thousands):

	Pension Plan	Medical Plan
Service cost	\$ 660	\$ 81
Interest cost	222	23
Expected return on assets	(150)	
Prior service cost amortization	13	1
Net actuarial loss	19	(1)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 764	\$ 104

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases Rental expense for all operating leases approximated \$1.0 million for the eight months ended August 31, 2009.

Purchase Commitments The Company has a contract with SABL to purchase approximately 2.4 million metric tonnes of Jamaican bauxite per year at a mutually agreed upon purchase price per dry metric ton. The quantity amount is mutually agreed upon periodically and may vary slightly with respect to shipping schedules. This is a key raw material used in the chemical process to produce alumina. The contract terminates on December 31, 2010, unless the parties mutually agree to terminate the contract earlier.

Labor Commitments The Company is a party to a collective bargaining and benefits agreement with the USWA, which agreement expires on September 30, 2010. USWA employees represent the majority of the Company's workforce.

Table of Contents**GRAMERCY ALUMINA LLC****NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Environmental Matters Prior to purchasing the Gramercy facility, the members commissioned a pre-purchase due diligence investigation of the environmental conditions present at the facility. The results of this investigation were submitted to state regulatory officials by the Company. In addition, as part of this submittal, the Company agreed to undertake certain specified remedial activities at the facility. Based on the submission, and conditioned on completion of the specified remedial activities, state environmental officials have confirmed that the Company met the conditions for bona fide prospective purchase protections (BFPP) against liability for preexisting environmental conditions at the facility. Based on information obtained during the due diligence, the Company recorded a liability for the estimated cost for the BFPP remediation work and continues to monitor and update such estimates as necessary. A reconciliation of changes in the environmental liabilities during the eight months ended August 31, 2009, is presented below (in thousands):

	2009
Balance beginning of year	\$ 4,180
Revisions in estimates	1,880
Remediation performed	(435)
Balance end of period	\$ 5,625

The Company believes its environmental liabilities are not likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements. However, there can be no assurance that future requirements will not result in liabilities which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Legal Contingencies The Company is a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

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Shares

Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

Global Coordinators and Joint Book-Running Managers

BofA Merrill Lynch

Morgan Stanley

Joint Book-Running Managers

Citi

Credit Suisse

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

UBS Investment Bank

Co-Managers

Barclays Capital

Moelis & Company

, 2010

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The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, payable by Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (the Registrant) in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered. All amounts are estimates, except the SEC registration, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the New York Stock Exchange filing fees.

SEC Registration fee	\$ 9,880
The New York Stock Exchange listing fee	48,000
Transfer agent's fee	
Printing and engraving expenses	425,000
Legal and accounting fees and expenses	1,725,000
Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. filing fee	14,358
Miscellaneous	
Total	\$ 2,222,238

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

The Registrant is a Delaware corporation. Section 145(a) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the DGCL) provides that a Delaware corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Section 145(b) of the DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person acted in any of the capacities set forth above, against expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if he acted under similar standards, except that no indemnification may be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine that despite the adjudication of liability, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to be indemnified for such expenses which the court shall deem proper.

Section 145 of the DGCL further provides that to the extent a director or officer of a corporation has been successful in the defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in subsections (a) and (b) or in the defense of any claim, issue, or matter therein, he shall be indemnified against any expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith; that indemnification provided for by Section 145 shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which the indemnified party may be entitled; and that the corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation against any liability asserted against him or incurred by him in any such capacity or arising out of his status as such whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liabilities under Section 145.

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Article VIII of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides for the indemnification of directors, officers, employees or agents to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL. Article VIII of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation also provides that, in any action initiated by a person seeking indemnification, we shall bear the burden of proof that the person is not entitled to indemnification.

Section 102(b)(7) of the DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation may, with certain limitations, set forth in its certificate of incorporation a provision eliminating or limiting the personal liability of a director to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of a fiduciary duty as a director, provided that such provision shall not eliminate or limit the liability of a director (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the registrant or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. Article VIII of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation includes such a provision.

Section 145(g) of the DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation has the power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any director, officer, employee or other agent of the corporation or, if serving in such capacity at the request of the corporation, of another enterprise, against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in any such capacity, or arising out of such person's status as such, whether or not the corporation has the power to indemnify such person against such liability under the DGCL. Article VIII of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation permits us to maintain insurance, at our expense, to protect us or any of our directors, officers, employees or agents or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any such expense, liability or loss, whether or not we would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the DGCL.

Item 15. *Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.*

Set forth below in chronological order is certain information regarding securities issued by the Registrant since March 27, 2007 (the Registrant's date of incorporation) in transactions that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), including the consideration, if any, received by the Registrant for such issuances.

