GEORGIA GULF CORP /DE/
Form PRER14A
November 20, 2012
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

(RULE 14a-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934

(Amendment No. 3)

þ Filed by the Registrant ¨ Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

þ Preliminary Proxy Statement

¨ **Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**

¨ Definitive Proxy Statement

¨ Definitive Additional Materials

¨ Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION

(Name of Registrant as Specified in its charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if Other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

¨ No fee required.

¨ Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

þ Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

¨ Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

Table of Contents

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This proxy statement relates to the special meeting of stockholders of Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the merger (the Merger) of Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Merger Sub), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, with and into Eagle Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation (Splitco), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG), whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. Prior to the Merger, PPG will transfer the assets and liabilities related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including certain subsidiaries of PPG, to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries. In exchange therefor, PPG will receive all the issued and outstanding common stock of Splitco, the cash proceeds of approximately $225.0 million from the Term Facility (as defined below) and the Debt Securities (as defined below) in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $675.0 million. Splitco is a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation (as defined below). Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and those incurred in connection with the Transactions (as defined below). Splitco has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-183727) to register the shares of its common stock, par value $0.001 per share, which will be distributed to PPG s shareholders pursuant to a spin-off or a split-off in the Merger, which shares of Splitco common stock will be immediately converted into shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. In addition, Georgia Gulf has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-183724) to register the shares of its common stock, par value $0.01 per share, which will be issued in the Merger.

Based on market conditions prior to the closing of the Merger, PPG will determine whether the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to PPG s shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off. In a spin-off, all PPG shareholders would receive a pro rata number of shares of Splitco common stock. In a split-off, PPG would offer its shareholders the option to exchange their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in an exchange offer, which shares would immediately be exchanged for shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, resulting in a reduction in PPG s outstanding shares. If the exchange offer is undertaken and consummated but the exchange offer is not fully subscribed because less than all shares of Splitco common stock owned by PPG are exchanged, the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by PPG would be distributed on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. Splitco has filed its registration statement under the assumption that the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to PPG shareholders pursuant to a split-off. This proxy statement and Georgia Gulf s registration statement on Form S-4 also assume that the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to PPG shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Once a final decision is made regarding the manner of distribution of the shares, this proxy statement, Splitco s registration statement on Form S-4 and S-1 and Georgia Gulf s registration statement on Form S-4 will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Preliminary Copy

, 2012

MERGER PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

You are cordially invited to attend the special meeting of stockholders of Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) at a.m. local time, on , , 2012, at . A notice of the special meeting and the proxy statement follow.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to approve a proposal to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in connection with the combination of the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG) with the business of Georgia Gulf through the merger (the Merger) of Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Merger Sub), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, with and into Eagle Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation (Splitco), a wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. **If the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is not approved, the Merger cannot be completed.**

You will also be asked to approve (1) an amendment to Georgia Gulf s Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the Articles) to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock thereunder (the Articles Amendment), (2) the First Amendment to the Georgia Gulf 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan (the Plan) to increase the authorized number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock reserved for issuance thereunder, to permit the grant of stock-based awards in substitution for or conversion of stock-based awards held by employees who will become employees of Georgia Gulf in connection with a merger or other corporate transaction (with the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock delivered under the substituted or converted award not counting against the share limits under the Plan), and to limit the amount of stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under the Plan during any calendar year (collectively, the Plan Amendment), and (3) adjournments or postponements of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

As more fully described in the accompanying proxy statement, in order to complete the Merger and the related transactions, PPG will separate and transfer substantially all of the assets and liabilities of its chlor-alkali and derivatives business to Splitco. In connection with this separation, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of a term loan in the amount of approximately $225.0 million, the proceeds of which will be distributed to PPG, and will issue senior notes in the amount of approximately $675.0 million to PPG. PPG will then offer to PPG shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer.

Immediately after this distribution, the Merger and related transactions will be completed, and each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement. The exchange ratio in the Merger is equal to the greater of (a) 35,200,000 shares or (b) the product of (1) the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger multiplied by (2) 1.02020202, divided by the number of shares of Splitco common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger. As result, each share of Splitco common stock (except shares of Splitco common stock held by Splitco as treasury stock) will be converted into one share of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Pursuant to an amendment to the Merger Agreement, Splitco will authorize the issuance of a number of shares of Splitco

common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger will be that number that results in the exchange ratio in the Merger equaling one. Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date.

After consummation of the Merger, the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG will be owned by Splitco, which will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. Splitco will be the obligor under the term loan and senior notes, which will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries. Further, immediately after the consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. After the Merger, Georgia Gulf common stock issued will continue to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange under Georgia Gulf s current symbol, GGC.

Your board of directors believes that the Merger and the addition of the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG should create value for Georgia Gulf stockholders by creating an integrated chemicals and building products leader with increased scale, enhancing Georgia Gulf s integration as a result of significant U.S. natural gas driven chlor-alkali production and providing Georgia Gulf with significant cost synergies and a strong capital structure. **As a result, your board of directors recommends that you vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, FOR the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, FOR the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment, and, if necessary or appropriate, FOR the proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.**

All Georgia Gulf stockholders are cordially invited to attend the special meeting, although only those stockholders of record at the close of business on November 26, 2012 are entitled to notice of the special meeting and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

Your vote is very important. Please vote by completing, signing and dating the enclosed proxy card for the special meeting and mailing the proxy card to us, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting. If you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you want to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** each of the proposals presented at the special meeting. In addition, you may vote by proxy by calling the toll-free telephone number or by using the Internet as described in the instructions included with the enclosed proxy card. If you do not return your card, vote by telephone or by using the Internet, or if you do not specifically instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote any shares held for you in street name, your shares will not be voted at the special meeting.

This document is a proxy statement of Georgia Gulf for its use in soliciting proxies for the special meeting. This document answers questions about the proposed merger, the related transactions and the special meeting, and includes a summary description of the merger and the related transactions. We urge you to review this entire document carefully. **In particular, you should consider the matters discussed under Risk Factors beginning on page 29**.

We thank you for your consideration and continued support.

Sincerely,

Paul D. Carrico

President and Chief Executive Officer

This document is dated , 2012 and is first being mailed to Georgia Gulf s stockholders on or about , 2012.

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To the Stockholders:

A special meeting of stockholders (the special meeting) of Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) will be held at a.m. local time, on , , 2012, at . The special meeting will be held for the following purposes:

1. to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger;

2. subject to the approval of the first proposal, to approve the Articles Amendment to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock;

3. subject to the approval of the first proposal, to approve the Plan Amendment;

4. to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger; and

5. to transact any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjourned or postponed session of the special meeting.

Georgia Gulf s board of directors has approved the Merger, the Transactions, the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the Additional Agreements (each as defined in this proxy statement), and determined that the Merger and the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger are advisable and in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and its stockholders. Georgia Gulf s board of directors recommends that stockholders vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, FOR the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, FOR the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment, and, if necessary or appropriate, FOR the proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies, if necessary or appropriate. If the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is not approved, the Merger cannot be completed.

All Georgia Gulf stockholders are cordially invited to attend the special meeting, although only those stockholders of record at the close of business on November 26, 2012 are entitled to notice of the special meeting and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

WHETHER OR NOT YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE SPECIAL MEETING IN PERSON, PLEASE COMPLETE, DATE, SIGN AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE OR VOTE YOUR SHARES OF GEORGIA GULF COMMON STOCK BY CALLING THE TOLL-FREE TELEPHONE NUMBER OR BY USING THE INTERNET AS DESCRIBED IN THE INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED WITH YOUR PROXY CARD AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Timothy Mann, Jr.

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Please vote your shares promptly. You can find instructions for voting on the enclosed proxy card.

, 2012

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

References To Additional Information	1
Helpful Information	2
Questions and Answers About the Transactions and the Special Meeting	5
Summary	15
The Companies	15
The Transactions	16
Summary Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data	21
Summary Historical Combined Financial Data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	21
Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Georgia Gulf	23
Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	25
Summary Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data	27
Historical Common Stock Market Price Data	28
Georgia Gulf Dividend Policy	28
Risk Factors	29
Risks Related to the Transactions	29
Other Risks that Relate to Georgia Gulf, Including the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business After the Transactions	35
Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements	48
Information About the Special Meeting	49
General; Date; Time and Place; Purposes of the Meeting	49
Record Date; Quorum; Voting Information; Required Votes	49
Recommendation of Board of Directors	50
How to Vote	50
Solicitation of Proxies	51
Revocation of Proxies	52
Adjournments and Postponements	52
Attending the Special Meeting	53
Householding	53
Questions and Additional Information	53
Information on PPG s Offer to Exchange	54
Information on Georgia Gulf	55
Overview	55
Georgia Gulf s Business After the Transactions	55
Georgia Gulf s Liquidity and Capital Resources After the Transactions	56
Directors and Officers of Georgia Gulf Before and After the Transactions	58
Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	61
General	61
Products	61
Manufacturing and Facilities	62
Sales and Distribution	63
Raw Materials and Energy	63
Research and Development	63
Seasonality	64
Competition	64

Table of Contents

Regulation and Environmental Matters	64
Legal Proceedings	66
Employees	67
Board of Directors	67
Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	68
Overview	68
Separation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG Industries, Inc.	68
Results of Operations	69
Performance in 2011 Compared with 2010	70
Performance in 2010 Compared with 2009	72
Liquidity and Capital Resources	73
Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements	73
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	74
Contractual Obligations	74
Critical Accounting Estimates	75
Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data	77
Selected Historical Combined Financial Data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	77
Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Georgia Gulf	78
Retroactive Presentation for Change in Accounting Principles	81
Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	81
Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data	92
Historical Common Stock Market Price Data	93
Georgia Gulf Dividend Policy	93
The Transactions	94
Determination of Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to be Distributed to PPG Shareholders	98
Background of the Transactions	98
Georgia Gulf s Reasons for the Transactions	105
Opinions of Georgia Gulf s Financial Advisors	108
PPG s Reasons for the Transactions	123
Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions	124
Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger	124
Accounting Treatment of the Merger	126
Regulatory Approvals	127
Federal Securities Law Consequences; Resale Restrictions	127
No Appraisal or Dissenters Rights	127
The Merger Agreement	128
The Merger	128
Closing; Effective Time	128
Merger Consideration	129
Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to PPG	130
Distribution of Per Share Merger Consideration	130
Treatment of PPG Equity Awards	131
Distribution With Respect to Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock After the Effective Time of the Merger	131
Termination of the Distribution Fund	132
Post-Closing Georgia Gulf Board of Directors and Officers	132
Stockholders Meeting	132

