TRONOX INC
Form 10-12G
April 30, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES

Pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Tronox Incorporated

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**20-2868245**
(State or other jurisdiction of	**(I.R.S. Employer**
incorporation or organization)	**Identification No.)**
3301 N.W. 150th Street,	**73134**
Oklahoma City,	

Oklahoma
(Address of principal executive offices) **(Zip Code)**

Registrant s telephone number, including area code (405) 775-5000
Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class to be so registered	**Name of each exchange on which each class is to be registered**

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

Common Stock

(Title of class)

(Title of class)

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 12b2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	¨	Accelerated filer	¨
Non-accelerated filer	þ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	¨

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references in this registration statement to we, us, our and the Company refer to Tronox Incorporated and its subsidiaries collectively.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This registration statement contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this registration statement are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations and projections relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as anticipate, estimate, expect, project, plan, intend, believe, may, will, should, can have, likely and other w meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events. For example, all statements we make relating to our estimated and projected costs, expenditures, cash flows, growth rates and financial results, our plans and objectives for future operations, growth or initiatives, or strategies or the expected outcome or impact of pending or threatened litigation are forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including those set forth under Item 1A. Risk Factors, that may cause actual results to differ materially from those that we expected,

Item 1. Business.

The board of directors of Tronox Incorporated and the board of directors of Exxaro Resources Limited (Exxaro) have agreed to combine Exxaro s mineral sands business (Exxaro Mineral Sands) with the existing business of Tronox Incorporated under a new Australian holding company, Tronox Limited, pursuant to the terms of a Transaction Agreement dated September 25, 2011, as amended and restated on April 20, 2012, which we refer to as the Transaction Agreement. We refer to the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Agreement as the Transaction. The Transaction is more fully described in the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed by Tronox Incorporated and Tronox Limited with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on December 30, 2011, as amended by Amendment No. 1, Amendment No. 2 and Amendment No. 3 to such Registration Statement filed with the SEC on February 7, 2012, March 22, 2012 and April 23, 2012, respectively (as so amended, the S-4 Registration Statement, which is included as Exhibit 99.1 to this registration statement and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Certain financial statements and pro forma financial information required to be included in this registration statement are included in the S-4 Registration Statement.

Company Background

Tronox Incorporated, a Delaware corporation, was formed on May 17, 2005, and upon an initial public offering (the IPO), became a publicly traded company in November 2005. Prior to the IPO, Tronox Incorporated was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kerr-McGee Corporation (Kerr-McGee) comprising substantially all of its chemical business. Concurrent with the IPO, Tronox Incorporated, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, entered into borrowings of $550.0 million from senior unsecured notes and a senior secured credit facility. Tronox Incorporated distributed substantially all of the proceeds from the IPO and borrowings to Kerr-McGee. Following the IPO, Kerr-McGee retained 56.7% of Tronox Incorporated s total outstanding stock which it distributed as a dividend (the Distribution) to Kerr- McGee shareholders on March 30, 2006, resulting in Kerr-McGee having no voting ownership interest in Tronox Incorporated. Through its past affiliation with Kerr-McGee, Tronox Incorporated has more than 40 years of experience operating in the chemical industry. In 2006, Kerr-McGee was acquired by Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (Anadarko).

Bankruptcy Proceedings and Emergence from Chapter 11

On January 12, 2009 (the Petition Date), Tronox Incorporated and certain of its subsidiaries (collectively, the Debtors) filed voluntary petitions in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the Bankruptcy Court) seeking reorganization relief under the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the Bankruptcy Code). On November 30, 2010 (the Confirmation Date), the Bankruptcy Court entered an order [Docket No. 2567] (the Confirmation Order) confirming the Debtors First Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization Pursuant to Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, dated November 5, 2010 (as amended and confirmed, the Plan). Material conditions to the Plan, most notably the approval under U.S. federal and applicable state environmental law of the settlement of the significant legacy environmental liabilities (the Legacy Environmental Liabilities) and legacy tort liabilities (Legacy Tort Liabilities and collectively, with the Legacy Environmental Liabilities, the KM Legacy Liabilities), were resolved during the period from the Confirmation Order until January 26, 2011, and subsequently on February 14, 2011 (the Effective Date), on which date the Debtors consummated their reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan became effective. Upon emergence from bankruptcy, Tronox Incorporated retained a U.S. net operating loss carryforward of approximately $143 million. The distributions of securities under the Plan commenced on the Effective Date. In connection with the bankruptcy, Tronox Incorporated ceased to be listed on the NYSE. For further discussion of Tronox Incorporated s emergence from Chapter 11 see Legal Proceedings Chapter 11 Proceedings.

Recent Developments

The board of directors of Tronox Incorporated and the board of directors of Exxaro have agreed to combine Exxaro Mineral Sands with the existing business of Tronox Incorporated under a new Australian holding company, Tronox Limited, pursuant to the terms of a Transaction Agreement. The Transaction is more fully described in the S-4 Registration Statement, which is incorporated by reference herein.

General Development of Business

Overview

Tronox Incorporated is one of the leading producers and marketers of titanium dioxide (TiO_2), which is used in consumer products such as paint, plastics and certain specialty products. Tronox Incorporated is one of the few TiO_2 manufacturers with global operations, having production facilities and sales and marketing presence in the Americas, Europe and the Asia-Pacific regions.

Tronox Incorporated operates chloride process TiO_2 production facilities in Hamilton, Mississippi, Botlek, the Netherlands and Kwinana, Western Australia. According to TZ Minerals International Pty Ltd (TZMI), the Hamilton, Mississippi facility is the third largest plant of its kind in the world by nameplate capacity and the plant located in Kwinana, Western Australia (the Kwinana Facility) is part of a joint venture between Tronox Incorporated and Exxaro in Western Australia, Australia which operates a chloride process TiO_2 plant located in Kwinana, Western Australia, a mining venture in Cooljarloo, Western Australia, a mineral separation plant and a synthetic rutile processing facility, both in Chandala, Western Australia (the Tiwest Joint Venture). In connection with the Transaction, the Tiwest Joint Venture will become a wholly-owned business of Tronox Incorporated. The Tiwest Joint Venture is an integral aspect of our operations due to its backward integration into titanium feedstock raw materials. See the discussion below under The Tiwest Joint Venture.

Tronox Incorporated s global presence enables it to sell its products to a diverse portfolio of customers with whom it has well-established relationships. Tronox Incorporated s customer base consists of more than 1,000 customers in approximately 90 countries, including market leaders in each of the major end-use markets for TiO_2. In addition, Tronox Incorporated has supplied each of its top ten customers with TiO_2 for more than ten years.

Tronox Incorporated s business has one reportable segment, pigment, and other businesses, which include electrolytic and other chemical products. We believe Tronox Incorporated s pigment segment is one of the

leading global producers and marketers of TiO_2 pigment. Tronox Incorporated s electrolytic and other chemical products business produces EMD, sodium chlorate, boron-based and other specialty chemicals and is focused on three end-use markets: advanced battery materials, sodium chlorate for pulp and paper manufacture and specialty boron products serving the semi-conductor, pharmaceutical and igniter industries.

Tronox Incorporated is one of a limited number of producers in the TiO_2 industry to hold rights to its own proprietary chloride process for the production of TiO_2. All of Tronox Incorporated s current production capacity uses this process technology, which is the subject of numerous patents worldwide. TiO_2 produced using chloride process technology is preferred for some of the largest end-use applications because it generates less waste, uses less energy and is less labor intensive than the sulfate process. The complexity of developing and operating the chloride process technology presents challenges for new entrants.

In the past, Tronox Incorporated has operated, inherited, or held businesses or properties that did not relate to the current chemical business, including businesses involving the treatment of forest products, the refining and marketing of petroleum products, offshore contract drilling, coal mining and the mining, milling and processing of nuclear materials. Most of these businesses or properties were accounted for as discontinued operations.

Based on the country of production, the geographic distribution of Tronox Incorporated s net sales during the eleven months ended December 31, 2011 and one month ended January 31, 2011 and years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor		
	Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2011	One month Ended January 31, 2011	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009
	(Millions of dollars)			
US operations	$ 793.4	$ 60.1	$ 692.1	$ 619.8
International operations				
The Netherlands	274.7	15.1	209.0	175.4
Australia	475.3	32.4	316.5	274.9
Total	$ 1,543.4	$ 107.6	$ 1,217.6	$ 1,070.1

Pigment Segment

Background

TiO_2 is used in a wide range of products for its ability to impart whiteness, brightness and opacity. TiO_2 is a critical component of everyday consumer applications, such as coatings, plastics and paper, as well as many specialty products such as inks, food and cosmetics. TiO_2 is widely considered to be superior to alternative white pigments in large part due to its ability to cover or mask other materials effectively and efficiently, which we refer to as its hiding power. For example, TiO_2 s hiding power helps prevent show-through on printed paper materials (making the materials easier to read) and a higher concentration of TiO_2 within paints reduces the number of coats needed to cover a surface effectively. TiO_2 is designed, marketed and sold based on specific end-use applications.

The global TiO_2 market is characterized by a small number of large global producers. In addition to Tronox Incorporated, there are four other major global producers: E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, National Titanium Cristal, Huntsman and Kronos. These four major producers, along with Tronox Incorporated, accounted for more than 60% of the global market in 2010, according to reports by these producers.