Since our incorporation, we have issued unregistered securities to a limited number of persons, as described below. None of these transactions involved any underwriters or any public offerings. Each of these transactions was exempt from registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D or Rule 701 promulgated thereunder, as transactions by an issuer not involving a public offering. With respect to each transaction listed below, no general solicitation was made by either the Registrant or any person acting on its behalf; the recipient of our securities agreed that the securities would be subject to the standard restrictions applicable to a private placement of securities under applicable state and federal securities laws; and appropriate legends were affixed to the certificates issued in such transactions.

On March 27, 2007, the Registrant issued 200 shares of common stock to Apollo Management VI, L.P. for an aggregate purchase price of \$100.

On May 18, 2007, the Registrant issued 42,840,000 shares of common stock to affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. for an aggregate purchase price of \$214,200,000.

On May 29, 2007, the Registrant issued 386,086 shares of common stock to certain key employees at a purchase price of \$5 per share.

On May 29, 2007, the Registrant granted stock options to certain key employees to purchase 1,375,356 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$5 per share.

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On June 7, 2007, the Registrant issued \$220,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2014 to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as the initial purchaser, who subsequently resold the notes to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act and to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act. The notes were sold to the initial purchaser at a price of 99.0% of par value.

On October 23, 2007, the Registrant granted stock options to affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. to purchase 120,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On December 10, 2007, the Registrant granted stock options to affiliates of Apollo Management, L.P. to purchase 20,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On January 18, 2008, the Registrant issued 9,000 shares to certain key employees at a purchase price of \$10 per share.

On January 18, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to certain key employees to purchase 25,500 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On January 22, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to certain non-employee directors to purchase 40,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On February 11, 2008, the Registrant issued 6,000 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$10 per share.

On February 11, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 18,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On February 21, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to a non-employee director to purchase 20,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On March 3, 2008, the Registrant issued 200,000 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$10 per share.

On March 3, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 400,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On May 8, 2008, the Registrant issued 50,000 shares to a certain key employee at a value of \$10 per share.

On May 8, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 100,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On May 13, 2008, the Registrant issued 13,500 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$10 per share.

On May 13, 2008, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 13,500 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$10 per share.

On June 9, 2009, the Registrant issued 60,000 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$0.69 per share.

On June 9, 2009, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 120,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.69 per share.

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From November 12, 2009 to December 3, 2009, the Registrant issued 219,252 shares to certain key employees at a purchase price of \$1.14 per share.

From November 12, 2009 to December 3, 2009, the Registrant granted stock options to certain key employees to purchase 221,994 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share.

On February 16, 2010, the Registrant issued 25,800 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$2.18 per share.

On February 16, 2010, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 25,800 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$2.18 per share.

On March 1, 2010, the Registrant issued 9,600 shares to a certain key employee at a purchase price of \$2.18 per share.

On March 1, 2010, the Registrant granted stock options to a certain key employee to purchase 9,600 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$2.18 per share.

Item 16. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) *Exhibits*

Exhibit Number	Description
1.1	Form of Underwriting Agreement
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated April 10, 2007, by and among Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, Noranda Finance, Inc. and Xstrata (Schweiz) A.G. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-166947), filed on May 19, 2010).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-166947), filed on May 19, 2010)
4.1	Indenture, dated May 18, 2007, by and among Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, the Guarantors named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
4.2	Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 7, 2007, among Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
4.3	Form of Senior Floating Rate Note due 2015 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
4.4	Form of common stock certificate of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of Amendment No. 6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-150760), filed on April 26, 2010)
5.1*	Form of Opinion of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of May 18, 2007, among Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, the lenders party thereto from time to time, Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation, as Administrative Agent and the other parties thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.2	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of May 18, 2007, among Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, Noranda Aluminum Acquisition Corporation, each of its Subsidiaries identified therein, and Merrill Lynch Capital Corporation, as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.3	Management Incentive Compensation Plan Term Sheet, dated May 24, 2007, between William Brooks and Apollo Management VI, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.4	Third Amended and Restated Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, dated April 16, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2010)
10.5	Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2007, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and William Brooks (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.6	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Management Holders) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.7	Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.8	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Investor Director Providers) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.9	Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated February 22, 2008, by and among Noranda Aluminum, Inc., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of Amendment No. 1 to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on April 11, 2008)
10.10	Amended and Restated Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2009, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.11	Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated May 8, 2008, by and among Noranda Aluminum, Inc., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Kyle D. Lorentzen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)
10.12	Special Mining Lease No. 165, dated October 1, 2004, granted by the Government of Jamaica to St. Ann Bauxite Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)
10.13	Alumina Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 2, 2004, by and between Gramercy Alumina LLC and Gramercy Alumina Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.14	Agreement, dated as of December 14, 2004, by and between Union Electric Company d/b/a AmerenUE and Noranda Aluminum, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)
10.15	Amendment to the Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated November 12, 2009, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.16	Amended and Restated Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2009, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Kyle D. Lorentzen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.17	Form of Amended and Restated Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Management Holders) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.18	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Management Holders) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.19	2010 Incentive Award Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 10, 2010).
10.20	Senior Executive Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 10, 2010).
10.21	Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement, by and among Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and the other Holders that are parties thereto, dated as of May 19, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2010).
10.22	Amended Establishment Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2010, between the Government of Jamaica and Noranda Bauxite Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 30, 2010).
10.23	Amended and Restated Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).
10.24	Amended and Restated Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Kyle D. Lorentzen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).
10.25	Amended and Restated Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Robert B. Mahoney (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).
10.26	Amended and Restated Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Gail Lehman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.27	Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Alan K. Brown (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).
10.28	Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated October 26, 2010, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Scott Croft (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 29, 2010).
10.29	Management Incentive Term Sheet, dated November 12, 2010, between Peter Hartland and Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 16, 2010).
10.30	Separation of Employment Agreement and General Release between Kyle D. Lorentzen and Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, dated as of November 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 16, 2010).
10.31	Separation of Employment Agreement and General Release between Alan K. Brown and Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, dated as of November 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 16, 2010).
10.32	Consulting Agreement between Alan K. Brown and Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, dated as of November 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 16, 2010).
21.1	List of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2010).
23.1	Consent of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz (included in Exhibit 5.1)
23.2	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP (Nashville)
23.3	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP (New Orleans)
23.4	Consent of Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants (Jamaica)
23.5	Consent of CRU
23.6	Consent of Harbor Commodity Research
24.1*	Power of Attorney