Table of Contents

Representations and Warranties	132
Conduct of Business Pending Closing	135
Tax Matters	139
SEC Filings	139
Regulatory Matters	140
No Solicitation	141
Board Recommendation	142
Financing	143
Covenant Not to Compete	146
Non-Solicitation of Employees	146
Certain Other Covenants and Agreements	147
Conditions to the Merger	148
Termination	149
Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances	150
Expenses	151
Specific Performance	151
Other Transaction Agreements	151
Amendments	151
The Separation Agreement	152
Overview	152
Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to PPG Shareholders	152
Transfer of the Assets and Assumption of Liabilities	153
Transfer of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	157
Intercompany Arrangements and Guarantee	158
Consents and Delayed Transfers	158
Shared Contracts	159
Transfer of the TCI Interests	159
No Representations or Warranties	159
Mutual Releases and Indemnification	159
Post-Closing Working Capital Adjustment	161
Covenants	161
Conditions to the Separation and Distribution	162
Termination	163
Parties in Interest	163
Debt Financing	164
Senior Secured Term Loan Facility	164
Splitco Debt Securities	166
PPG Bridge Facility	166
Debt Exchange	167
Exchange Loans and Exchange Notes	168
New ABL Revolver	168
Other Agreements	169
Employee Matters Agreement	169
Tax Matters Agreement	171
Transition Services Agreement	172
Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement	173
Servitude Agreement	173
The Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease	173
Chlorine, Liquid Caustic Soda and Hydrochloric Acid Sales Agreements	174
Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement	174

Table of Contents

Master Terminal Agreement	174
Chlorine Sales Agreement Amendment	175
Description of Georgia Gulf Capital Stock	176
Common Stock	176
Preferred Stock	177
Certain Anti-Takeover Effects of Provisions of the Articles and the Bylaws	177
Listing	178
Transfer Agent	178
Ownership of Georgia Gulf Common Stock	179
Proposal No. 1 Proposal To Approve the Issuance of Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock in the Merger	181
Required Vote	181
Proposal No. 2 Proposal to Approve the Amendment of the Articles to Increase the Number of Authorized Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock	182
General	182
Overview	182
Background and Purpose of the Proposed Articles Amendment	183
Effects of the Proposed Articles Amendment	183
Possible Anti-Takeover Effects of the Articles Amendment	184
No Appraisal Rights	184
Required Vote	184
Recommendation of the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors	184
Proposal No. 3 Proposal to Approve the First Amendment to the Georgia Gulf Corporation 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan	185
General	185
Effects of the Plan Amendment	186
Plan Highlights	186
Summary of the Plan	189
Federal Income Tax Consequences	196
Registration with the SEC	197
Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans	197
New Plan Benefits	198
Aggregate Past Grants Under the Plan	198
Required Vote	198
Recommendation of the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors	198
Proposal No. 4 Proposal To Approve the Adjournment or Postponement of the Special Meeting, if Necessary or Appropriate	199
Required Vote	199
Stockholder Proposals For 2013 Annual Meeting	200
Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference	201
Index to Financial Statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	F-1

Table of Contents

Annexes

The Merger Agreement	A
The Separation Agreement	B
The Employee Matters Agreement	C
The Form of the Tax Matters Agreement	D
Opinion of Barclays Capital Inc.	E
Opinion of Houlihan Lokey Financial Advisors, Inc.	G
Form of Certificate of Amendment to Georgia Gulf Restated Certificate of Incorporation	H
First Amendment to the Georgia Gulf Corporation 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan	I
Proxy Card	

REFERENCES TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This document incorporates important business and financial information about Georgia Gulf from documents filed with the SEC that have not been included or delivered with this document. This information is available to Georgia Gulf stockholders without charge by accessing the SEC s website maintained at *www.sec.gov*, or upon written or oral request to Georgia Gulf Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346, Attention: Investor Relations, telephone: (770) 395-4500. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

All information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub and their respective subsidiaries, as well as information on Georgia Gulf after the consummation of the Transactions, has been provided by Georgia Gulf. All other information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to PPG, Splitco or their respective subsidiaries, or the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and with respect to the terms and conditions of PPG s exchange offer has been provided by PPG. This document contains or incorporates by reference references to trademarks, trade names and service marks, including tri-ethane®, VersaTrans® and Accu-Tab®, that are owned by PPG and its related entities. Transitions® is a registered trademark of Transitions Optical, Inc.

The information included in this document regarding PPG s exchange offer is being provided for informational purposes only and does not purport to be complete. For additional information on PPG s exchange offer and the terms and conditions of PPG s exchange offer, Georgia Gulf s stockholders are urged to read Splitco s registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-183727), Georgia Gulf s registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-183724), when each is available, and all other documents Splitco or Georgia Gulf file with the SEC relating to the Merger. This document constitutes only a proxy statement for Georgia Gulf stockholders relating to the special meeting and is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to purchase shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, PPG common stock or Splitco common stock.

Table of Contents

HELPFUL INFORMATION

In this document:

Additional Agreements means the Employee Matters Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement, the Transition Services Agreement, the Servitude Agreement, the Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease, and the Chlorine, Liquid Caustic Soda and Hydrochloric Acid Sales Agreements;

ASC means the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification;

Chlorine, Liquid Caustic Soda and Hydrochloric Acid Sales Agreements means those certain agreements to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Georgia Gulf;

Chlorine Sales Agreement Amendment means the Amendment, dated as of July 18, 2012, to the Chlorine Sales Contract, dated as of January 1, 1985, as amended, between PPG and a subsidiary of Georgia Gulf;

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

Debt Exchange means the distribution of the Debt Securities by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility ;

Debt Securities means the $675.0 million in senior notes, subject to increase or decrease by PPG, as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility, that Splitco will issue to PPG, that PPG thereafter expects to exchange for debt obligations of PPG in the Debt Exchange, and that will be the debt obligations of Splitco, guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries, following consummation of the Transactions;

Distribution means the distribution by PPG of its shares of Splitco common stock to the holders of shares of PPG common stock by way of an exchange offer and, with respect to any shares of Splitco common stock that are not subscribed for in the exchange offer, a pro rata distribution to the holders of shares of PPG common stock;

Distribution Tax Opinion means an opinion from Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, tax counsel to PPG, substantially to the effect that (i) the Distribution will be treated as satisfying the business purpose requirement described in Treasury Regulation § 1.355-2(b)(1), (ii) the Distribution will not be treated as being used principally as a device for the distribution of earnings and profits of PPG or Splitco or both under Section 355(a)(1)(B) of the Code, (iii) the stock of Splitco distributed in the Distribution will not be treated as other qualified property by reason of the application of Section 355(e)(1) of the Code; and (iv) the Splitco securities will constitute securities for purposes of the application of Section 361(a) of the Code;

The Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease means the Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Splitco;

Employee Matters Agreement means the Employee Matters Agreement, dated as of July 18, 2012, by and among Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco;

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

Exchange Loans means the unsecured loans to be issued by Splitco at the closing of the Merger if certain conditions are satisfied and the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility have not been repaid in full prior to the closing of the Merger;

Exchange Notes means unsecured senior exchange notes of Splitco (1) for which the Exchange Loans (if any) may be exchanged in whole or in part at any time after the first anniversary of the date

2

Table of Contents

the Exchange Loans (if any) are first exchanged for the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility or (2) which may be issued at the closing of the Merger upon the demand of certain financial institutions if certain conditions are satisfied and the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility have not been repaid in full prior to the closing of the Merger;

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States;

Georgia Gulf means Georgia Gulf Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries;

Georgia Gulf common stock means the common stock, par value $0.01 per share, of Georgia Gulf;

Georgia Gulf Group means Georgia Gulf and each of its consolidated subsidiaries including, after consummation of the Merger, Splitco;

Group means the Georgia Gulf Group, PPG Group, or Splitco Group, as the case may be.

Master Terminal Agreement means the Master Terminal Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Splitco;

Merger means the combination of Georgia Gulf s business and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through the merger of Merger Sub with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement;

Merger Agreement means the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 18, 2012, by and among PPG, Splitco, Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Merger Agreement, dated as of August 31, 2012 (for the avoidance of doubt, references to the Merger Agreement made with respect to the opinions of Georgia Gulf s financial advisors excludes Amendment No. 1);

Merger Sub means Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries;

Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement means the Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation, between PPG and Splitco;

NYSE means the New York Stock Exchange;

PPG means PPG Industries, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries, other than Splitco and any of its subsidiaries;

PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business means substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the business of PPG relating to the production of chlorine, caustic soda and related chemicals as further described in the section of this document entitled Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and to be transferred to Splitco pursuant to the terms and conditions contained in the Separation Agreement;

PPG common stock means the common stock, par value $1.66 2/3 per share, of PPG;

PPG Group means PPG and each of its consolidated subsidiaries which, after consummation of the Merger, will not include the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

PPG shareholders means the holders of PPG common stock;

SEC means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

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

Separation means the transfer by PPG of the assets and liabilities related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including certain subsidiaries of PPG, to Splitco;

Table of Contents

Separation Agreement means the Separation Agreement, dated as of July 18, 2012, between PPG and Splitco;

Servitude Agreement means the Servitude Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Splitco;

Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement means the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Splitco;

Special Distribution means the distribution to be made in connection with the Transactions by Splitco to PPG consisting of (1) approximately $225.0 million in cash, subject to increase or decrease by PPG, as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility, and (2) the Debt Securities in an amount that would satisfy the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility ;

Splitco means Eagle Spinco, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and, prior to the Merger, a wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries;

Splitco Group means Splitco and each of its consolidated subsidiaries (including, after consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and each of its subsidiaries);

Tax Matters Agreement means the Tax Matters Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation by and among Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco;

TCI means Taiwan Chlorine Industries, Ltd., a joint venture between PPG and China Petrochemical Development Corporation, in which PPG owns a 60 percent interest. For more information about the transfer of PPG s interest in TCI to Splitco, see The Merger Agreement Financing ;

TCI Interests means the shares of TCI owned by PPG immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger;

Term Facility means $225.0 million in new bank debt, subject to increase or decrease by PPG, as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility, to be incurred by Splitco under a senior secured term loan facility, which debt will be obligations of Splitco and, upon consummation of the Transactions, guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries;

Transactions means the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, which provide for, among other things, the Separation, the Term Facility, the Debt Securities, the Debt Exchange, the Distribution and the Merger, as described in the section of this document entitled The Transactions ;

Transition Services Agreement means the Transition Services Agreement to be entered into at the date of the Separation between PPG and Splitco; and

VWAP means volume-weighted average price.

Table of Contents

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE TRANSACTIONS AND THE SPECIAL MEETING

The following are some of the questions that Georgia Gulf stockholders may have, and answers to those questions. These questions and answers, as well as the following summary, are not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this document, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this document. Georgia Gulf urges its stockholders to read this document in its entirety prior to making any decision.

Q: Why am I receiving this document?

A: Georgia Gulf and PPG have entered into the Merger Agreement pursuant to which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will combine with Georgia Gulf s business. Georgia Gulf is holding a special meeting of its stockholders in order to obtain stockholder approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Georgia Gulf cannot complete the Merger unless the proposal relating to the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal).

This document includes important information about the Transactions and the special meeting of the stockholders of Georgia Gulf. Georgia Gulf stockholders should read this information carefully and in its entirety. A copy of the Merger Agreement is attached as Annex A to this document. The enclosed voting materials allow Georgia Gulf stockholders to vote their shares without attending the Georgia Gulf special meeting. **The vote of Georgia Gulf stockholders is very important and Georgia Gulf encourages its stockholders to vote their proxy as soon as possible. Please follow the instructions set forth on the enclosed proxy card (or on the voting instruction form provided by the record holder if shares of Georgia Gulf stock are held in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee).**

Q: What is Georgia Gulf proposing?