Based on publicly reported industry sales by the leading TiO_2 producers, we estimate that global sales of TiO_2 in 2010 exceeded 5.3 million tonnes, generating approximately $12 billion in industry-wide revenues. Because TiO_2 is a quality-of-life product, its consumption growth in a region is closely tied to that region s economic health and correlates over time to the growth in its average GDP. According to publicly reported

industry estimates, global TiO_2 consumption has been growing at a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 3.3% since 2001.

Although there are other white pigments on the market, we believe that TiO_2 has no effective substitute because no other white pigment has the physical properties for achieving comparable opacity and brightness or can be incorporated in as cost-effective a manner. In an effort to optimize TiO_2 s cost-to-performance ratio in certain applications, some customers also use pigment extenders, such as synthetic pigments, kaolin clays and calcium carbonate. We estimate that the impact on Tronox Incorporated s total sales from the use of such extenders is minimal.

Tronox Incorporated markets TiO_2 under the brand name TRONOX®, and Tronox Incorporated s pigment segment represented approximately 92.0% and 86.5%, respectively, of Tronox Incorporated s net sales during the eleven months ended December 31, 2011 and one month ended January 31, 2011. Tronox Incorporated s worldclass, high-performance pigment products are critical components of everyday consumer applications, such as coatings, plastics and paper, as well as specialty products, such as inks, foods and cosmetics.

Globally, including all of the production capacity of the facility operated under the Tiwest Joint Venture (discussed below), we have 465,000 gross tonnes of annual chloride TiO_2 production capacity. Tronox Incorporated holds more than 200 patents worldwide, as well as other intellectual property, and employs a highly skilled and technologically sophisticated work force.

Facilities

Tronox Incorporated has one facility located in each of the United States, Australia, and the Netherlands. Tronox Incorporated owns its facility in the Netherlands, and the land under this facility is held pursuant to longterm leases. Tronox Incorporated owns its facility and land in the United States and holds a 50% interest in its Australian facility and land (with subsidiaries of Exxaro owning the other 50% interest pursuant to the terms of the Tiwest Joint Venture).

The following table summarizes Tronox Incorporated s TiO_2 production capacity (in gross tonnes per year) as of December 31, 2011, by location and process:

Facility	Capacity	Process
Hamilton, Mississippi	225,000	Chloride
Kwinana, Western Australia	150,000(1)	Chloride
Botlek, The Netherlands	90,000	Chloride
Total	465,000	

(1) Reflects 100.0% of the production capacity of the Tiwest Joint Venture, which prior to completion of the Transaction is allocated 50.0% to Tronox Incorporated and 50.0% to Exxaro.

Including the TiO_2 produced by its Australian facility, Tronox Incorporated produced approximately 434,000 tonnes of TiO_2 in 2011. Tronox Incorporated s average production rates for the facilities shown in the table above, as a percentage of capacity, were 93.3%, 91.8% and 90.4%, in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Over the past five years production at Tronox Incorporated s current facilities increased by approximately 8%, primarily due to low-cost process improvements, improved uptime and debottlenecking. We believe that Tronox Incorporated s global manufacturing presence, coupled with its partial vertical integration, makes Tronox Incorporated a stable supplier for many of the largest TiO_2 consumers.

Manufacturing Process

Production Process. TiO_2 is produced using a combination of processes involving the manufacture of base pigment particles followed by surface treatment, drying and milling (collectively known as finishing). There are

two commercial production processes in use: the chloride process and the sulfate process. The chloride process is a newer technology, and we believe it has several advantages over the sulfate process: it generates less waste, uses less energy, is less labor intensive and permits the direct recycle of a major process chemical, chlorine, back into the production process. In addition, as described below under Types of TiO_2, TiO_2 produced using the chloride process is preferred for some of the largest end-use applications. As a result of these advantages, the chloride process currently accounts for substantially all of the industry-wide TiO_2 production capacity in North America and approximately 55% of industry-wide capacity globally. The chloride process accounts for all of Tronox Incorporated s capacity globally.

In the chloride process, feedstock ores (titanium slag, synthetic rutile, natural rutile or ilmenite ores) are reacted with chlorine (the chlorination step) and carbon to form titanium tetrachloride ($TiCl_4$) in a continuous fluid bed reactor. Purification of $TiCl_4$ to remove other chlorinated products is accomplished using a distillation process. The purified $TiCl_4$ is then oxidized in a vapor phase form to produce base pigment particles and chlorine gas. The latter is recycled back to the chlorination step for reuse. Base pigment is then typically slurried with water and dispersants prior to entering the finishing step.

In the sulfate process, batch digestion of ilmenite ore or titanium slag is carried out with concentrated sulfuric acid to form soluble titanyl sulfate. After treatment to remove soluble and insoluble impurities and concentration of the titanyl sulfate, hydrolysis of the liquor forms an insoluble hydrous titanium oxide. This precipitate is filtered, bleached, washed and calcined to produce a base pigment that is then forwarded to the finishing step.

Types of TiO_2. Commercial production of TiO_2 results in one of two different crystal forms, either rutile or anatase. Rutile TiO_2 is preferred over anatase TiO_2 for many of the largest end-use applications, such as coatings and plastics, because its higher refractive index imparts better hiding power at lower quantities than the anatase crystal form and it is more suitable for outdoor use because it is more durable. Although rutile TiO_2 can be produced using either the chloride process or the sulfate process, customers often prefer rutile produced using the chloride process because it typically has a bluer undertone and greater durability. Anatase TiO_2 can only be produced using the sulfate process and has applications in paper, rubber, fibers, ceramics, food and cosmetics.

Raw Materials. The primary raw materials that Tronox Incorporated uses to produce TiO_2 are various types of titanium feedstock, including ilmenite, natural rutile, synthetic rutile, titanium-bearing slag and leucoxene. Tronox Incorporated generally purchases feedstock from a variety of suppliers in Australia, Canada and South Africa under multi-year agreements through 2014. In 2011, Tronox Incorporated purchased approximately 16% of its requirements for titanium feedstock from Exxaro (including Exxaro s 50.0% interest in the Tiwest Joint Venture) and approximately 58% of the synthetic and natural rutile used by Tronox Incorporated s facilities is obtained from the operations under the Tiwest Joint Venture arrangement purchased at open market prices (discussed below).

The Tiwest Joint Venture TiO_2 pigment production operation uses chlorine in the production of TiO_2 using the chloride process. The Tiwest Joint Venture purchases chlorine from a single supplier, and the loss of this supply source would result in a stoppage of the Tiwest Joint Venture pigment production operation as large volumes of chlorine cannot be sourced locally or transported economically over significant distances.

The Tiwest Joint Venture TiO_2 pigment production operation uses oxygen and nitrogen in the pigment production process. The Tiwest Joint Venture purchases oxygen and nitrogen from a single supplier, and the loss of this supply source would result in a stoppage of the Tiwest Joint Venture pigment production operation as large volumes of oxygen or nitrogen cannot be sourced locally or transported economically over significant distances.

The Tiwest Joint Venture TiO_2 pigment production operation uses calcined petroleum coke in the pigment production process. The Tiwest Joint Venture purchases petroleum coke from the west coast of the United States.

Calcined petroleum coke of suitable quality for the Tiwest Joint Venture s pigment production operation is produced by a number of different suppliers. The loss of any one supplier would be unlikely to have a significant adverse effect on the production or operating cost of the Tiwest Joint Venture pigment production operation.

The Tiwest Joint Venture

Currently, a subsidiary of Tronox Incorporated holds a 50.0% undivided interest in all of the assets that comprise the operations conducted in Australia under the Tiwest Joint Venture and is severally liable for the associated liabilities. The remaining undivided interest is held by a subsidiary of Exxaro. The Tiwest Joint Venture operates the Kwinana Facility, a chloride process TiO_2 plant, a mining venture in Cooljarloo, Western Australia, a mineral separation plant and a synthetic rutile processing facility, both in Chandala, Western Australia. Under separate marketing agreements, Tronox Incorporated holds the right to market all of the TiO_2 pigment produced by the Kwinana Facility, and Exxaro holds the right to market any titanium feedstock and other heavy minerals produced at Cooljarloo and Chandala, which is not used for the Tiwest Joint Venture s own consumption for the production of TiO_2 pigment at the Kwinana Facility. In connection with the Transaction, Tronox Incorporated will acquire Exxaro s entire interest in the Tiwest Joint Venture and operate the business as a wholly-owned business.

The Tiwest Joint Venture is an integrated mineral sands and TiO_2 pigment producer. The Tiwest Joint Venture s products include ilmenite, rutile, synthetic rutile, leucoxene, zircon, activated carbon and staurolite, as well as TiO_2 pigment.

The Tiwest Joint Venture operates from six locations in Western Australia, including the Cooljarloo mine near Cataby, the Chandala mineral separation and synthetic rutile plants near Muchea and the Kwinana pigment facility near Perth, all of which can be accessed by public roads or roads for which Exxaro Australia Sands Pty Ltd has a right of way.

The Cooljarloo mine, located 170 kilometers north of Perth in Western Australia, employs both dredging and dry mining techniques to extract approximately 20 million tonnes per year of heavy mineral concentrate for further processing.