* Previously filed
 Certain portions of this document have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request.

(b) *Financial Statement Schedules*

No financial statement schedules are included herein. All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the SEC are not required under the related instructions, are inapplicable, or the information is included in the consolidated financial statements, and have therefore been omitted.

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Item 17. *Undertakings.*

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act, and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question of whether such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

(i) for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective; and

(ii) for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 the registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Franklin, State of Tennessee, on the 30th day of November, 2010.

NORANDA ALUMINUM HOLDING CORPORATION

By: */s/* GAIL E. LEHMAN
 Name: **Gail E. Lehman**
 Title: **Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated below.

Signature	Title	Date
* Layle K. Smith	President, Chief Executive Officer And Director (Principal Executive Officer)	November 30, 2010
* Robert B. Mahoney	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer And Principal Accounting Officer)	November 30, 2010
* William H. Brooks	Director	November 30, 2010
* Eric L. Press	Director	November 30, 2010
* Gareth Turner	Director	November 30, 2010
* M. Ali Rashid	Director	November 30, 2010
* Matthew H. Nord	Director	November 30, 2010
* Matthew R. Michelini	Director	November 30, 2010

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Scott Kleinman

*

Director

November 30, 2010

Alan Schumacher

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Signature	Title	Date
*	Director	November 30, 2010
Thomas Miklich		
*	Director	November 30, 2010
Robert Kasdin		
*	Director	November 30, 2010
Richard B. Evans		
* /s/ GAIL E. LEHMAN		November 30, 2010
Gail E. Lehman		
Attorney-in-fact		

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

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10.4	Third Amended and Restated Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan, dated April 16, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2010)
10.5	Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of May 29, 2007, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and William Brooks (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.6	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Management Holders) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.7	Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.8	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Investor Director Providers) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on January 31, 2008)
10.9	Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated February 22, 2008, by and among Noranda Aluminum, Inc., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of Amendment No. 1 to Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on April 11, 2008)
10.10	Amended and Restated Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of November 12, 2009, between Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Layle K. Smith (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.11	Management Equity Investment and Incentive Term Sheet, dated May 8, 2008, by and among Noranda Aluminum, Inc., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Kyle D. Lorentzen (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)
10.12	Special Mining Lease No. 165, dated October 1, 2004, granted by the Government of Jamaica to St. Ann Bauxite Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 25, 2009)
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10.18	Form of Non Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Management Holders) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 16, 2009)
10.19	2010 Incentive Award Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 10, 2010).

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.20	Senior Executive Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 10, 2010).
10.21	Amended and Restated Securityholders Agreement, by and among Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and the other Holders that are parties thereto, dated as of May 19, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2010).
10.22	Amended Establishment Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2010, between the Government of Jamaica and Noranda Bauxite Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on July 30, 2010).
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Exhibit Number	Description
21.1	List of Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 of Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2010).
23.1	Consent of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz (included in Exhibit 5.1)
23.2	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP (Nashville)
23.3	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP (New Orleans)
23.4	Consent of Deloitte & Touche Chartered Accountants (Jamaica)
23.5	Consent of CRU
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24.1*	Power of Attorney

* Previously filed
Certain portions of this document have been omitted pursuant to a confidential treatment request.