A: Georgia Gulf is proposing to combine the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with Georgia Gulf s business. The Merger will be effected through a series of Transactions that are described in more detail below and elsewhere in this document. At the consummation of these Transactions:

- the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be owned by Splitco, which will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf;

- Splitco will have incurred approximately $900.0 million of new debt (in addition to any existing indebtedness of Splitco), which will consist of (1) the Term Facility in the amount of approximately $225.0 million, the cash proceeds of which will be distributed by Splitco to PPG in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger, and (2) approximately $675.0 million of Debt Securities which are expected to be issued by Splitco to PPG prior to the Distribution, and then expected to be transferred by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of debt obligations of PPG in the Debt Exchange, each of which will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries following the consummation of the Transactions; and

- 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date. Based upon the reported closing sale price of $35.39 per share

for Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE on October 31, 2012, the total value of the shares expected to be issued by Georgia Gulf and the

Table of Contents

amount of cash received by PPG in the Transactions, including the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be the obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf, would have been approximately $2,147.0 million. The value of the consideration to be paid by Georgia Gulf in the Merger will be computed using the value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the closing date, and therefore, the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock until the Merger is consummated.

Q: What are the key steps of the Transactions?

A: Below is a summary of the key steps of the Transactions. A step-by-step description of material events relating to the Transactions is set forth under The Transactions.

PPG will transfer to Splitco the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of the Term Facility in the amount of approximately $225.0 million and issue approximately $675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Debt Securities to PPG. PPG will ultimately receive the cash proceeds from the approximately $225.0 million term loan under the Term Facility through a distribution in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger. PPG is then expected to transfer the Debt Securities on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities are subsequently expected to be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors as described below. PPG is expected to receive approximately $900.0 million in cash from the Term Facility and Debt Securities.

PPG will offer to PPG shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to PPG shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

Immediately after the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Following the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries will guarantee the Term Facility and the Debt Securities.

Immediately after consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

As described in the second bullet point above, Georgia Gulf and PPG expect the Debt Securities to be transferred by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities will then be sold

by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act in either a private placement or a Rule 144A transaction.

Q: What are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to Georgia Gulf and Georgia Gulf s stockholders resulting from the Transactions?

A: Georgia Gulf will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Merger. Because Georgia Gulf stockholders will not participate in the Distribution or the Merger, Georgia Gulf stockholders generally will not recognize gain or loss upon either the Distribution or the Merger. **Georgia Gulf stockholders should consult their own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences to them of the Distribution and the Merger.** The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution and the Merger are described in more detail in the section of this document entitled The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger.

Q: What will Georgia Gulf stockholders receive in the Merger?

A: Georgia Gulf stockholders will not directly receive any consideration in the Merger. All shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding immediately before the Merger will remain issued and outstanding after consummation of the Merger. Immediately after the Merger, Georgia Gulf stockholders will continue to own shares in Georgia Gulf, which will include the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Splitco, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, will be responsible for repaying the approximately $900.0 million of debt that will be incurred in connection with the Transactions, and these debt obligations will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries after the consummation of the Merger.

Q: What are the principal adverse consequences of the Transactions to Georgia Gulf stockholders?

A: Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf stockholders will participate in a company that holds the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, but their percentage interest in this company will be diluted. Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, pre-merger Georgia Gulf stockholders are expected to own 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock. Under limited circumstances described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration, pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders could own less than 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock following the consummation of the Merger and under such circumstances, there is no minimum percentage of Georgia Gulf common stock that pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders may own. Therefore, the voting power represented by the shares held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders will be lower immediately following the Merger than immediately prior to the Merger. In addition, PPG shareholders that participate in the exchange offer will be exchanging their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock. The existence of a discount, along with the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock pursuant to the Merger, may negatively affect the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock. Further, Splitco will be the obligor on approximately $900.0 million of debt, consisting of approximately $225.0 million under the Term Facility and approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities, which, after the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries. This additional indebtedness could adversely affect the operations and financial condition of Georgia Gulf. Georgia Gulf also expects to incur significant one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) $25 to $30 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) $30 to $40 million of financing related fees and (3) $55 million in transition and integration expenses, such as consulting professionals fees, information technology implementation costs and relocation and severance costs, that Georgia Gulf management believes are necessary to realize approximately $115.0 million of annualized cost synergies within two years from the consummation of the Transactions. The incurrence of these costs may have an adverse impact on Georgia Gulf s liquidity or operating results in the periods in which they are incurred. Finally, Georgia Gulf s management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. If Georgia Gulf management is not able to effectively manage the process, Georgia Gulf s business could suffer and its stock price may decline. See Risk Factors for a further discussion of the material risks associated with the Transactions.

Table of Contents

Q: How will the Transactions impact the future liquidity and capital resources of Georgia Gulf?

A: The approximately $225.0 million under the Term Facility and approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities will be the debt obligations of Splitco, and, after consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries. Georgia Gulf anticipates that its primary sources of liquidity for working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, after the Transactions will be cash provided by operations and additional availability under its current or any future credit facilities. Georgia Gulf expects to enter into the New ABL Revolver (as defined and described in the section entitled Debt Financing New ABL Revolver), which is expected to, among other things, increase Georgia Gulf s availability to $500.0 million, subject to applicable borrowing base limitations and certain other conditions. There can be no assurance that Georgia Gulf will be able to enter into the New ABL Revolver on acceptable terms, at an appropriate time, or at all. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects capital expenditures to be approximately $165.0 million on a pro forma basis for the year ending December 31, 2013 due to the expected increase in Georgia Gulf s asset base. Similarly, following the consummation of the Transactions and after taking into account expected synergies, Georgia Gulf expects cash from operations to be in the range of $350.0 million to $400.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2013. Georgia Gulf believes that the combination of the operations, purchasing and logistics networks of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with Georgia Gulf s existing business will result in annualized cost synergies of approximately $115.0 million within two years from the consummation of the Transactions as a result of (1) approximately $40 million in savings from procurement and logistics, (2) approximately $35 million in savings from operating rate optimization and (3) approximately $40 million in savings from reduced general and administrative expenses, including reduced overhead, information technology savings and the impact of purchase accounting pension adjustments. Georgia Gulf expects to incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) $25 to $30 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) $30 to $40 million of financing related fees and (3) $55 million in transition and integration expenses, such as consulting professionals fees, information technology implementation costs and relocation and severance costs, that Georgia Gulf management believes are necessary to realize approximately $115.0 million of annualized cost synergies within two years from the consummation of the Transactions.

Q: How do the Transactions impact Georgia Gulf s dividend policy?

A: On May 21, 2012, Georgia Gulf declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share, Georgia Gulf s first dividend since 2008. This dividend was paid on July 10, 2012. Georgia Gulf also declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share on September 11, 2012, which was paid on October 10, 2012. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Georgia Gulf has agreed not to pay a quarterly dividend of greater than $0.08 per share until after the consummation of the Merger and indicated its intent to pay quarterly dividends from and after the closing of the Merger at no less than the current rate of $0.32 per share per annum, although the payment of cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of Georgia Gulf s board of directors. The declaration of any cash dividends, and the amount thereof, will depend on many factors, including Georgia Gulf s financial condition, capital requirements, funds from operations, the dividend taxation level, Georgia Gulf s stock price, future business prospects, and any other factors, as Georgia Gulf s board of directors may deem relevant. Additionally, the ABL Revolver and the indenture governing the 9 percent notes place significant restrictions on Georgia Gulf s ability to pay dividends, and other indebtedness Georgia Gulf may incur in the future, including the New ABL Revolver, may contain similar restrictions.

Q: What will PPG and PPG shareholders receive in the Transactions?

A: PPG will receive the cash proceeds of the Term Facility, and will receive the Debt Securities. The Debt Securities are expected to be issued by Splitco to PPG prior to the Distribution. The Term Facility and Debt Securities will be the debt obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries. As a result, PPG will receive total cash proceeds of approximately $900.0 million in connection with the Separation and the Distribution, subject to adjustments.

Table of Contents

In the exchange offer, PPG will offer to PPG shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Q: Are there any conditions to the consummation of the Transactions?

A: Yes. Consummation of the Transactions is subject to a number of conditions, including:

- the approval of Georgia Gulf s stockholders of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger;
- the receipt of certain rulings from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS);
- the receipt by PPG of the Distribution Tax Opinion;
- the completion of the various transaction steps contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, including the Separation and the Distribution;
- clearance of the Merger under applicable antitrust or competition laws in Canada and the United States; and
- other customary conditions.

If Georgia Gulf waives the satisfaction of a material condition to the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf will evaluate the appropriate facts and circumstances at that time and resolicit stockholder approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger if required to do so by law.

This document describes these conditions in more detail under The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

Q: When will the Transactions be completed?

A: The Transactions are expected to be completed in late 2012 or early 2013. However, it is possible that the Transactions could be completed at a later time or not at all. For a discussion of the conditions to the Transactions, see The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

Q: Are there risks associated with the Transactions?

A: Yes. The material risks associated with the Transactions are discussed in the section of this document entitled Risk Factors. Those risks include, among others, the possibility that Georgia Gulf may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger, the uncertainty that

Georgia Gulf will be able to integrate the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business successfully, the possibility that Georgia Gulf may be unable to provide benefits and services or access to equivalent financial strength and resources to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that historically have been provided by PPG, the additional long-term indebtedness and liabilities that Georgia Gulf will have following the consummation of the Transactions and the substantial dilution to the ownership interest of current Georgia Gulf stockholders following the consummation of the Merger.

Table of Contents

Q: Will there be any change to the board of directors or the executive officers of Georgia Gulf after the Transactions?

A: Yes. Georgia Gulf will increase the size of its board of directors by three members, and three individuals selected by PPG and approved by the Nominating and Governance Committee of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf will be appointed to fill the vacancies. In accordance with the Merger Agreement, these individuals will also be nominated for re-election to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf at Georgia Gulf s 2013 annual meeting of stockholders. The executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately following the consummation of the Merger.

Q: What stockholder approvals are needed in connection with the Transactions?

A: Georgia Gulf cannot complete the Transactions unless the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal). Georgia Gulf stockholder approval of an amendment to the Articles to increase the authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to 200 million shares or the Plan Amendment is **NOT** required to consummate the Merger.

Q: What is the proposed Articles Amendment on which I am being asked to vote?

A: Georgia Gulf is seeking stockholder approval, subject to the approval of the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and contingent on the consummation of the Merger, of a proposal to amend the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares. Please see the section entitled Proposal No. 2 Proposal to Approve the Amendment of the Articles to Increase the Number of Authorized Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock for a further discussion of this proposal.

Q: Why is Georgia Gulf proposing to amend the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock?

A: Georgia Gulf s board of directors believes it is in Georgia Gulf s best interest to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to 200 million in order to accommodate the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and to assure that additional shares of common stock are available for general corporate purposes, which may include:

- raising capital through sales of equity securities (issuances of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or debt or equity securities that are convertible into Georgia Gulf common stock);
- acquiring other businesses or assets;
- establishing strategic relationships with other companies;
- providing equity incentives to employees, officers or directors;
- declaring stock dividends or effecting stock splits; and

achieving other corporate purposes.