The Chandala processing complex, located 60 kilometers north of Perth in Western Australia, includes three major plants: a dry mill to separate the minerals, a synthetic rutile plant to process ilmenite into synthetic rutile, and a residue management plant. Chandala procures TiO_2 feedstock and other heavy minerals including ilmenite, rutile, synthetic rutile, leucoxene, zircon, activated carbon and staurolite. The Chandala synthetic rutile plant s current annual capacity is 225,000 tonnes.

The Kwinana TiO_2 pigment manufacturing facility is located 30 kilometers south of Perth in Western Australia. At the Kwinana Facility, synthetic rutile is reacted with petroleum coke and chlorine to produce $TiCl_4$, which is subsequently processed into TiO_2 pigment for distribution. Kwinana has an annual production capacity of approximately 150,000 tonnes, and has been in operation since 1991.

End-Use Markets and Applications

The major end-use markets for TiO_2 products, which Tronox Incorporated sells in the Americas, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, are coatings, plastics and paper and specialty products. The tables below summarize Tronox Incorporated s 2011 sales volume by geography and end-use market:

2011 Sales Volume by Geography		**2011 Sales Volume by End-Use Market**	
North America	38.5%	Paints and Coatings	77.1%
Latin America	7.5%	Plastics	19.9%
Europe	22.5%	Paper and Specialty	3.0%
Asia-Pacific	31.5%		

Paints and Coatings End-Use Market. The paints and coatings end-use market is the largest end-use market for TiO_2 products and accounted for approximately 60% of overall industry demand, based on publicly reported industry sales volumes in 2010. Customers in the paints and coatings end-use market demand exceptionally high quality standards for TiO_2, especially with regard to opacity, durability, tinting strength and brightness. Tronox Incorporated recognizes four sub-markets within the paints and coatings end-use market based on application, each of which requires different TiO_2 formulations. The table below summarizes the sub-markets within paints and coatings, as well as their applications:

Sub-Market	**Applications**
Architectural	Residential and commercial paints
Industrial	Appliances, coil coatings, furniture and maintenance applications
Automotive	Original equipment manufacturer, refinish and electro-coating
Specialty	Marine and can coatings, packaging and traffic paint

Plastics End-Use Market. The plastics end-use market accounts for approximately 25% of overall industry demand for TiO_2, based on reported industry sales volumes in 2010. Plastics producers focus on TiO_2 s opacity, durability, color stability and thermal stability. Tronox Incorporated recognizes four sub-markets within the plastics end-use market based on application, each of which requires different TiO_2 formulations. The table below summarizes the sub-markets within plastics, as well as their applications:

Sub-Market	**Applications**
Polyolefins	Food packaging, plastic films and agricultural films
PVC	Vinyl windows, siding, fencing, vinyl leather, roofing
Engineering plastics	Computer housing, cell phone cases, washing machines and refrigerators
Other plastics	Roofing and flooring

Paper and Specialty End-Use Market. The paper and specialty end-use market accounts for approximately 15% of overall industry demand for TiO_2 based on publicly reported industry sales volumes in 2010. Tronox Incorporated recognizes four sub-markets within the paper and specialty end-use market based on application, each of which requires different TiO_2 formulations. The table below summarizes the sub-markets within paper and specialty, as well as their applications:

Sub-Market	**Applications**
Paper and paper laminate	Filled paper, coated paper for print media, coated board for beverage container packaging, wallboard, flooring, cabinets and furniture
Inks and rubber	Packaging, beverage cans, container printing and rubber flooring
Food and pharmaceuticals	Creams, sauces, capsules, sunscreen, and face and body care products
Catalysts and electroceramics	Anti-pollution equipment (catalysts) for automobiles and powergenerators and production of capacitors and resistors

Sales and Marketing

Tronox Incorporated supplies TiO_2 to a diverse customer base of more than 1,000 customers in approximately 90 countries, including market leaders in each of the major end-use markets for TiO_2. Tronox Incorporated has supplied each of its top ten customers with TiO_2 for more than 10 years. In 2011, Tronox Incorporated s ten largest customers represented approximately 36.5% of its total sales volume; however, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of its total sales volume.

In addition to price and product quality, Tronox Incorporated competes on the basis of technical support and customer service. Tronox Incorporated s direct sales and technical service organizations carry out its sales and marketing strategy and work together to provide quality customer service. Tronox Incorporated s direct sales staff is trained in all of its products and applications. Due to the technical requirements of TiO_2 applications, Tronox Incorporated s technical service organization and direct sales offices are supported by a regional customer service staff located in each of its major geographic markets.

Tronox Incorporated s sales and marketing strategy focuses on effective customer management through the development of strong relationships throughout the company with its customers. Tronox Incorporated develops customer relationships and manages customer contact through its sales team, technical service organization, research and development team, customer service team, plant operations personnel, supply chain specialists and senior management. We believe that multiple points of customer contact facilitate efficient problem-solving, supply chain support, formula optimization and product co-development.

Competitive Conditions

The global market in which Tronox Incorporated s TiO_2 business operates is competitive. Competition is based on a number of factors such as price, product quality and service. Tronox Incorporated faces competition from major international producers, including DuPont, Cristal, Kronos and Huntsman, as well as smaller regional competitors. Worldwide, we believe that Tronox Incorporated and the other major producers mentioned above, are the only companies that have perfected and successfully commercialized the proprietary chloride process technology for the production of TiO_2. TiO_2 produced using chloride process technology is preferred for some of the largest TiO_2 end-use applications; however, TiO_2 produced using sulfate process technology may also be used for many end-use applications and is preferred for certain specialty applications. We estimate that, based on gross sales volumes, these companies accounted for more than 60% of the global market share in 2010.

As of December 31, 2011, including the total production capacity of the Tiwest Joint Venture, Tronox Incorporated had global TiO_2 production capacity of 465,000 tonnes per year and an approximate 8% share of the global TiO_2 market based on capacity, according to TZMI. In addition to the major competitors discussed above, Tronox Incorporated competes with numerous smaller, regional producers, including producers in China that have expanded their sulfate production capacity during the previous five years Tronox Incorporated has global operations with production facilities and sales and marketing presence in the Americas, Europe and the Asia-Pacific regions. Tronox Incorporated s global presence enables it to sell its products to a diverse portfolio of customers with whom Tronox Incorporated has well-established relationships.

Over the years, the industry has increased capacity through debottlenecking, brownfield projects (locations where the company has an existing infrastructure and is adding to it) and greenfield projects (locations where the company does not have an existing infrastructure). Tronox Incorporated and Exxaro recently completed a brownfield expansion of the Kwinana Facility. As a result of the projected limited availability of feedstocks, we do not foresee significant capacity increases in the near term future. DuPont is the only major producer to have announced plans to evaluate future brownfield expansion of a plant in North America and their continued pursuit of a greenfield in China.

TiO_2 Outlook

We consider TiO_2 to be a quality-of-life product, with demand affected by GDP and overall economic conditions in markets located in various regions of the world. Over the long-term, we believe global demand for TiO_2 will grow by approximately 3% to 4% per year. This is consistent with our expectations for the long-term growth in GDP. However, demand for TiO_2 in any interim or annual period may not change in the same proportion as the change in GDP. This is due in part to relative changes in the TiO_2 inventory levels of Tronox Incorporated s customers. We believe that our customers inventory levels are partly influenced by their expectation for future changes in TiO_2 selling prices.

Looking forward, we believe that the global market for TiO_2 will remain healthy primarily due to support from the ongoing growth in emerging economies such as China and India. We expect moderate growth in the overall demand for TiO_2 in 2012 versus 2011 and expect that our sales volume will reflect a similar trend. As a result of current supply demand imbalance, we believe that the industry will focus resources on increasing available capacity through debottlenecking projects in the near term. Debottlenecking projects will be influenced by the amount of titanium feedstock that is available in the market. We believe the industry is currently experiencing a shortfall in the supply of titanium bearing ore due to a lack of reinvestment in that business during the last several years. As a result of the projected limited availability of titanium bearing ore, we do not foresee significant capacity additions coming on line in the near term, which should continue to support a favorable pricing environment for the titanium industry and our business.

Electrolytic and Other Chemical Products

Background

The electrolytic and other chemical products businesses are primarily focused on three end-use markets: advanced battery materials, sodium chlorate for pulp and paper manufacture and specialty boron products serving the semi-conductor, pharmaceutical and igniter industries.

Battery Materials. The battery industry is comprised of two application areas: primary (non-rechargeable) and secondary (rechargeable) with the former representing the majority of battery shipments. The primary battery market is dominated by alkaline battery technologies, which are designed to address the various power delivery requirements for consumer and industrial battery-powered devices. We believe that alkaline batteries are higher performing and more costly than batteries using the older zinc carbon technology, and represent the majority of primary battery market demand in the United States. Demand for domestic alkaline batteries in the United States is estimated to be slightly positive to flat driven by the continued growth of electronic devices partly offset by increased use of rechargeable and imported batteries.

EMD is the active cathode material for alkaline batteries. We believe that we are one of the largest producers of EMD for the global alkaline battery industry. EMD quality requirements for alkaline technology are much more demanding than for zinc carbon technology and, as a result, alkaline-grade EMD commands a higher price than zinc carbon-grade EMD. The older zinc carbon technology remains in developing countries such as China and India. As the economies of China and India continue to mature, and the need for more efficient energy sources develops, we anticipate that the demand for alkaline-grade EMD will increase. We expect demand for alkaline-grade EMD to be sustained by the continued growth of consumer electronics devices partly offset by the trend toward smaller battery sizes, rechargeable batteries, and imported batteries.