Q: What stockholder approval is needed in connection with the proposed Articles Amendment?

A: Georgia Gulf cannot amend the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock unless the proposal is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock entitled to vote on the proposal. In addition, the Articles Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

10

Table of Contents

Q: What is the Plan Amendment on which I am being asked to vote in connection with the Transactions?

A: In connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf is seeking stockholder approval of the Plan Amendment in order to:

- increase the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available under the Plan by 1,800,000 shares;
- permit the grant under the Plan of awards in substitution for or conversion of stock or stock-based awards held by awardees of an entity engaging in a corporate acquisition or merger transaction with Georgia Gulf or any of its subsidiaries, with the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock delivered under the substituted or converted award not counting against the share limit or other limits on the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available for issuance under the Plan; and
- limit the aggregate amount of stock or stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under the Plan during any calendar year to a value as of their respective dates of grant of $300,000.

Please see the section entitled Proposal No. 3 Proposal to Approve the First Amendment to the Georgia Gulf Corporation 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan for a further discussion of this proposal.

Q: Why is Georgia Gulf proposing the Plan Amendment?

A: The Georgia Gulf board of directors believes the Plan Amendment is in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and the Georgia Gulf stockholders because (1) it will facilitate the conversion of certain stock based awards held by current employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, who in connection with the Merger will become employees of Georgia Gulf or an affiliate of Georgia Gulf, into stock-based awards covered under the Plan and (2) it will enable Georgia Gulf after the Merger to continue to reward and provide incentives to Georgia Gulf s key employees, the number of which will increase significantly upon the consummation of the Merger as a result of the employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business joining Georgia Gulf, as well as to attract and retain additional highly qualified employees. In addition, the Georgia Gulf board of directors is seeking stockholder approval of a more specific limitation on awards to individual directors and believes that such a limitation is in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and the Georgia Gulf stockholders to place reasonable restrictions on the amount of each non-employee director s equity-based compensation in any calendar year. Please see the section entitled Proposal No. 3 Proposal to Approve the First Amendment to the Georgia Gulf Corporation 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan General.

Q: What stockholder approval is needed in connection with the Plan Amendment?

A: Georgia Gulf cannot effect the Plan Amendment unless the proposal is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal). The Plan Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

Q: Do PPG shareholders have to vote to approve the Transactions, the proposal to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock under the Articles or the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment?

A: No.

Q: What if a Georgia Gulf stockholder does not vote on the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, on the proposal to amend the Articles or on the proposal to amend the Plan?

A: The outcome depends on how the Georgia Gulf common stock is held and whether any vote is cast or not.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder submits a proxy to Georgia Gulf but the proxy does not indicate how it should be voted on the proposals, the proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** the proposals.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder submits a proxy to Georgia Gulf and the proxy indicates that the stockholder abstains from voting as to a proposal, it will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder fails to submit a proxy to Georgia Gulf, that stockholder s shares will not count towards the required quorum of 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposals to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and to approve the Plan Amendment. In addition, such a failure to submit a proxy to Georgia Gulf will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder holds shares in street name, through that stockholder s bank, broker or other nominee, such shares will be considered to be represented at the special meeting and voted only as to those matters marked on the proxy card. Under NYSE listing standards, if a Georgia Gulf stockholder fails to instruct its bank, broker or other nominee how to vote that stockholder s shares on the proposals, the bank, broker or other nominee is prohibited from voting on the proposals with respect to that stockholder s shares, and those shares will not count towards the required quorum of 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposals. In addition, if a Georgia Gulf stockholder fails to instruct its bank, broker or other nominee how to vote that stockholder s shares on the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, such failure will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal.

Q: How does the Georgia Gulf board of directors recommend shareholders vote?

A: The Georgia Gulf board of directors recommends that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote **FOR** approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, **FOR** the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, **FOR** the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment, and, if necessary or appropriate, **FOR** the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

Q: Have any Georgia Gulf stockholders already agreed to vote for the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger?

A: No.

Q: How can Georgia Gulf stockholders cast their vote?

A: Georgia Gulf stockholders may vote before the special meeting in one of the following ways:

use the toll-free number shown on the proxy card (or voting instruction card if a Georgia Gulf stockholder received its proxy materials by mail from a bank or broker);

visit the website shown on the proxy card (or voting instruction card) to submit a proxy via the Internet;

complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card (or voting instruction card) in the enclosed postage-paid envelope; or

attend the special meeting and vote their shares.

Q: If a Georgia Gulf stockholder is not going to attend the special meeting, should that stockholder return its proxy card or otherwise vote its shares?

A: Yes. Returning the proxy card (or voting instruction card) or voting by calling the toll-free number shown on the proxy card (or voting instruction card) or visiting the website shown on the proxy card (or voting instruction card) ensures that the shares will be represented and voted at the special meeting, even if a Georgia Gulf stockholder will be unable to or does not attend.

Table of Contents

Q: If a Georgia Gulf stockholder s shares are held in street name through its bank, broker or other nominee, will that bank, broker or other nominee vote those shares?

A: Banks, brokers or other nominees will vote shares of a Georgia Gulf stockholder with respect to the proposals at the special meeting only if the Georgia Gulf stockholder instructs its bank, broker or other nominee how to vote. A Georgia Gulf stockholder should follow the directions provided by its bank, broker or other nominee regarding how to instruct its bank, broker or other nominee to vote its shares. If a Georgia Gulf stockholder does not provide its bank, broker or other nominee with instructions, under NYSE rules, that bank, broker or other nominee will not be authorized to vote with respect to any of the proposals in this proxy statement. Shares registered in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee, for which proxies are voted on some, but not all matters, will be considered to be represented at the special meeting and voted only as to those matters marked on the proxy card. Shares registered in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee may be voted in person at the special meeting by contacting the bank, broker or other nominee to request a letter confirming its beneficial ownership of the shares and that the bank, broker or other nominee will not vote the shares at the special meeting, and bringing that letter to the special meeting.

Q: Can a Georgia Gulf stockholder change its vote after mailing its proxy card?

A: Yes. If a holder of record of Georgia Gulf common stock has properly completed and submitted its proxy card, the Georgia Gulf stockholder can change its vote in any of the following ways:

- by sending a signed notice of revocation to the Corporate Secretary of Georgia Gulf that is received prior to the special meeting stating that the Georgia Gulf stockholder revokes its proxy;
- by properly completing a new proxy card bearing a later date and properly submitting it so that it is received prior to the special meeting;
- by logging onto the Internet website specified on the proxy card in the same manner a stockholder would to submit its proxy electronically or by calling the toll-free number specified on the proxy card prior to the special meeting, in each case if the Georgia Gulf stockholder is eligible to do so and following the instructions on the proxy card; or
- by attending the special meeting and voting in person.

Simply attending the special meeting will not revoke a proxy. In the event of multiple online or telephone votes by a stockholder, each vote will supersede the previous vote and the last vote cast will be deemed to be the final vote of the stockholder unless such vote is revoked in person at the special meeting.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder holds shares in street name through its bank, broker or other nominee, and has directed such person to vote its shares, it should instruct such person to change its vote, or if in the alternative a Georgia Gulf stockholder wishes to vote in person at the special meeting, it must bring to the special meeting a letter from the bank, broker or other nominee confirming its beneficial ownership of the shares and that the bank, broker or other nominee is not voting the shares at the special meeting.

Q: What should Georgia Gulf stockholders do now?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this document, Georgia Gulf stockholders should vote their shares as soon as possible so that their shares will be represented and voted at the Georgia Gulf special meeting. Georgia Gulf stockholders should follow the instructions set forth on the enclosed proxy card (or on the voting instruction card provided by the record holder if their shares

are held in the name of a bank, broker or other nominee).

Q: Can Georgia Gulf stockholders dissent and require appraisal of their shares?

A: No.

13

Table of Contents

Q: Will the instruments that govern the rights of Georgia Gulf stockholders with respect to their shares of Georgia Gulf common stock after the Transactions be different from those that govern the rights of current Georgia Gulf stockholders?

A: The rights of Georgia Gulf stockholders with respect to their shares of Georgia Gulf common stock after the consummation of the Transactions will continue to be governed by federal and state laws and Georgia Gulf s governing documents, including:

- the corporate law of the State of Delaware, including the Delaware General Corporation Law (the DGCL);
- the Articles; and
- the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Georgia Gulf Corporation (the Bylaws).

If the proposals to issue Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock under the Articles are approved by the Georgia Gulf stockholders and the Merger is consummated, the Articles will be amended to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares. The additional shares of authorized Georgia Gulf common stock would be identical to the shares of common stock now authorized and outstanding, and this amendment would not otherwise affect the rights of current holders of Georgia Gulf common stock. Assuming the issuance of approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and the effectiveness of the Articles Amendment, approximately 127,688,191 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are expected to remain available under the Articles after the consummation of the Merger and the effectiveness of the Articles Amendment. Please see the section entitled Proposal No. 2 Proposal to Approve the Amendment of the Articles to Increase the Number of Authorized Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock for a further discussion of the effects of the Articles Amendment.

Q: Who can answer my questions?

A: If you have any questions about the Transactions or the special meeting, need assistance in voting your shares or need additional copies of this document or the enclosed proxy card (or voting instruction card), you should contact:

AST Phoenix Advisors

110 Wall Street

27th Floor

New York, NY 10005

Telephone: (800) 330-5136

or

Georgia Gulf Corporation

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

Atlanta, Georgia 30346

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (770) 395-4500

Q: Where can I find more information about Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business?

A: Georgia Gulf stockholders can find more information about Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the sections of this document entitled Information on Georgia Gulf, Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and from the various sources described in the section of this document entitled Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

SUMMARY

The following summary contains certain information described in more detail elsewhere in this document. It does not contain all the details concerning the Transactions, including information that may be important to you. To better understand the Transactions, you should carefully review this entire document and the documents it refers to. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

The Companies

Georgia Gulf Corporation

Georgia Gulf Corporation

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

Atlanta, Georgia 30346

Telephone: (770) 395-4500

Georgia Gulf Corporation is a leading, integrated North American manufacturer and international marketer of chemicals and building products. Georgia Gulf manufactures two chemical lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics, as well as vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Georgia Gulf s vinyl-based building and home improvement products, marketed under the Royal Building Products and Exterior Portfolio brands, include window and door profiles, mouldings, siding, pipe and pipe fittings and deck products. Georgia Gulf, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, has manufacturing facilities located throughout North America to provide industry-leading service to customers.

Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc.

Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc.

c/o Georgia Gulf Corporation

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

Atlanta, Georgia 30346

Telephone: (770) 395-4500

Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation referred to in this document as Merger Sub, is a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf that was organized specifically for the purpose of completing the Merger. Merger Sub has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and in connection with the Transactions.

PPG Industries, Inc.

PPG Industries, Inc.

One PPG Place

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15272

Telephone: (412) 434-3131

PPG Industries, Inc., incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1883, is a leading coatings and specialty products company. PPG s net sales in 2011 totaled $14,885 million and 2011 net income was $1,095 million. PPG s corporate headquarters is located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. PPG has manufacturing facilities, sales offices, research and development centers and distribution centers located throughout the world. At December 31,

2011 PPG operated 128 manufacturing facilities in 45 countries.

Table of Contents

Eagle Spinco Inc.

Eagle Spinco Inc.

c/o PPG Industries, Inc.

One PPG Place

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15272

Telephone: (412) 434-3131

Eagle Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation referred to in this document as Splitco, is a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation. Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and those incurred in connection with the Transactions.

Splitco is a holding company. In the Transactions, PPG will transfer the assets and liabilities related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including certain subsidiaries of PPG, to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries. In exchange therefor, PPG will receive all the issued and outstanding common stock of Splitco, the cash proceeds of approximately $225.0 million from the Term Facility and the Debt Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $675.0 million. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business produces chlor-alkali and derivative products, including chlorine, caustic soda, VCM, chlorinated solvents, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride, HCL and phosgene derivatives. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business generated net sales of $1,741.0 million and net income of $233.0 million.

The Transactions

On July 19, 2012, Georgia Gulf and PPG announced that they, along with Splitco and Merger Sub, had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that PPG and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Georgia Gulf s business and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In the Transactions, PPG will transfer the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Splitco. Prior to the Distribution, PPG will receive the cash proceeds of approximately $225.0 million from borrowings under the Term Facility through a distribution in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger. PPG will also receive approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities, which are expected to be issued by Splitco to PPG prior to the Distribution, and then transferred on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility.

On the closing date of the Merger, PPG will distribute shares of Splitco common stock to its participating shareholders in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to PPG shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter. Immediately after the Distribution and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date. Based upon the reported closing sale price of $35.39 per share for Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE on October 31, 2012, the total value of the shares expected to be issued by Georgia Gulf and the amount of cash received by PPG in the Transactions, including the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be the obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf, would have been approximately $2,147.0 million. The value of the consideration to be paid by Georgia Gulf in the Merger will be computed using the value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the closing date, and therefore, the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock until the Merger is consummated.

After the Merger, Georgia Gulf will own and operate the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through Splitco, which will be Georgia Gulf s wholly-owned subsidiary, and will also continue its current businesses. All shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, including those issued in the Merger, will be listed on the NYSE under Georgia Gulf s current trading symbol GGC.

Below is a step-by-step description of the sequence of material events relating to the Transactions.

Step 1 *Separation*

PPG will transfer to Splitco, a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. This transfer to Splitco will include, among the other assets and liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, PPG s (1) 50% interest in PHH Monomers, LLC (PHH), a joint venture with Georgia Gulf and (2) 50% interest in RS Cogen, L.L.C. (RS Cogen), a joint venture with an affiliate of Entergy Corporation. PPG is currently discussing with its joint venture partner, China Petrochemical Development Corporation (CPDC), the potential transfer of the TCI Interests, which represent PPG s 60% interest in TCI, to Splitco. In the event that PPG does not convey the TCI Interests at or prior to the effective time of the Separation to Splitco, the Special Distribution will be reduced by $130 million. Georgia Gulf does not believe that there would be a material adverse impact on the combined business after the consummation of the Merger if the TCI Interests were not transferred as part of the Transactions.

Step 2 *Incurrence of Debt*

Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of the Term Facility in the amount of approximately $225.0 million and issue approximately $675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Debt Securities to PPG. PPG will ultimately receive the cash proceeds from the approximately $225.0 million term loan under the Term Facility through a distribution in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger. PPG is then expected to transfer the Debt Securities on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities are subsequently expected to be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors as described below. PPG is expected to receive approximately $900.0 million in cash from the Term Facility and Debt Securities.

Step 3 *Distribution Exchange Offer*

PPG will offer to PPG shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock in an exchange offer.

Table of Contents

If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to PPG shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

The exchange agent will hold, for the account of the relevant PPG shareholders, the global certificate(s) representing all of the outstanding shares of Splitco common stock, pending the consummation of the Merger. Shares of Splitco common stock will not be able to be traded during this period.

As previously noted, Georgia Gulf has prepared this document under the assumption that the shares of Splitco will be distributed to PPG shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Based on market conditions prior to closing, PPG will determine whether the Splitco shares will be distributed to PPG s shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off and, once a final decision is made, this document will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Step 4 *Merger*

Immediately after the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Following the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries will guarantee the Term Facility and the Debt Securities.

Immediately after consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Step 5 *Sale of Debt Securities to Third-Party Investors*

As described in Step 2 above, Georgia Gulf and PPG expect the Debt Securities to be transferred by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities will then be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act in either a private placement or a Rule 144A transaction.

Table of Contents

Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the existing corporate structure, the corporate structure immediately following the Distribution, and the corporate structure immediately following the consummation of the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

Table of Contents

After completion of all of the steps described above:

- Georgia Gulf s wholly-owned subsidiary, Splitco, will hold the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and will be the obligor under the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries; and

- PPG will receive the approximately $225.0 million in cash proceeds from the Term Facility and will exchange the approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities for debt obligations of PPG in the Debt Exchange (and the Debt Securities will then be sold to third-party investors), resulting in PPG receiving approximately $900.0 million in cash from the Transactions.

Immediately after consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. In connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG and/or Splitco have entered into or will enter into the Additional Agreements relating to, among other things, certain tax matters, certain employee matters, the provision of certain transition services during a transition period following the consummation of the Transactions and the sharing of facilities, services and supplies. See Other Agreements.

Various factors were considered by Georgia Gulf and PPG in negotiating the terms of the Transactions, including the equity ownership levels of Georgia Gulf stockholders and the PPG shareholders receiving shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Distribution. The principal factors considered by the parties negotiating the terms of the Transactions were the strategic and financial benefits that could be expected to be achieved by combining Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business relative to the future prospects of Georgia Gulf on a standalone basis, the relative actual results of operations and prospects of Georgia Gulf and of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, synergies expected to be realized in the combination, as well as other alternatives that may be available to Georgia Gulf, and the risks and uncertainties associated with the Transactions and with such alternatives, and the other factors identified in the sections of this document entitled The Transactions Background of the Transactions and The Transactions Georgia Gulf s Reasons for the Transactions. PPG also considered, among other things, the value to PPG and PPG s shareholders that could be realized in the Transactions as compared to the value to PPG and PPG s shareholders that could be realized if the Transactions did not occur, the proposed tax treatment of the Transactions, and the other factors identified in the section of this document entitled The Transactions PPG s Reasons for the Transactions.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

The following summary historical combined financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, summary historical consolidated financial data of Georgia Gulf, summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, summary comparative historical and pro forma per share data of Georgia Gulf, summary historical common stock market price data and Georgia Gulf dividend policy information are being provided to help you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Transactions. You should read this information in conjunction with the financial information included elsewhere and incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Information on Georgia Gulf, Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data and the audited and unaudited financial statements and related notes of each of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business incorporated by reference and included elsewhere in this document, respectively.

Summary Historical Combined Financial Data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

The following summary historical combined financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 has been derived from the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. The following summary historical condensed combined financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, and as of September 30, 2012, September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2009, has been derived from the unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, but is not necessarily indicative of the results or the financial condition to be expected for the remainder of the year or any future date or period. The management of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business believes that the unaudited condensed combined financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results as of and for the interim periods presented. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents

(In Millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	2011	Year Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Statement of Income Data:					
Net sales	$ 1,292	$ 1,340	$ 1,741	$ 1,441	$ 1,282
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	884	927	1,224	1,117	1,001
Selling, general and administrative	91	91	123	102	100
Depreciation and amortization	32	31	41	39	40
Research and development net	1	1	2	2	2
Business restructuring	1				6
Other charges	8	9	10	11	9
Other earnings	(13)	(25)	(27)	(7)	(12)
Income before income taxes	288	306	368	177	136
Income tax expense	95	102	122	65	43
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	193	204	246	112	93
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	(9)	(13)	(7)	(5)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 183	$ 195	$ 233	$ 105	$ 88
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):					
Total assets	$ 786	$ 718	$ 734	$ 621	$ 601
Working capital	$ 176	$ 131	$ 119	$ 81	$ 77
Other long-term obligations	$ 318	$ 274	$ 320	$ 268	$ 264
Total Parent company shareholders equity	$ 241	$ 222	$ 181	$ 132	$ 130
Cash Flow Data:					
Cash from operating activities	$ 172	$ 191	$ 276	$ 142	$ 133
Cash used for investing activities	$ (31)	$ (56)	$ (86)	$ (43)	$ (22)
Cash used for financing activities	$ (153)	$ (131)	$ (174)	$ (95)	$ (123)

Table of Contents

Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Georgia Gulf

The following summary historical consolidated financial data of Georgia Gulf for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and as of such dates, has been derived from Georgia Gulf s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The following summary historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 has been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Georgia Gulf and is not necessarily indicative of the results or financial condition to be expected for the remainder of the year or for any future period. Georgia Gulf s management believes that the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results and the financial condition as of and for the interim periods presented. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Georgia Gulf and the notes thereto and the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012, each of which is incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

(In millions, except per share data,	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30,		As of and for the Year Ended December 31,		
percentages and employees)	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009
Results of Operations:					
Net sales	$ 2,541	$ 2,549	$ 3,223	$ 2,818	$ 1,990
Cost of sales	2,210	2,292	2,920	2,544	1,779
Selling, general and administrative expenses	153	130	168	160	183
Long-lived asset impairment charges			8		22
Transaction related costs, restructuring and other, net	26	1	3		7
(Gains) losses on sale of assets	(19)	(1)	(1)		
Operating income (loss)	171	127	125	114	(1)
Interest expense	(44)	(50)	(65)	(69)	(131)
Loss on redemption and other debt costs		(1)	(5)		(43)
Gain on debt exchange					401
Foreign exchange loss	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Interest income					1
Income from operations before taxes	126	75	54	44	226
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	38	14	(4)	1	95
Income from operations	88	61	58	43	131
Net income	$ 88	$ 61	$ 58	$ 43	$ 131
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.54	$ 1.75	$ 1.66	$ 1.22	$ 8.27
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.53	$ 1.75	$ 1.66	$ 1.22	$ 8.26

23

Table of Contents

(In millions, except per share data, percentages and employees)	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	2011	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Financial Highlights:					
Net working capital	$ 448	$ 407	$ 385	$ 400	$ 341
Property, plant and equipment, net	637	641	641	653	688
Total assets	1,801	1,835	1,644	1,666	1,605
Total debt	498	592	497	578	633
Lease financing obligation	114	108	110	112	106
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	66	20	187	184	1
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(32)	(115)	(137)	(45)	(26)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(5)	16	(86)	(56)	(29)
Depreciation and amortization	68	78	102	100	117
Capital expenditures	56	44	66	46	30
Acquisition, net of cash acquired		71	71		
Maintenance expenditures	129	107	109	137	104
Other Selected Data:					
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	$ 237	$ 194	$ 223	$ 201	$ 155
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	34	34	34	34	15
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	35	34	34	34	15
Common shares outstanding	35	34	34	34	34
Return on sales	3.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	5.8%
Employees	3,758	3,994	3,744	3,619	3,489

(1) For the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income determined in accordance with GAAP, see Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Georgia Gulf.