The market application for rechargeable lithium batteries includes consumer electronics such as cell phones, computers, digital cameras, and increasingly for high-power applications that include power tools, hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs/EVs), and interruptible power supplies. There are several competing cathode materials for this fast growing lithium battery segment, with lithium manganese oxide (LMO) being one of the leading technologies as utilized in the several electric vehicles.

The main raw material that we use to produce battery materials is manganese ore, which is historically purchased under both multi-year agreements and spot contracts.

Sodium Chlorate. The pulp and paper industry accounts for more than 95% of the market demand for sodium chlorate, which uses it to bleach pulp. Although there are other methods for bleaching pulp, we believe the chlorine dioxide process is preferred for environmental reasons. The majority of North American sodium chlorate production capacity is located in Canada due to the availability of lower cost hydroelectric power, which reduces manufacturing costs and, ultimately, product prices. However, we believe that the proximity of domestic sodium chlorate producers to the major domestic pulp and paper producers helps offset the lower-cost power advantage enjoyed by some Canadian sodium chlorate producers, through lower transportation costs.

The primary raw material that Tronox Incorporated uses to produce sodium chlorate is salt, which it purchases under multi-year agreements and spot contracts.

Boron. According to publicly reported industry reports, Tronox Incorporated is one of the leading suppliers of boron trichloride, along with Aviabor, Sigma Aldrich, and several Asian manufacturers. We anticipate demand for boron trichloride will remain positive driven primarily by the growth of the semiconductor industry. We believe Tronox Incorporated owns a similar leading position in the elemental boron market. We expect demand for elemental boron will continue to be largely flat following the trends in the defense and automotive industries in the United States.

Manganese Specialty Products. Tronox Incorporated also produces several manganese-based specialty products for the primary lithium battery market used in defense, industrial, and medical applications, and has the capability to produce battery materials for the rechargeable lithium ion battery market. We anticipate that demand for Tronox Incorporated s manganese-based specialty materials will develop in-line with general industrial production.

Facilities

Tronox Incorporated produces electrolytic and other chemical products at three United States facilities, each of which it owns. The following table summarizes Tronox Incorporated s production capacity (in gross tonnes per year) as of December 31, 2011, by location and product:

Facility	Capacity	Product
Hamilton, Mississippi	150,000	Sodium chlorate
Henderson, Nevada	27,000	EMD
Henderson, Nevada	525	Boron products

End-Use Markets and Applications

The various markets for the electrolytic and other chemical products are as follows:

Business Application	Sub-Market	Applications
Battery Materials: EMD	Non-rechargeable battery materials	Alkaline batteries for use in flashlights, electronic games, medical and industrial devices
Battery Materials: LMO	Rechargeable battery materials	Lithium batteries used in power tools, HEVs/EVs, laptops and power supplies
Sodium Chlorate	Pulp and paper industry	Pulp bleaching
Boron Trichloride	Specialty gas	Semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, high-performance fibers, specialty ceramics and epoxies
Boron Elemental	Defense, pyrotechnic and air bag industries	Igniter formulations

Competitive Conditions and Outlook

Battery Materials. The United States primary battery market is the largest in the world, accounting for over one-third of global demand for EMD, and is based on alkaline-grade EMD. According to TZMI, Tronox Incorporated is the largest supplier of EMD to the U.S. market. Other significant producers include Tosoh, Erachem and Delta. The remainder of global capacity is represented by various Chinese producers. The global EMD market is challenged by excess supply that has resulted in successful antidumping determinations in Europe, Japan and the United States that has contributed to improved economics for the industry.

For rechargeable batteries, LMO remains one of the leading cathode materials for Electric Vehicles, power tools and other high-power applications. We project the demand for LMO to significantly increase driven by Electric Vehicles that is expected to be supplied by Nippon Denko, Mitsui, Toda, and other leading Asian LMO materials producers.

Sodium Chlorate. According to TZMI, Tronox Incorporated accounts for an estimated 7.0% share of North American sodium chlorate capacity, and we believe it has the third largest plant in North America. Our significant competitors include ERCO, Eka Chemicals, Canexus and Kemira Chemicals. We expect the North American market will remain balanced as the continued rationalization of smaller, less efficient chlorate producers will continue to offset flat to declining demand in pulp and paper manufacturing.

Boron Products. We believe that Tronox Incorporated has a substantial share of the installed global capacity for boron trichloride followed by Aviabor, Sigma Aldrich, and several Asian manufacturers. We anticipate the market for boron trichloride will remain positive underpinned by the semiconductor market with new liquid crystal display and 3D TV plants coming online in Asia combined with continued growth of new pharmaceutical drug deliveries. We believe Tronox Incorporated owns a similar leading capacity share in elemental boron. We expect demand will continue to follow the trends in the United States automotive and defense industries.

Research and Development

Tronox Incorporated employs scientists, chemists, engineers and skilled technicians to provide the technology (products and processes) for its businesses. Tronox Incorporated s product development personnel have a high level of expertise in the plastics industry and polymer additives, the coatings industry and formulations, surface chemistry, material science, analytical chemistry and particle physics. Among the process

technology development group s highly developed skills are computational fluid dynamics, process modeling, particle growth physics, extractive metallurgy, corrosion engineering and thermodynamics. The majority of scientists supporting Tronox Incorporated s research and development efforts are located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Tronox Incorporated s expenditures for research and development were approximately $8.7 million, $0.4 million, $6.1 million and $5.0 million for the eleven months ended December 31, 2011, one month ended January 31, 2011 and years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

New process developments are focused on increased throughput, control of particle physical properties and general processing equipment-related issues. Ongoing development of process technology contributes to cost reduction, enhanced production flexibility, increased capacity and improved consistency of product quality.

In 2010, Tronox Incorporated completed development of incremental improvements to two existing coatings grades of TiO_2. Additionally, progress towards next generation coatings grades was significantly advanced. Further work to optimize organic treatments on TiO_2 grades for plastic applications was carried out. Several plant trials involving process technology modifications have successfully demonstrated increased throughput of product from existing assets.

In 2010, Tronox Incorporated continued development of several new electrolytic and specialty products with the major focus on advanced battery materials. This includes new LMO and lithium manganese grades specially engineered for HEV applications and for advanced rechargeable battery systems.

In 2012, development and commercialization efforts of Tronox Incorporated will be focused on several TiO_2 products that deliver added value to customers by way of enhanced properties of the pigment.

Patents and Other Intellectual Property

Patents held for Tronox Incorporated s products and production processes are important to its long-term success. Tronox Incorporated seeks patent protection for its technology where competitive advantage may be obtained by patenting, and files for broad geographic protection given the global nature of its business. Tronox Incorporated s proprietary TiO_2 technology is the subject of over 200 patents worldwide, the substantial majority of which relate to its chloride products and production technology.

At December 31, 2011, Tronox Incorporated held approximately 216 patents, of which approximately 135 were considered significant to our business. Tronox Incorporated defines significant to its business as patents that are either (1) presently employed in its process or to produce products to its advantage, (2) may not be presently employed by Tronox Incorporated but are defensive to prevent competitors from using the technology to their advantage or (3) patents that are likely to be utilized by Tronox Incorporated in future process or product advancements. Tronox Incorporated s significant patents have expiration dates ranging from 2013 through 2032.

Tronox Incorporated also relies upon and has taken steps to secure its unpatented proprietary technology, know-how and other trade secrets. Tronox Incorporated s proprietary chloride production technology is an important part of its overall technology position. Tronox Incorporated is committed to pursuing technological innovations in order to maintain its competitive position.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, Tronox Incorporated had 925 employees, with 650 in the United States, 247 in Europe, 21 in Australia and 7 in other international locations. None of Tronox Incorporated s employees in the United States are represented by collective bargaining agreements, and substantially all of its employees in Europe are represented by works councils. We consider relations with Tronox Incorporated s employees to be good. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, the Tiwest Joint Venture had 657 employees, all of whom were located in Australia. Approximately 48% of those employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements. We consider relations with the employees of the Tiwest Joint Venture to be good.

Seasonality

Because TiO_2 is widely used in paint and other coatings, TiO_2 is in higher demand prior to the painting season (spring and summer in the Northern Hemisphere).

Government Regulations and Environmental Matters

General

Tronox Incorporated is subject to extensive regulation by federal, state, local and foreign governments. Governmental authorities regulate the generation and treatment of waste and air emissions at Tronox Incorporated s operations and facilities. At many of our operations, we also comply with worldwide, voluntary standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), a nongovernmental organization that promotes the development of standards and serves as a bridging organization for quality and environmental standards, such as ISO 9002 for quality management and ISO 14001 for environmental management.