Table of Contents

Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

The following summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is being presented for illustrative purposes only, and this information should not be relied upon for purposes of making any investment or other decisions. The following summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data assumes that the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had been owned by Georgia Gulf for all periods, and at the date presented. Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may have performed differently had they actually been combined for all periods or on the date presented. You should also not rely on the following summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data as being indicative of the results or financial condition that would have been achieved had Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been combined other than during the periods or on the date presented or of the actual future results or financial condition of Georgia Gulf to be achieved following the Transactions.

(In millions, except per share data)	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011
Results of Operations:		
Net sales	$ 3,794	$ 4,876
Cost of sales	3,109	4,134
Net income	220	203
Net income attributable to controlling shareholders	212	193
Basic earnings per share	$ 3.03	$ 2.75
Diluted earnings per share	$ 3.02	$ 2.75
Financial Highlights:		
Total assets	$ 5,020	
Total liabilities	3,104	
Other Selected Data:		
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	$ 561	$ 637
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	70	69
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	70	69

(1) In addition to evaluating financial condition and results of operations in accordance with GAAP, management of Georgia Gulf also reviews and evaluates certain alternative financial measures not prepared in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP measures do not have definitions under GAAP and may be defined differently by and not be comparable to, similarly titled measures used by other companies. As a result, management of Georgia Gulf considers and evaluates non-GAAP measures in connection with a review of the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Management of Georgia Gulf cautions investors not to place undue reliance on such non-GAAP measures, but also to consider them with the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

In this document, Georgia Gulf supplements its financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP with Adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, cash and non-cash restructuring and certain other costs related to financial restructuring and business improvement initiatives, gains or losses on substantial modification of debt and sales of certain assets, certain purchase accounting and certain non-income tax reserve adjustments, professional fees related to a previously disclosed and withdrawn unsolicited offer and the Merger, goodwill, intangibles, and other long-lived asset impairments, and interest expense related to the OMERS sale-leaseback transaction) because Georgia Gulf believes investors commonly use Adjusted EBITDA as a main component of valuing cyclical companies such as

Table of Contents

Georgia Gulf. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) as a measure of performance or to cash provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. In addition, Georgia Gulf s calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited.

A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP is provided below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments		
(in millions)	Georgia Gulf	PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	Acquisition Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Net income	$ 88.3	$ 193.0	$ (34.4)	$ (26.9)	$ 220.0
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(10.0)	2.1		(7.9)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	38.1	95.0	(20.7)	(16.1)	96.3
Interest income	(0.2)				(0.2)
Interest expense	43.8			43.0	86.8
Depreciation and amortization expense	68.0	32.0	82.4		182.4
Transaction related costs, restructuring and other, net	26.4	1.0	(16.3)		11.1
(Gains) losses on sale of assets	(19.3)				(19.3)
Other(a)	(8.6)				(8.6)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 236.5	$ 311.0	$ 13.1	$	$ 560.6

	Year Ended December 31, 2011				
	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments		
(in millions)	Georgia Gulf	PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	Acquisition Adjustments	Financing Adjustments	Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Net income	$ 57.8	$ 246.0	$ (65.2)	$ (35.8)	$ 202.8
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		(13.0)	3.0		(10.0)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(4.3)	122.0	(39.1)	(21.5)	57.1
Interest income	(0.3)				(0.3)
Loss on redemption and other debt costs	4.9				4.9
Interest expense	65.7			57.3	123.0
Depreciation and amortization expense	101.5	41.0	109.8		252.3
Long-lived asset impairment charges	8.3				8.3
Restructuring costs	3.3				3.3
(Gains) losses on sale of assets	(1.2)				(1.2)
Other(a)	(12.8)		9.3		(3.5)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 222.9	$ 396.0	$ 17.8	$	$ 636.7

(a) Other for Georgia Gulf for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 consists of $3.0 million of loan cost amortization and $5.5 million of lease financing obligations interest. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Other for Georgia Gulf consists of $4.1 million in loan cost amortization, $7.4 million of lease financing obligations interest and a $4.4 million reversal of non-income tax reserves, partially offset by $3.0 million in

Table of Contents

acquisition costs and inventory purchase accounting adjustments. For the year ended December 31, 2011, Other in the Acquisition Adjustments column consists of $9.3 million inventory purchase accounting adjustment.

(b) The following is a reconciliation of the acquisition adjustments made to depreciation in Note 2, Acquisition Adjustments in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements to the acquisition adjustments made to depreciation contained in this reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA:

(in millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2012	Year ended December 31, 2011
An increase in depreciation expense resulting from an increase in the value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s property, plant and equipment	$ 28.7	$ 38.2
An increase in amortization expense resulting from adjustments to intangible assets	53.7	71.6
Depreciation and amortization expense pro forma acquisition adjustment included in the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP	$ 82.4	$ 109.8

Summary Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data

The following table sets forth certain historical and pro forma per share data for Georgia Gulf. The historical data has been derived from and should be read together with Georgia Gulf s audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, and Georgia Gulf s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Georgia Gulf s quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012, each of which are incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference. The pro forma data has been derived from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business included elsewhere in this document.

This summary comparative historical and pro forma per share data is being presented for illustrative purposes only. Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may have performed differently had the Transactions occurred prior to the periods or at the date presented. You should not rely on the pro forma per share data presented as being indicative of the results that would have been achieved had Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been combined during the periods or at the date presented or of the actual future results or financial condition of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to be achieved following the Transactions.

	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	Historical	Pro Forma	Historical	Pro Forma
(shares in thousands)				
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.54	$ 3.03	$ 1.66	$ 2.75
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.53	$ 3.02	$ 1.66	$ 2.75
Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic	34,413	69,649	34,086	69,332
Weighted average common shares outstanding Diluted	34,641	69,887	34,122	69,367
Book value per share of common stock	$ 14.09	$ 24.85	$ 14.05	
Dividends declared per share of common stock	$ 0.16	$ 0.16		

Table of Contents

Historical Common Stock Market Price Data

Historical common stock market price data for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business does not exist as the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently does not operate as a stand-alone entity. As such, shares of common stock associated therewith are not currently listed on a public stock exchange and are not publicly traded.

Shares of Georgia Gulf common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol GGC. On July 18, 2012, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Georgia Gulf common stock reported by the NYSE was $28.85. On November 9, 2012, the last sale price of Georgia Gulf common stock reported by the NYSE was $38.98.

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices of Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE for the periods indicated. The quotations are as reported in published financial sources. For current price information, Georgia Gulf stockholders are urged to consult publicly available sources. See Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data Historical Common Stock Market Price Data.

	Georgia Gulf Common Stock Price	
	High	**Low**
Year Ending December 31, 2012		
First Quarter	$ 35.56	$ 20.24
Second Quarter	$ 37.24	$ 23.80
Third Quarter	$ 40.88	$ 24.52
Fourth Quarter (through November 9, 2012)	$ 41.42	$ 35.27
Year Ended December 31, 2011		
First Quarter	$ 38.15	$ 23.68
Second Quarter	$ 40.59	$ 22.57
Third Quarter	$ 25.35	$ 13.69
Fourth Quarter	$ 20.83	$ 12.19
Year Ended December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	$ 19.08	$ 13.91
Second Quarter	$ 21.79	$ 13.26
Third Quarter	$ 17.00	$ 11.11
Fourth Quarter	$ 24.75	$ 15.61

Georgia Gulf Dividend Policy

On May 21, 2012, Georgia Gulf declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share, Georgia Gulf s first dividend since 2008. This dividend was paid on July 10, 2012. Georgia Gulf also declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share on September 11, 2012, which was paid on October 10, 2012. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Georgia Gulf has agreed not to pay a quarterly dividend of greater than $0.08 per share until after the consummation of the Merger and indicated its intent to pay quarterly dividends from and after the consummation of the Merger at no less than the current rate of $0.32 per share per annum, although the payment of cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of Georgia Gulf s board of directors. The declaration of any cash dividends, and the amount thereof, will depend on many factors, including Georgia Gulf s financial condition, capital requirements, funds from operations, the dividend taxation level, Georgia Gulf s stock price, future business prospects, and any other factors, as Georgia Gulf s board of directors may deem relevant. Additionally, Georgia Gulf s current asset-backed revolving credit facility (the ABL Revolver) and the indenture governing Georgia Gulf s 9.0 percent senior secured notes due 2017 (the 9 percent notes) place significant restrictions on Georgia Gulf s ability to pay dividends, and other indebtedness Georgia Gulf may incur in the future, including the New ABL Revolver (as defined and described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing New ABL Revolver), may contain similar restrictions.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained and incorporated by reference in this document and the annexes hereto. Some of the risks described below relate principally to the business and the industry in which Georgia Gulf, including the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, will operate after the Transactions, while others relate principally to the Transactions. The remaining risks relate principally to the securities markets generally and ownership of Georgia Gulf common stock. The risks described below are not the only risks that Georgia Gulf currently faces or will face after the consummation of the Transactions.

Risks Related to the Transactions

The calculation of the merger consideration will not be adjusted if the value of the business or assets of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business declines or if the value of Georgia Gulf increases before the Merger is completed.

The calculation of the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be distributed in the Merger will not be adjusted if the value of the business or assets of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business declines prior to the consummation of the Merger or the value of Georgia Gulf increases prior to the Merger. Georgia Gulf will not be required to consummate the Merger if there has been any material adverse effect (as this term is described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Representations and Warranties) on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. However, Georgia Gulf will not be permitted to terminate the Merger Agreement or resolicit the vote of Georgia Gulf stockholders because of any changes in the market prices of Georgia Gulf s common stock or any changes in the value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that do not constitute a material adverse effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Georgia Gulf will incur significant costs related to the consummation of the Transactions that could have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, cash flows and operating results.

Georgia Gulf will incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) $25 to $30 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) $30 to $40 million of financing related fees and (3) $55 million in transition and integration expenses, such as consulting professionals fees, information technology implementation costs and relocation and severance costs, that Georgia Gulf management believes are necessary to realize approximately $115.0 million of annualized cost synergies within two years from the consummation of the Transactions. These costs may have a material adverse impact on Georgia Gulf s liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred.

Georgia Gulf will have a substantial amount of long-term indebtedness and liabilities following the Transactions, which could adversely affect its liquidity, operations and financial condition.

Georgia Gulf has a significant amount of indebtedness and, following the consummation of the Transactions, will continue to have significant indebtedness and liabilities. In addition, as of September 30, 2012, on an actual and a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Transactions, Georgia Gulf had and would have had outstanding long-term indebtedness and liabilities of $1.2 billion and $3.1 billion, respectively. Georgia Gulf also has and will continue to have the ability to incur a significant amount of additional debt. After the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf s indebtedness could have important consequences, including but not limited to:

- limiting its ability to invest operating cash flow in its operations due to debt service and other obligations;
- limiting its ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing for working capital expenditures or other general corporate purposes;

limiting its operational flexibility due to the covenants contained in its debt agreements;

requiring it to dispose of significant assets in order to satisfy its debt service and other obligations if it is not able to satisfy these obligations from cash from operations or other sources;

to the extent that Georgia Gulf s debt is subject to floating interest rates, increasing Georgia Gulf s vulnerability to fluctuations in market interest rates;

limiting Georgia Gulf s ability to buy back Georgia Gulf common stock or pay cash dividends;

limiting its flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business or industry, thereby limiting its ability to compete with companies that are not as highly leveraged; and

increasing its vulnerability to economic downturns and changing market conditions.

Georgia Gulf s ability to satisfy its debt service and other obligations will depend on its future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic and other factors, including prices, industry capacity levels and demand for Georgia Gulf s products, raw materials and energy costs and availability, feedstock availability and changes in governmental and environmental regulations. If Georgia Gulf does not generate enough cash to satisfy its debt service and other obligations, it may be required to refinance all or part of its existing debt, sell its assets, borrow more money or raise equity. There is no assurance that Georgia Gulf will be able to, at any given time, refinance its debt, sell its assets, borrow more money or raise capital on terms acceptable to it or at all.

Georgia Gulf will assume certain material pension and post-retirement welfare benefit obligations associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Future funding obligations related to these liabilities could restrict cash available for Georgia Gulf s operations, capital expenditures or other requirements, or require Georgia Gulf to borrow additional funds.

In the Transactions, Georgia Gulf, through its wholly owned subsidiary Splitco, will assume certain substantial tax-qualified and non tax-qualified pension obligations related to employees and retirees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In connection therewith, the legally required level of pension assets will be transferred from the tax-qualified PPG pension plans to the new pension plans to be established by Georgia Gulf in respect of those liabilities. In addition to the standard minimum funding requirements, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the Pension Act) (as amended by the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008) requires companies with tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to make contributions to such plans as frequently as quarterly in order to meet the funding target for such plans, as defined in the Pension Act. The failure to meet the funding target could result in the imposition of fines or penalties. Funding obligations with respect to tax-qualified pension plans change due to, among other things, the actual investment return on plan assets. Continued volatility in the capital markets may have a further negative impact on the funded status of tax-qualified pension plans, which may in turn increase attendant funding obligations. The unfunded status of the pension obligations to be assumed by Georgia Gulf calculated on a projected benefit obligation basis as of December 31, 2011 was approximately $80 million, of which the unfunded non-qualified pension liabilities to be assumed by Georgia Gulf were calculated to be approximately $25 million as of December 31, 2011. The unfunded other post-retirement benefits obligations to be assumed by Georgia Gulf as of December 31, 2011 were approximately $177 million. Georgia Gulf estimates that it will fund approximately $20 million to $25 million to the assumed pension and other post retirement benefit plans for the year ended December 31, 2013. Given the amount of pension assets transferred from the tax-qualified PPG pension plans to the new pension plans to be established by Georgia Gulf, and subject to the foregoing variables, and the uncertainties associated therewith, it is possible that Georgia Gulf could be required to make substantial contributions in future years to the new pension plans. These contributions could restrict available cash for Georgia Gulf s operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity. Nonqualified pension liabilities to be assumed by Georgia Gulf are unfunded and no assets will be transferred by PPG to Georgia Gulf in respect of these liabilities. These obligations will require annual funding that could restrict cash available to Georgia Gulf for other purposes.

Table of Contents

The principal post-retirement welfare benefit liabilities to be assumed by Georgia Gulf related to retirees associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are obligations to provide retiree health benefits. No assets will be transferred by PPG to Georgia Gulf in respect of these liabilities as these obligations are unfunded. The obligations to make payment with respect to these liabilities in the future may increase for several reasons, including, but not limited to, because of health care costs escalation. These obligations will require annual funding that could restrict cash available to Georgia Gulf for use for other purposes.

While Georgia Gulf intends to comply with any future funding obligations for its pension and post-retirement welfare benefit plans through the use of cash from operations, there can be no assurance that Georgia Gulf will generate enough cash to do so and also meet its other required or intended cash uses. Georgia Gulf s inability to fund these obligations through cash from operations could require it to seek funding from other sources, including through additional borrowings, which could materially increase Georgia Gulf s outstanding debt or debt service requirements.

Current Georgia Gulf stockholders ownership interest in Georgia Gulf will be substantially diluted in the Merger.

Following the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf s stockholders will, in the aggregate, own a significantly smaller percentage of Georgia Gulf than they will own of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the Merger. Following the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf s stockholders immediately prior to the Merger are expected to collectively hold 49.5% of Georgia Gulf s common stock immediately after the Merger. Under limited circumstances described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration, pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders could own less than 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock following the consummation of the Merger and under such circumstances, there is no minimum percentage of Georgia Gulf common stock that pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders may own. Consequently, Georgia Gulf s stockholders, as a group, will be able to exercise less influence over the management and policies of Georgia Gulf following the Merger than they will exercise over the management and policies of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the Merger.

Sales of Georgia Gulf common stock after the Transactions may negatively affect the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock.

The shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be issued in the Transactions to holders of Splitco common stock will generally be eligible for immediate resale. The market price of Georgia Gulf common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the market after the consummation of the Transactions or even the perception that these sales could occur.

It is expected that immediately after consummation of the Merger, pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock will hold 50.5% of Georgia Gulf s common stock and Georgia Gulf s existing stockholders will hold 49.5% of Georgia Gulf s common stock, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Currently, PPG shareholders may include index funds that have performance tied to the Standard & Poor s 500 Index or other stock indices, and institutional investors subject to various investing guidelines. Because Georgia Gulf may not be included in these indices following the consummation of the Transactions or may not meet the investing guidelines of some of these institutional investors, these index funds and institutional investors may decide to or may be required to sell the Georgia Gulf common stock that they receive in the Transactions. In addition, the investment fiduciaries of PPG s defined contribution and defined benefit plans may decide to sell any Georgia Gulf common stock that the trusts for these plans receive in the Transactions, or may decide not to participate in the exchange offer, in response to their fiduciary obligations under applicable law. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, may also make it more difficult for Georgia Gulf to obtain additional capital by selling equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that it deems appropriate.

Table of Contents

The historical financial information of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may not be representative of its results or financial condition if it had been operated independently of PPG and, as a result, may not be a reliable indicator of its future results.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is currently operated by PPG. Consequently, the financial information of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business included in this document has been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and reflects all direct costs as well as assumptions and allocations made by management of PPG. The financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business presented may be different from those that would have resulted had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been operated independently of PPG during the applicable periods or at the applicable dates. For example, in preparing the financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, PPG made allocations of costs and PPG corporate expenses deemed to be attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. However, these costs and expenses reflect the costs and expenses attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operated as part of a larger organization and do not necessarily reflect costs and expenses that would be incurred by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had it been operated independently. As a result, the historical financial information of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may not be a reliable indicator of future results.

Georgia Gulf may be unable to provide the same types and level of benefits, services and resources to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that historically have been provided by PPG, or may be unable to provide them at the same cost.

As a separate reporting segment of PPG, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has been able to receive benefits and services from PPG and has been able to benefit from PPG s financial strength and extensive business relationships. After the Transactions, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be owned by Georgia Gulf and will no longer benefit from PPG s resources. While Georgia Gulf expects to enter into an agreement under which PPG will agree to provide certain transition services for up to 24 months following the consummation of the Transactions, it cannot be assured that Georgia Gulf will be able to adequately replace those resources or replace them at the same cost. If Georgia Gulf is not able to replace the resources provided by PPG or is unable to replace them at the same cost or is delayed in replacing the resources provided by PPG, Georgia Gulf s results of operations may be materially adversely impacted.

Georgia Gulf s business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected following the Transactions if Georgia Gulf cannot negotiate terms that are as favorable as those PPG has received when Georgia Gulf replaces contracts after the closing of the Transactions.

Prior to consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as purchasing, information systems, sales, logistics and distribution) for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are generally being performed under PPG s centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that are also used for PPG s other businesses and which are not intended to be assigned to Georgia Gulf with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In addition, some other contracts that PPG is a party to on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business require consents of third parties to assign them to Splitco. While PPG, under the Transition Services Agreement, will agree to provide Georgia Gulf with certain services, there can be no assurance that Georgia Gulf will be able to obtain those consents or negotiate terms that are as favorable as those PPG received when and if Georgia Gulf replaces these services with its own agreements for similar services. Although Georgia Gulf believes that it will be able to obtain any such consents or enter into new agreements for similar services, it is possible that the failure to replace a significant number of these agreements for any of these services could have a material adverse impact on Georgia Gulf following the Transactions.

If the Distribution, including the Debt Exchange, does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Section 368(a)(1)(D) or 355 of the Code or the Merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, including as a result of actions taken in connection with the Distribution or the Merger or as a result of subsequent acquisitions of shares of PPG, Georgia Gulf or Splitco common stock, then PPG and/or PPG shareholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes, and, in certain circumstances, Splitco and Georgia Gulf may be required to indemnify PPG for any such tax liability.

The consummation of the Transactions is conditioned on PPG s receipt of the Private Letter Ruling (as defined below in the section of this document entitled The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger The Distribution). The consummation of the Transactions is also conditioned on the receipt by PPG of the Distribution Tax Opinion and a Merger Tax Opinion (as defined below in the section of this document entitled The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger The Merger), and by Georgia Gulf of a Merger Tax Opinion.

Although a private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS, PPG and Splitco will not be able to rely on the Private Letter Ruling if the factual representations made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling are untrue or incomplete in any material respect, or if undertakings made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling have been violated. In addition, the opinions of counsel will be based on, among other things, the Private Letter Ruling as to the matters addressed by the ruling, current law and certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by PPG, Splitco, Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub. Any change in currently applicable law, which may-be retroactive, or the failure of any representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects, could adversely affect the conclusions reached by counsel in the opinions. See The Transactions Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger.

Even if the Distribution were to otherwise qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, the Distribution would be taxable to PPG (but not to PPG shareholders) pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there is a 50% or greater change in ownership of either PPG or Splitco (including stock of Georgia Gulf after the Merger), directly or indirectly, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the Distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions of PPG, Splitco or Georgia Gulf stock within the period beginning two years before the Distribution and ending two years after the Distribution are presumed to be part of such a plan, although PPG, Splitco or Georgia Gulf may be able to rebut that presumption. Further, for purposes of this test, the Merger will be treated as part of such a plan, but the Merger standing alone should not cause the Distribution to be taxable to PPG under Section 355(e) of the Code because pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock will hold at least 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock immediately following the Merger. However, if the IRS were to determine that other acquisitions of PPG, Splitco or Georgia Gulf stock, either before or after the Distribution, were part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution, such determination could result in significant tax to PPG. In connection with the Private Letter Ruling and the Distribution Tax Opinion, PPG and Georgia Gulf have represented or will represent that the Distribution is not part of any such plan or series of related transactions.

In certain circumstances, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Splitco is (and Georgia Gulf, if applicable, will be) required to indemnify PPG against any taxes on the Distribution that arise as a result of certain actions or failures to act by Georgia Gulf or Splitco, any event (or series of events) after the Transactions involving the stock or assets of Splitco, or any breach by Georgia Gulf or, after the Transactions, Splitco of any representation or covenant made by them in the Tax Matters Agreement (a disqualifying action). If PPG were to recognize gain on the Distribution for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia Gulf, PPG would not generally be entitled to be indemnified under the Tax Matters Agreement and the resulting tax to PPG could have a material adverse effect on PPG. In addition, in certain circumstances, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Splitco is (and Georgia Gulf will be) required to indemnify PPG against taxes on the Merger that arise as a result of a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia Gulf. If PPG were to recognize gain on the Merger for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia Gulf, PPG would generally not be entitled to

Table of Contents

indemnification by Splitco (or Georgia Gulf) under the Tax Matters Agreement. If Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) is required to indemnify PPG if the Distribution or the Merger is taxable, this indemnification obligation would be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf, including with respect to its financial condition and results of operations.