Chemical Registration

The European Union adopted a new regulatory framework for chemicals in 2006 known as Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH). Manufacturers and importers of chemical substances must register information regarding the properties of their existing chemical substances with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). The timeline for existing chemical substances to be registered is based on volume and toxicity. The first group of chemical substances was required to be registered in 2010 and the remainder is due to be registered in 2013 and 2018. Tronox Incorporated has registered those products requiring registration by the 2010 deadline. The REACH regulations also require chemical substances which are newly imported or manufactured in the European Union to be registered before being placed on the market. These substances are referred to as non-phase-in substances. Tronox Incorporated is currently working on registration for the non-phase-in substances. Products containing greater than 0.1% of substances determined to be very high concern will be placed on a candidate list for authorization. If safer alternatives for any of these chemical substances on the candidate list exist, then those chemical substances may not be authorized. Tronox Incorporated currently does not have any products that would be placed on the candidate list. We do not expect REACH costs of compliance to be material to our operations at this time.

The United States has chemical regulation under the Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) through the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). TSCA requires various reporting mechanisms for new and existing chemicals. The EPA announced in 2009 a comprehensive approach to improve the chemicals management program under TSCA. This may result in additional data requirements, testing, restrictions or bans on a chemical substance depending on the risk a chemical may pose. We do not anticipate any costs or actions material to its operation at this time due to these actions. Tronox Incorporated is currently monitoring proposed legislation regarding TSCA and assessing any potential impacts.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Regulation

Tronox Incorporated currently reports and manages GHG emissions as required by law for sites located in areas (European Union/Australia) requiring such managing and reporting. While the United States has not adopted any federal climate change legislation, the EPA has introduced some GHG programs. For example, under the EPA s GHG Tailoring Rule, expansions or new construction could be subject to the Clean Air Act s Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements. Some of Tronox Incorporated s facilities are currently subject to GHG emissions monitoring and reporting. Changes or additional requirements due to GHG regulations could impact Tronox Incorporated s capital and operating costs. However, it is not possible at the present time to estimate any financial impacts to these U.S. operating sites. Also, some in the scientific community believe that increasing concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere may result in climatic changes. Depending on the severity

of climatic changes, our operations could be adversely affected. The Tiwest Joint Venture will be subject to a new Australian carbon tax law beginning in 2012, resulting in an estimated $10.0 million Australian dollar impact annually.

Environmental Matters

A variety of laws and regulations relating to environmental protection affect almost all of Tronox Incorporated s operations. Under these laws, Tronox Incorporated is or may be required to obtain or maintain permits or licenses in connection with its operations. In addition, these laws may require Tronox Incorporated to remove or mitigate the effects on the environment of the disposal or release of chemical, petroleum, low-level radioactive and other substances at its facilities. Operation of pollution-control equipment usually entails additional expense. Some expenditures to reduce the occurrence of releases into the environment may result in increased efficiency; however, most of these expenditures produce no significant increase in production capacity, efficiency or revenue.

Tronox Incorporated is in substantial compliance with applicable environmental rules and regulations. Currently, Tronox Incorporated does not have any outstanding notices of violation or orders from regulatory agencies.

The table below presents environmental related expenditures Tronox Incorporated incurred for the eleven months ended December 31, 2011, and one month ended January 31, 2011, and projections of expenditures for the next two years. While it is difficult to estimate the total direct and indirect costs of government environmental regulations, the table below includes our current estimate of Tronox Incorporated s expenditures for 2012 and 2013.

	Year Ending December 31,		
	2011	Estimate 2012	Estimate 2013
Cash expenditures of environmental reserves	$ 0.2	$ 0.1	$ 0.1
Recurring operating expenses	30.0	32.1	33.0
Environmental capital expenditures associated with ongoing operations	3.6	6.5	7.1

Recurring operating expenses are expenditures related to the maintenance and operation of environmental equipment such as incinerators, waste treatment systems and pollution control equipment, as well as the cost of materials, energy and outside services needed to neutralize, process, handle and dispose of current waste streams at Tronox Incorporated s operating facilities. These operating and capital expenditures are necessary to ensure that ongoing operations are handled in an environmentally safe and effective manner.

From time to time, Tronox Incorporated may be party to a number of legal and administrative proceedings involving environmental matters or other matters in various courts or agencies. These could include proceedings associated with businesses and facilities operated or used by Tronox Incorporated s affiliates and may include claims for personal injuries, property damages, breach of contract, injury to the environment, including natural resource damages, and non-compliance with, or lack of properly updated or renewed, permits. Tronox Incorporated s current operations also involve management of regulated materials and are subject to various environmental laws and regulations.

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 450, *Contingencies* (ASC 450), and ASC 410, *Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations* (ASC 410), Tronox Incorporated recognizes a loss and records an undiscounted liability when litigation has commenced or a claim or an assessment has been asserted, or, based on available information, commencement of litigation or assertion of a claim or assessment is probable, and the associated costs can be estimated. It is not possible for Tronox Incorporated to reliably estimate the amount and timing of all future expenditures related to environmental matters because, among other reasons,

environmental laws and regulations, as well as enforcement policies and clean up levels, are continually changing, and the outcome of court proceedings, alternative dispute resolution proceedings (including mediation) and discussions with regulatory agencies is inherently uncertain.

We believe that Tronox Incorporated has reserved adequately for the probable and reasonably estimable costs of known contingencies. There is no environmental litigation, claim or assessment that has been asserted nor is there any probability of an assessment or a claim for which the Company has not recorded a liability. However, additions to the reserves may be required as additional information is obtained that enables us to better estimate our liabilities. We cannot reliably estimate the amount of future additions to the reserves at this time. In certain situations, reserves may be probable but may not be estimable. Additionally, sites may be identified in the future where we could have potential liability for environmental related matters. We would not establish reserves for any such sites. For additional discussion of environmental matters, see Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Legal Proceedings

Chapter 11 Proceedings

On the Petition Date, the Debtors, including Tronox Incorporated, filed voluntary petitions in the Bankruptcy Court seeking reorganization relief under Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors Chapter 11 cases were consolidated for procedural purposes and were jointly administered under the caption In re Tronox Incorporated, et al., Case No. 09-10156 (ALG) (the Chapter 11 Cases), and the Debtors operated their businesses and managed their properties as debtors in possession under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and orders of the Bankruptcy Court.

Subsequent to its Chapter 11 filing, Tronox Incorporated recorded its financial position and results of operations in accordance with ASC 852, *Reorganizations* (ASC 852). The financial statements for periods in which Tronox Incorporated was operating under Chapter 11 distinguished transactions and events directly associated with the reorganization from the ongoing operations of the business. Tronox Incorporated recorded reorganization items separately within the operating, investing, and financing categories of the statement of cash flows and disclosed prepetition liabilities subject to compromise separately from those not subject to compromise (such as fully secured liabilities that were expected not to be compromised) and post-petition liabilities on its balance sheet.

On the Confirmation Date, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Confirmation Order confirming the Plan. Material conditions to the Plan, most notably the approval under U.S. federal and applicable state environmental law of the settlement of the Legacy Environmental Liabilities, were resolved during the period from the Confirmation Order through the Effective Date, on which date the Debtors completed their reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan became effective. The distribution of securities under the Plan commenced on the Effective Date.

Having resolved the material contingencies related to implementing the Plan, most notably the approval of the settlement of the KM Legacy Liabilities on January 26, 2011 and due to the proximity to Tronox Incorporated s subsequent accounting period, which closed on January 31, 2011, Tronox Incorporated began applying fresh-start accounting and reporting effective as of January 31, 2011. Fresh-start accounting and reporting provisions were applied pursuant to ASC 852, and the financial statements as of February 1, 2011 and for subsequent periods report the results of Tronox Incorporated with no beginning retained earnings or accumulated deficit. Any presentation of Tronox Incorporated after February 1, 2011 represents the financial position and results of operations of the new reporting entity and is not comparable to prior periods presented.

Reorganization Plan

Tronox Incorporated reorganized under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, which is the principal business reorganization chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor may reorganize its business for the benefit of its stakeholders. Completion of a plan of reorganization is the principal objective of a Chapter 11 case. Among other things, the Confirmation Order discharges Tronox Incorporated from any debt arising before the Petition Date, eliminates all of the rights and interests of pre-bankruptcy equity security holders and substitutes the obligations set forth in the Plan for those pre-bankruptcy claims and equity interests.

The reorganization plan was designed to resolve Tronox Incorporated s KM Legacy Liabilities and ensure that Tronox Incorporated emerged from Chapter 11 free of its significant legacy liabilities, sufficiently capitalized and poised for growth. With respect to environmental claims, in exchange for an overall package of value allocated on the Effective Date to certain environmental response trusts and environmental agencies, the holders of environmental claims provided Tronox Incorporated with a release and/or discharge from Legacy Environmental Liabilities from and after the Effective Date. The bankruptcy environmental settlement included covenants protecting Tronox Incorporated from enforcement action by key U.S. governmental agencies and several state and local agencies for owned and many non-owned legacy sites specifically identified by the environmental settlement agreement. With respect to tort claims, in exchange for an overall package of value allocated on the Effective Date to a tort claims trust, the holders of tort claims provided Tronox Incorporated with a release and discharge from legacy tort liability from and after the Effective Date.

As a result of the discharge and/or release of legacy liabilities via the environmental and tort settlements, the Plan preserved the going-concern value of Tronox Incorporated, which was reorganized around its existing operating locations, including: (i) its headquarters facility at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; (ii) the TiO_2 facilities at Hamilton, Mississippi and Botlek, the Netherlands; (iii) the electrolytic chemical operations at Henderson, Nevada (except that the real property and buildings associated with such business were transferred to an environmental response trust, and Tronox Incorporated is not responsible for environmental remediation related to historic contamination at such site), and Hamilton, Mississippi; and (iv) its interest in the Tiwest Joint Venture in Australia.

To fund cash payments required by the Plan and meet the going-forward operating and working capital needs of the business, Tronox Incorporated relied on a combination of debt financing and new equity investments from certain of its pre-Effective Date creditors. Specifically, Tronox Incorporated completed the following reorganization transactions:

The settlement of government claims related to Tronox Incorporated s pre-bankruptcy Legacy Environmental Liabilities at legacy sites (both owned and non-owned) through the creation of certain environmental response trusts and a litigation trust;

The settlement of private party pre-bankruptcy claims related to Tronox Incorporated s tort liabilities related to legacy sites (both owned and non-owned) through the creation of a tort claims trust and a litigation trust;

Total funded first lien debt of approximately $470 million at the time of emergence from bankruptcy;

$185.0 million in new equity investment in Tronox Incorporated raised through a rights offering to certain of Tronox Incorporated s unsecured creditors for an aggregate of 49.1% of the shares of Tronox Incorporated common stock issued on the Effective Date;

The issuance of shares of Tronox Incorporated common stock such that holders of certain allowed unsecured claims received their pro rata share of 50.9% of the shares of Tronox Incorporated Incorporated common stock issued on the Effective Date; and

The issuance of a package of warrants to existing holders of equity, consisting of two tranches, to purchase their pro rata share of a combined total of 7.5% of the shares of Tronox Incorporated common stock issued on the Effective Date, together with all shares of Tronox Incorporated common stock issuable upon exercise of such warrants.

Germany Insolvency Petition

On March 13, 2009, Tronox Pigments GmbH, Tronox Incorporated s holding subsidiary for a pigment facility in Uerdingen, Germany, filed an application with the insolvency court in Krefeld, Germany, to commence insolvency proceedings. The German Insolvency Court appointed a trustee to administer the insolvency proceedings, which resulted in Tronox Incorporated losing management control over these subsidiaries. As a result, the German subsidiaries were deconsolidated from Tronox Incorporated s consolidated financial statements as of March 13, 2009. Management determined that the operations and cash flows of its insolvent German subsidiaries qualified as a discontinued operation. Accordingly, all amounts associated with these operations have been included in discontinued operations in Tronox Incorporated s consolidated financial statements.

Hamilton Plant

The EPA and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality conducted a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Compliance Evaluation Inspection (RCRA CEI) at the Hamilton facility during April 2006. In November 2006, the EPA transmitted to the facility a copy of its RCRA CEI Report and Sampling Report, which identified a number of alleged violations of the Mississippi Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. In March 2007, the facility provided a written response to the EPA concerning the alleged violations. In November 2007, the U.S. Department of Justice (the DOJ) informed Tronox Incorporated that the EPA, Region 4, had referred the alleged violations to the DOJ for civil enforcement. The DOJ filed a proof of claim on behalf of EPA in the bankruptcy seeking civil penalties for the alleged RCRA violations. The claim was settled as a part of the environmental settlement of certain legacy environmental liabilities and pursuant to the Plan, Tronox Incorporated has no ongoing liabilities for this location regarding that claim from and after the Effective Date.

Anadarko Litigation

In May 2009, Tronox Incorporated and certain of its affiliates filed a lawsuit against Anadarko and Kerr-McGee (a predecessor to Anadarko) asserting a number of claims, including claims for actual and constructive fraudulent conveyance (the Anadarko Claim). In connection with the Chapter 11 proceedings of Tronox Incorporated, Tronox Incorporated assigned all of the Anadarko Claim to a litigation trust on behalf of the holders of environmental claims and tort claims against Tronox Incorporated, pursuant to a full satisfaction of such claims. Tronox Incorporated has no economic interest in the litigation trust. However, pursuant to the terms of the litigation trust, Tronox Incorporated could continue to be treated as the owner of the Anadarko Claim solely for purposes of federal and state income taxes. Depending on the outcome of the Anadarko Claim, it is possible that Tronox Incorporated will receive the benefit of certain tax deductions that would result if the Anadarko Claim is resolved successfully and the proceeds of such Claim are used as contemplated under the terms of the litigation trust.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below as well as other information contained in this registration statement. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. We have included certain risk factors related to the Transaction in the S-4 Registration Statement, which is incorporated by reference herein. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the value of our securities could decline and an investor may lose all or part of his or her investment. Certain statements in the following risk factors constitute forward-looking statements. See Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Tronox Incorporated s financial information following its emergence from bankruptcy is not comparable to Tronox Incorporated s financial information from prior periods.

Effective as of January 31, 2011, as a result of Tronox Incorporated s emergence from bankruptcy, Tronox Incorporated has applied fresh-start accounting. As a result of fresh-start accounting, the accumulated deficit was eliminated and Tronox Incorporated s reorganization value, which represents estimates of the fair value of the entity before considering liabilities and approximates the amount a willing buyer would pay for the assets of the entity immediately after the reorganization, was allocated to the fair value of assets. In addition to fresh-start accounting, Tronox Incorporated s consolidated financial statements reflect all effects of the transactions contemplated by its reorganization plan. Thus, Tronox Incorporated s balance sheets and statements of operations data post-emergence are not comparable in many respects to its consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of operations data for periods prior to the application of fresh-start accounting and prior to accounting for the effects of the reorganization.

Market conditions, global and regional economic downturns, cyclical factors and risks associated with TiO_2 that adversely affect the demand for the end-use products that contain Tronox Incorporated s TiO_2 could adversely affect the profitability of Tronox Incorporated s operations and the prices at which Tronox Incorporated can sell its products, negatively impacting its financial results.

The majority of Tronox Incorporated s revenue has come from the sale of TiO_2 (85.5% in 2011, 82.3% in 2010 and 81.2% in 2009). TiO_2 is a chemical used in many quality-of-life products for which demand historically has been linked to Global GDP and discretionary spending, which can be negatively impacted by regional and world events or economic conditions generally, such as terrorist attacks, the incidence or spread of contagious diseases or other economic, political or public health or safety conditions. Events such as these are likely to cause a decrease in demand for Tronox Incorporated s products and, as a result, may have an adverse effect on Tronox Incorporated s results of operations and financial condition. Historically, demand for TiO_2 decreased in 2008 and 2009 due to the worldwide financial crisis, following several years of increasing growth, resulting in lower prices and reduced production by the major producers. The increase in demand during 2010 and 2011 has resulted in increasing prices of TiO_2 and titanium feedstock, which have been further bolstered by the reduced availability of titanium feedstock.

The future profitability of Tronox Incorporated s operations, and cash flows generated by those operations, also will be affected by the available supply of its products in the market, such as TiO_2 pigment, feedstock and zircon.

Additionally, the demand for TiO_2 during a given year is subject to seasonal fluctuations. TiO_2 sales are generally higher in the second and third quarters of the year primarily due to the increase in paint production to meet demand resulting from the spring and summer painting season in North America and Europe. Tronox Incorporated may be adversely affected by existing or future cyclical changes, and such conditions may be sustained or further aggravated by anticipated or unanticipated changes in regional weather conditions. For example, poor weather conditions in a region can lead to an abbreviated painting season, which can depress consumer sales of paint products that use TiO_2.

Tronox Incorporated does not currently enter into commodity derivatives or hedging arrangements on its future production, so it is exposed to the impact of any significant decrease in the price of its products.

Tronox Incorporated s results of operations may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The financial condition and results of operations of Tronox Incorporated s operating entities in the Netherlands and Australia are reported in various foreign currencies and then converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate for inclusion in Tronox Incorporated s financial statements. As a result, any volatility of the U.S. dollar against these foreign currencies creates uncertainty for and may have a negative impact on reported sales and operating margin.

In addition, operating entities often need to convert currencies they receive for their products into currencies in which they purchase raw materials or pay for services, which could result in a gain or loss depending on fluctuations in exchange rates. Because Tronox Incorporated has significant operations in Europe, it is exposed primarily to fluctuations in the Euro.

Tronox Incorporated from time to time has sought to minimize its foreign currency risk by engaging in hedging transactions. However, Tronox Incorporated may be unable to effectively manage its foreign currency risk, and any volatility in foreign currency exchange rates may have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Tronox Incorporated s operations may be negatively impacted by inflation.

Tronox Incorporated s operations have been materially affected by inflation in the countries in which it operates in recent years, as shown by the average inflation rates over the periods indicated in the table below for the United States and Australia.

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
United States	(0.4)%	1.6%	3.2%
Australia	2.1%	2.7%	3.1%

Tronox Incorporated s profits and financial condition could be adversely affected when cost inflation is not offset by devaluation in operating currencies or an increase in the price of its products.

Tronox Incorporated s industry and the end-use markets in which it competes are highly competitive. This competition may adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s results of operations and operating cash flows.

Each of the markets in which Tronox Incorporated competes is highly competitive. Competition is based on a number of factors such as price, product quality and service. Tronox Incorporated faces significant competition from major international and smaller regional competitors. Tronox Incorporated s most significant competitors include major chemical and materials manufacturers and diversified companies, a number of which have substantially larger financial resources, greater personnel and larger facilities than Tronox Incorporated does. The additional resources, greater personnel and larger facilities of such competitors may give them a competitive advantage when responding to market conditions and capitalizing on operating efficiencies. Increased competition or an oversupply in the market could result in reduced sales, which could adversely affect Tronox Incorporarted s profitability and operating cash flows. An increased availability of supply, which results in a decrease in product prices below Tronox Incorporated s cash cost of production for any sustained period, may lead to losses and require Tronox Incorporated to curtail or suspend certain operations.

In addition, within the end-use markets in which Tronox Incorporated competes, competition between products is intense. Tronox Incorporated faces substantial risk that certain events, such as new product development by competitors, changing customer needs, production advances for competing products or price changes in raw materials, could cause Tronox Incorporated s customers to switch to its competitors products. If Tronox Incorporated is unable to develop and produce or market its products to compete effectively against its competitors following such events, its results of operations and operating cash flows may suffer.

Third parties may develop new intellectual property rights for processes and/or products that Tronox Incorporated would want to use, but would be unable to do so; or, third parties may claim that the products Tronox Incorporated makes or the processes that Tronox Incorporated uses infringe their intellectual property rights, which may cause Tronox Incorporated to pay unexpected litigation costs or damages or prevent Tronox Incorporated from making, using or selling products it makes or require alteration of the processes it uses.

Although there are currently no known pending or threatened proceedings or claims relating to alleged infringement, misappropriation or violation of the intellectual property rights of others, Tronox Incorporated may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the future in which third parties allege that their patents or other

intellectual property rights are infringed, misappropriated or otherwise violated by Tronox Incorporated or its products or processes. In the event that any such infringement, misappropriation or violation of the intellectual property rights of others is found, Tronox Incorporated may need to obtain licenses from those parties or substantially re-engineer its products or processes to avoid such infringement, misappropriation or violation. Tronox Incorporated might not be able to obtain the necessary licenses on acceptable terms or be able to re-engineer its products or processes successfully. Moreover, if Tronox Incorporated is found by a court of law to infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate the intellectual property rights of others, it could be required to pay substantial damages or be enjoined from making, using or selling the infringing products or technology. Tronox Incorporated also could be enjoined from making, using or selling the allegedly infringing products or technology pending the final outcome of the suit. Any of the foregoing could adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s financial condition and results of operations.

Results of Tronox Incorporated s operations may also be negatively impacted if a competitor develops or has the right to use intellectual property rights for new processes or products and Tronox Incorporated cannot obtain similar rights on favorable terms and is unable to independently develop non-infringing competitive alternatives.

If Tronox Incorporated s intellectual property were compromised or copied by competitors, or if competitors were to develop similar intellectual property independently, its results of operations could be negatively affected.

Tronox Incorporated s success depends to a significant degree upon its ability to protect and preserve its intellectual property rights. Although Tronox Incorporated owns and has applied for numerous patents and trademarks throughout the world, Tronox Incorporated may have to rely on judicial enforcement of its patents and other proprietary rights. Tronox Incorporated s patents and other intellectual property rights may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, and rendered unenforceable or otherwise compromised. A failure to protect, defend or enforce Tronox Incorporated s intellectual property could have an adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Tronox Incorporated also relies upon unpatented proprietary technology, know-how and other trade secrets to maintain its competitive position. While Tronox Incorporated maintains policies to enter into confidentiality agreements with its employees and third parties to protect its proprietary expertise and other trade secrets, these agreements may not be enforceable or, even if legally enforceable, Tronox Incorporated may not have adequate remedies for breaches of such agreements. Tronox Incorporated also may not be able to readily detect breaches of such agreements. The failure of Tronox Incorporated s patents or confidentiality agreements to protect its proprietary technology, know-how or trade secrets could result in significantly lower revenues, reduced profit margins or loss of market share.

In addition, Tronox Incorporated may be unable to determine when third parties are using its intellectual property rights without its authorization. Tronox Incorporated also has licensed certain of its intellectual property rights to third parties, and Tronox Incorporated cannot be certain that its licensees are using its intellectual property only as authorized by the applicable license agreement. The undetected or unremedied unauthorized use of Tronox Incorporated s intellectual property rights or the legitimate development or acquisition of intellectual property related to its industry by third parties could reduce or eliminate any competitive advantage Tronox Incorporated has as a result of its intellectual property, adversely affecting its financial condition and results of operations. If Tronox Incorporated must take legal action to protect, defend or enforce its intellectual property rights, any suits or proceedings could result in significant costs and diversion of Tronox Incorporated s resources and its management s attention, and it may not prevail in any such suits or proceedings. A failure to protect, defend or enforce Tronox Incorporated s intellectual property rights could have an adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Operational Risks

Given the nature of Tronox Incorporated s chemical operations, Tronox Incorporated faces a material risk of liability, delays and increased cash costs of production from environmental and industrial accidents and operational breakdowns.

Tronox Incorporated s businesses involve significant risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents and breakdowns of equipment and machinery. Tronox Incorporated s business is exposed to hazards associated with chemical manufacturing and the related storage, handling and transportation of raw materials, products and wastes. The occurrence of any of these or other hazards could delay production, suspend operations, increase repair, maintenance or medical costs and could have an adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility or on Tronox Incorporated as a whole.

There is also a risk that Tronox Incorporated s key raw materials or its products may be found to have currently unrecognized toxicological or health-related impact on the environment or on its customers or employees. Such hazards may cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to property and contamination of the environment, which could lead to government fines or work stoppage injunctions and lawsuits by injured persons. If such actions are determined to be adverse to Tronox Incorporated, it may have inadequate insurance to cover such claims, or it may have insufficient cash flow to pay for such claims. Such outcomes could adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s financial condition and results of operations.

Tronox Incorporated s insurance coverage may prove inadequate to satisfy future claims against it.

Tronox Incorporated maintains third-party property, business interruption, casualty and terrorism insurance, with deductibles that are believed to be in accordance with customary industry practices, but Tronox Incorporated is not fully insured against all potential hazards incident to its businesses, including losses resulting from natural disasters or terrorist acts and those related to past activities for which it may not have an adequate indemnification or contribution remedy. In addition, insurance may not be available in the future at economically acceptable premiums. As a result, if Tronox Incorporated were to incur a significant liability for which it was not fully insured, it might not be able to finance the amount of the uninsured liability on terms acceptable to it or at all, and might be obligated to divert a significant portion of its cash flow from normal business operations.

Fluctuations in costs of Tronox Incorporated s raw materials or its access to supplies of its raw materials could have an adverse effect on its results of operations and financial condition.

In 2011, raw materials used in Tronox Incorporated s production of TiO_2 constituted approximately 34.9% of its operating expenses. Fuel and energy linked to commodities, such as diesel, heavy fuel oil, and coal, and other consumables, such as chlorine, illuminating paraffin, electrodes and anthracite, consumed in Tronox Incorporated s manufacturing and mining operations form an important part of its operating costs. Tronox Incorporated will have no control over the costs of these consumables, many of which are linked to some degree to the price of oil and coal, and the costs of many of these raw materials may fluctuate widely for a variety of reasons, including changes in availability, major capacity additions or reductions or significant facility operating problems. These fluctuations could negatively affect Tronox Incorporated s operating margins and its profitability. As these costs rise, Tronox Incorporated s operating expenses will increase and could adversely affect its business, especially if it is unable to pass price increases in raw materials through to its customers.

Over the last several years TiO_2 prices have risen dramatically while titanium feedstock prices have risen less. Therefore, our margins have expanded significantly. This may result in customers curtailing purchases, or developing substitute or vertically integrating themselves.

The capacity and cost of transportation facilities, as well as transportation delays and interruptions, could adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s ability to supply titanium feedstock to its pigment operations and its products to its customers.

Tronox Incorporated s ability to sell TiO_2 pigment, zircon and other products depends primarily upon road transport, third-party rail systems, ports, storage and container shipping. Increases in transportation costs or a lack of sufficient trucking, rail or cargo vessel or container capacity could make Tronox Incorporated s products less competitive than those produced by other companies. Tronox Incorporated has no control over those logistical factors which effect transport efficiency, such as the condition of the roads or the quality of ports from which its products are exported, and alternative transportation and delivery systems generally are inadequate or unsuitable to handle the quantity of Tronox Incorporated s shipments and to ensure timely delivery. If Tronox Incorporated is unable to obtain road, rail, sea or other transportation services, or to do so on a cost-effective basis, its business and growth strategy would be adversely affected.

If Tronox Incorporated is unable to innovate and successfully introduce new products, or new technologies or processes reduce the demand for its products or the price at which it can sell products, its profitability could be adversely affected.

Tronox Incorporated s industries and the end-use markets into which it sells its products experience periodic technological change and product improvement. Tronox Incorporated s future growth will depend on its ability to gauge the direction of commercial and technological progress in key end-use markets and on its ability to fund and successfully develop, manufacture and market products in such changing end-use markets. Tronox Incorporated must continue to identify, develop and market innovative products or enhance existing products on a timely basis to maintain its profit margins and its competitive position. Tronox Incorporated may be unable to develop new products or technology, either alone or with third parties, or license intellectual property rights from third parties on a commercially competitive basis. If Tronox Incorporated fails to keep pace with the evolving technological innovations in its end-use markets on a competitive basis, its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, new technologies or processes have the potential to replace or provide lower-cost alternatives to Tronox Incorporated s products, such as new processes that reduce TiO_2 in consumer products or the use of chloride slag in the production of TiO_2 pigment, which could result in TiO_2 pigment producers using less chloride slag, or to reduce the need for TiO_2 pigment in consumer products, which could depress the demand and pricing for TiO_2 pigment. We cannot predict whether technological innovations will, in the future, result in a lower demand for its products or affect the competitiveness of its business. Tronox Incorporated may be required to invest significant resources to adapt to changing technologies, markets and competitive environments.

Implementing a new enterprise resource planning system could interfere with Tronox Incorporated s business or operations and could adversely impact its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Tronox Incorporated is in the process of implementing a new enterprise resource planning system. This project requires significant investment of capital and human resources, the re-engineering of many processes of Tronox Incorporated s business, and the attention of many employees who would otherwise be focused on other aspects of its business. Any disruptions, delays or deficiencies in the design and implementation of this new system could potentially result in higher costs than Tronox Incorporated had anticipated and could adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s ability to provide services to its customers and vendors, file reports with regulatory agencies in a timely manner, manage its internal controls or otherwise operate its business. Any of these consequences could have an adverse effect on Tronox Incorporated s results of operations and financial condition.

Tronox Incorporated competes with other mining and chemical businesses for key human resources in the countries in which it operates, and its business will suffer if it is unable to hire highly skilled employees or if its key officers or employees discontinue employment with Tronox Incorporated.

Tronox Incorporated competes with other chemical and mining companies, and other companies generally, in the countries in which it operates to attract and retain key human resources at all levels with the appropriate technical skills and operating and managerial experience necessary to continue operating and expand its businesses. These operations use modern techniques and equipment and accordingly require various types of skilled workers. The success of Tronox Incorporated s business is materially dependent upon the skills, experience and efforts of its key officers and skilled employees. The global shortage of key mining skills, including geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists and skilled artisans, has been exacerbated by increased mining activity across the globe. Despite various initiatives, Tronox Incorporated may not be able to attract and retain skilled and experienced employees. Should Tronox Incorporated lose any of its key personnel or fail to attract and retain key qualified personnel or other skilled employees, its business may be harmed and its operational results and financial condition could be affected.

The labor and employment laws in many jurisdictions in which Tronox Incorporated operates are more onerous than in the United States; and some of Tronox Incorporated s labor force has substantial works council or trade union participation, which creates a risk of disruption from labor disputes and new law affecting employment policies.

Following completion of the Transaction, a majority of Tronox Incorporated s employees will be located outside the United States. In most of those countries, labor and employment laws are more onerous than in the United States and, in many cases, grant significant job protection to employees, including rights on termination of employment.

Labor costs constituted 12.7% of Tronox Incorporated s TiO_2 production costs (excluding depreciation). Some of Tronox Incorporated s employees in the Netherlands are represented by a works council by law, which subjects Tronox Incorporated to employment arrangements very similar to collective bargaining agreements.

Tronox Incorporated is required to consult with and seek the consent or advice of various employee groups or works councils that represent its employees for any changes to its activities or employee benefits. This requirement could have a significant impact on its flexibility in managing costs and responding to market changes.

Regulatory Risks

Violations or noncompliance with the extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations to which Tronox Incorporated is subject or changes in laws or regulations governing Tronox Incorporated s operations could result in unanticipated loss or liability.

Tronox Incorporated s operations and production facilities are subject to extensive environmental and health and safety laws and regulations at national, international and local levels in numerous jurisdictions relating to pollution, protection of the environment, transporting and storing raw materials and finished products and storing and disposing of hazardous wastes, as discussed under Item 1. Business Government Regulations and Environmental Matters. The costs of compliance with the extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations to which Tronox Incorporated is subject or the inability to obtain, update or renew permits required for operation or expansion of its business could reduce its profitability or otherwise adversely affect its business. Tronox Incorporated may in the future incur substantial costs, including fines, damages, criminal or civil sanctions and remediation costs, or experience interruptions in its operations, for violations arising under these laws and regulations. In the event of a catastrophic incident involving any of the raw materials Tronox Incorporated uses or chemicals or mineral products it produces, Tronox Incorporated could incur material costs as a result of addressing the consequences of such event.

Changes to existing laws governing Tronox Incorporated s operations, especially changes in laws relating to transportation of mineral resources, the treatment of land and infrastructure, the remediation of mines, tax royalties, exchange control restrictions, environmental remediation, mineral rights, ownership of mining assets or the rights to prospect and mine may have a material adverse effect on Tronox Incorporated s future business, operations and financial performance. There is risk that onerous conditions may be attached to authorizations in the form of mining rights, miscellaneous licenses and environmental approvals or that the grant of these approvals may be delayed or not granted.

While Tronox Incorporated received a discharge and/or release for its significant legacy environmental and tort liabilities upon emergence from the Chapter 11 cases, from time to time Tronox Incorporated may be party to a number of legal and administrative proceedings involving environmental and other matters in various courts and before various agencies. These could include proceedings associated with facilities owned, operated or used by Tronox Incorporated, and may include claims for personal injuries, property damages and injury to the environment, including natural resource damages and non-compliance with permits. Any determination that one or more of Tronox Incorporated s key raw materials or products has, or is characterized as having, a toxicological or health-related impact on its environment, customers or employees could subject Tronox Incorporated to additional legal claims. These proceedings and any such additional claims may be costly and may require a substantial amount of management attention, which may have an adverse effect on Tronox Incorporated s financial condition and results of operations.

Tronox Incorporated s current operations involve the production and management of regulated materials that are subject to various environmental laws and regulations and are dependent on the periodic renewal of permits from various governmental agencies. The inability to obtain, update or renew permits related to the operation of Tronox Incorporated s business, or the costs required in order to comply with permit standards, could have a material adverse affect on Tronox Incorporated. No significant difficulties in obtaining such permits are anticipated at this time.

If Tronox Incorporated fails to comply with the conditions of its permits governing the production and management of regulated materials, mining licenses or leases or the provisions of the applicable law, these permits, mining licenses or leases could be cancelled or suspended, and Tronox Incorporated could be prevented from obtaining new mining and prospecting rights, which could materially and adversely affect Tronox Incorporated s business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if Tronox Incorporated is unable to obtain or maintain necessary permits, authorizations or agreements to prospect or mine or to implement planned projects or continue its operations under conditions or within timeframes that make such operations economically viable, Tronox Incorporated s operational results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Item 2. Financial Information.

The following table sets forth selected historical financial data of Tronox Incorporated as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The statement of operations and balance sheet data, as of and for the eleven months ended December 31, 2011, one month ended January 31, 2011 and years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, have been derived from Tronox Incorporated s audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 13 of this registration statement.

Tronox Incorporated is unable to prepare financial statements for 2007 in accordance with GAAP without unreasonable effort and expense. As discussed in Note 5 to Tronox Incorporated s audited Consolidated Financial Statements, in May 2009, Tronox Incorporated filed a Form 8-K under Item 4.02 indicating that its previously issued financial statements could no longer be relied upon because Tronox Incorporated failed to establish adequate environmental and other contingent reserves as required by applicable accounting pronouncements. The financial statements affected by this disclosure are Tronox Incorporated s previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, along with the financial information for the first three quarters of 2008. Tronox Incorporated has not restated periods prior to January 1, 2008, as it does not

believe the errors discussed below are material to current or future investors. See Notes 1 and 5 to Tronox Incorporated s audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 13 of this registration statement for additional information. As such, Tronox Incorporated requested from the SEC, and subsequently received, permission to exclude selected financial information in the table below for 2007.

This information should be read in conjunction with Tronox Incorporated s audited Consolidated Financial Statements (including the notes thereto) and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	Successor		Predecessor		
			Year Ended December 31,		
	Eleven Months Ended December 31, 2011	One Month Ended January 31, 2011	2010	2009	2008
	(Millions of dollars, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net Sales	$ 1,543.4	$ 107.6	$ 1,217.6	$ 1,070.1	$ 1,245.8
Cost of goods sold	(1,104.5)	(82.3)	(996.1)	(931.9)	(1,133.4)
Gross Margin	438.9	25.3	221.5	138.2	112.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(151.7)	(5.4)	(59.2)	(71.7)	(114.1)
Litigation/arbitration settlement	9.8				
Gain on land sales				1.0	25.2
Impairment of long-lived assets (1)				(0.4)	(24.9)
Restructuring charges (2)				(17.3)	(9.6)
Net loss on deconsolidation of subsidiary				(24.3)	
Provision for environmental remediation and restoration, net of reimbursement (3)	4.5		47.3		(72.9)
Income (Loss) from Operations	301.5	19.9	209.6	25.5	(83.9)
Interest and debt expense (4)	(30.0)	(2.9)	(49.9)	(35.9)	(53.9)
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary (5)			5.3		
Other income (expense)	(9.8)	1.6	(13.6)	(10.3)	(9.5)
Reorganization income (expense)		613.6	(144.8)	(9.5)	
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes	261.7	632.2	6.6	(30.2)	(147.3)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(20.2)	(0.7)	(2.0)	1.5	1.8
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	241.5	631.5	4.6	(28.7)	(145.5)
Income (Loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit (provision) (6)		(0.2)			