Splitco and Georgia Gulf may be affected by significant restrictions following the Transactions in order to avoid significant tax-related liabilities.

The Tax Matters Agreement generally will prohibit Splitco, Georgia Gulf and their affiliates from taking certain actions that could cause the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions to fail to qualify as tax-free transactions. In particular, for a two-year period following the date of the Distribution, Splitco may not:

- enter into any transaction or series of transactions (or any agreement, understanding or arrangement) as a result of which one or more persons would acquire (directly or indirectly) stock comprising 50% or more of the vote or value of Splitco (taking into account the stock of Splitco acquired pursuant to the Merger);
- redeem or repurchase any stock or stock rights;
- amend its certificate of incorporation or take any other action affecting the relative voting rights of its capital stock;
- merge or consolidate with any other person (other than pursuant to the Merger);
- take any other action that would, when combined with any other direct or indirect changes in ownership of Splitco capital stock (including pursuant to the Merger), have the effect of causing one or more persons to acquire stock comprising 50% or more of the vote or value of Splitco, or would reasonably be expected to adversely affect the tax-free status of the Transactions;
- liquidate or partially liquidate;
- discontinue the active conduct of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business; or
- sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets (including stock of subsidiaries) that constitute more than 30% of the consolidated gross assets of Splitco and/or its subsidiaries (subject to exceptions for, among other things, ordinary course dispositions and repayments or prepayments of Splitco debt).

If Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) intends to take any such restricted action, Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) will be required to cooperate with PPG in obtaining a supplemental IRS ruling or an unqualified tax opinion reasonably acceptable to PPG to the effect that such action will not affect that status of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions as tax-free transactions. However, if Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) takes any of the actions above and such actions result in tax-related losses to PPG, then Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) generally will be required to indemnify PPG for such losses, without regard to whether PPG has given Splitco prior consent. See Other Agreements Tax Matters Agreement.

Due to these restrictions and indemnification obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement, Georgia Gulf may be limited in its ability to pursue strategic transactions, equity or convertible debt financings or other transactions that may otherwise be in Georgia Gulf s best interests. Also, Georgia Gulf s potential indemnity obligation to PPG might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control during this two-year period that Georgia Gulf stockholders may consider favorable to its ability to pursue strategic transactions, equity or convertible debt financings or other transactions that may otherwise be in Georgia Gulf s best interests.

Table of Contents

Failure to consummate the Transactions could adversely impact the market price of Georgia Gulf s common stock as well as Georgia Gulf s business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Transactions are not completed for any reason, the price of Georgia Gulf s common stock may decline. In addition, Georgia Gulf may be subject to additional risks, including:

- depending on the reasons for and the timing of the termination of the Transaction Agreement, the requirement in the Transaction Agreement that Georgia Gulf pay PPG a termination fee of $24.5 million or reimburse PPG for certain out-of-pocket costs relating to the Transactions;

- substantial costs related to the Transactions, such as legal, accounting, regulatory filing, financial advisory and financial printing fees, which must be paid regardless of whether the Transactions are completed; and

- potential disruption to the business of Georgia Gulf and distraction of its workforce and management team.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Georgia Gulf. In addition, Georgia Gulf will have more shares of its common stock outstanding after the Transactions, which may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Georgia Gulf.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that may discourage a third-party from submitting a business combination proposal to Georgia Gulf prior to the closing of the Transactions that might result in greater value to Georgia Gulf stockholders than the Transactions. For example, the Merger Agreement generally prohibits Georgia Gulf from soliciting any takeover proposal. In addition, if the Merger Agreement is terminated by Georgia Gulf or PPG in circumstances that obligate Georgia Gulf to pay a termination fee or to reimburse transaction expenses to PPG, Georgia Gulf s liquidity or financial condition may be materially adversely affected as a result of such payment, and the requirement to make such a payment might deter third parties from proposing alternative business combination proposals. In addition, the Merger Agreement requires that Georgia Gulf seek stockholder approval for the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, even if the Georgia Gulf board of directors changes its recommendation regarding the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of its common stock as part of the Transactions. Because Georgia Gulf will be a significantly larger company and have significantly more shares of its common stock outstanding after the Transactions, an acquisition of Georgia Gulf may become more expensive. As a result, some companies may not seek to acquire Georgia Gulf, and the reduction in potential parties that may seek to acquire Georgia Gulf could negatively impact the prices at which Georgia Gulf s common stock trades.

Other Risks that Relate to Georgia Gulf, Including the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business After the Transactions

The chemicals industry is cyclical, seasonal and volatile, experiencing alternating periods of tight supply and overcapacity, and the building products industry is also cyclical and seasonal. This cyclicality adversely impacts Georgia Gulf s capacity utilization and causes fluctuations in Georgia Gulf s results of operations.

Georgia Gulf s historical operating results for its chemical businesses have tended to reflect the cyclical and volatile nature of the chemicals industry. Georgia Gulf expects to continue to be subject to the cyclicality and volatility following the consummation of the Transactions. Historically, periods of tight supply of commodity chemicals have resulted in increased prices and profit margins thereon, and have been followed by periods of substantial capacity increase, resulting in oversupply and declining prices and profit margins for those products. A number of Georgia Gulf s chemical products are and will remain highly dependent on markets that are particularly cyclical, such as the building and construction, paper and pulp, and automotive markets. The chlor-alkali industry is also cyclical, both as a result of changes in demand for each of chlorine and caustic soda and as a result of changes in manufacturing capacity, and prices for both products respond rapidly to changes in supply

Table of Contents

and demand conditions in the industry. The chlor-alkali industry experiences its highest level of activity during the spring and summer months. The first and fourth quarter demand in the chlor-alkali industry usually reflects a decrease in construction and water treatment activity due mainly to weather patterns in those periods. As a result of changes in demand for Georgia Gulf s products, its operating rates and earnings fluctuate significantly, not only from year to year, but also from quarter to quarter, depending on factors such as feedstock costs, transportation costs, and supply and demand for the product produced at the facility during that period. In order to compensate for changes in demand, Georgia Gulf has historically operated individual facilities below or above rated capacities in any period, and Georgia Gulf expects to continue this practice in the future. Georgia Gulf may idle a facility for an extended period of time because an oversupply of a certain product or a lack of demand for that product makes production uneconomical. Facility shutdown and subsequent restart expenses may adversely affect periodic results when these events occur. In addition, a temporary shutdown may become permanent, resulting in a write-down or write-off of the related assets. Industry-wide capacity expansions or the announcement of such expansions have generally led to a decline in the pricing of Georgia Gulf s chemical products in the affected product line. Following the completion of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects that it may be required to take similar actions in the future in response to cyclical conditions. Georgia Gulf cannot provide any assurances that future growth in product demand will be sufficient to utilize any additional capacity.

In addition, the cyclical and seasonal nature of the building products industry, which is significantly affected by changes in national and local economic and other conditions such as employment levels, demographic trends, availability of financing, interest rates and consumer confidence, could negatively affect the demand for and pricing of Georgia Gulf s building products. For example, if interest rates increase, the ability of prospective buyers to finance purchases of home improvement products and invest in new real estate could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could adversely affect Georgia Gulf s financial performance. In response to the significant decline in the market for Georgia Gulf s building and home improvement products beginning in 2008, Georgia Gulf has closed facilities and sold certain businesses and assets and continues to monitor cost control initiatives. In the near-term, it is unclear whether demand for these products will return and stabilize or whether demand for Georgia Gulf s building products will further decline.

The integration of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Businesses may not be successful or the anticipated benefits from the Transactions may not be realized.

After consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf will have significantly more sales, assets and employees than it did prior to the Transactions. The integration process will require Georgia Gulf to expend significant capital and significantly expand the scope of its operations and financial systems. Georgia Gulf s management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Georgia Gulf s business and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. There is a significant degree of difficulty and management involvement inherent in that process. These difficulties include:

- integrating the operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business while carrying on the ongoing operations of Georgia Gulf s business;
- managing a significantly larger company than before consummation of the Transactions;
- the possibility of faulty assumptions underlying Georgia Gulf s expectations regarding the integration process;
- coordinating a greater number of diverse businesses and businesses located in a greater number of geographic locations;
- integrating two separate business cultures, which may prove to be incompatible;
- attracting and retaining the necessary personnel associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business following the Transactions;

creating uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems and controlling the costs associated with such matters; and

Table of Contents

integrating information, purchasing, accounting, finance, sales, billing, payroll and regulatory compliance systems.

There is no assurance that the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be successfully or cost-effectively integrated into Georgia Gulf. The process of integrating the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business into Georgia Gulf s operations may cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of Georgia Gulf s business after consummation of the Transactions. If Georgia Gulf management is not able to effectively manage the integration process, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the integration process, Georgia Gulf s business could suffer and its liquidity, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely impacted.

All of the risks associated with the integration process could be exacerbated by the fact that Georgia Gulf may not have a sufficient number of employees with the requisite expertise to integrate the businesses or to operate Georgia Gulf s business after the Transactions. If Georgia Gulf does not hire or retain employees with the requisite skills and knowledge to run Georgia Gulf after the Transactions, it may have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s business.

Even if Georgia Gulf is able to successfully combine the two business operations, it may not be possible to realize the full benefits of the increased sales volume and other benefits, including the expected synergies, that are expected to result from the Transactions, or realize these benefits within the time frame that is expected. For example, the elimination of duplicative costs may not be possible or may take longer than anticipated, or the benefits from the Transactions may be offset by costs incurred or delays in integrating the companies. If Georgia Gulf fails to realize the benefits it anticipates from the acquisition, Georgia Gulf s liquidity, results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected.

Georgia Gulf s operations and assets are and will continue to be subject to extensive environmental, health and safety laws and regulations; the costs associated with compliance with these regulations could materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s financial condition and results of operations, and the failure to comply could expose Georgia Gulf to material liabilities.

Georgia Gulf s operations and assets are, and are expected to continue to be, subject to extensive environmental, health and safety regulation, including laws and regulations related to air emissions, water discharges, waste disposal and remediation of contaminated sites, at both the national and local levels in the U.S. Georgia Gulf is also subject to similar laws and regulations in Canada and, after consummation of the Transactions, expects to be subject to similar regulations in other jurisdictions. The nature of the chemical and building products industries exposes, and is expected to continue to expose, Georgia Gulf to risks of liability under these laws and regulations due to the production, storage, use, transportation and sale of materials that can cause contamination or personal injury, including, in the case of commodity chemicals, potential releases into the environment. Environmental laws may have a significant effect on the costs of use, transportation and storage of raw materials and finished products, as well as the costs of the storage and disposal of wastes. Georgia Gulf has and will continue to incur substantial operating and capital costs to comply with environmental laws and regulations. In addition, Georgia Gulf may 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.

For example, some environmental laws, such as the federal Superfund statute, impose joint and several liability for the cost of investigations and remedial actions on any company that generated, arranged for disposal of or transported waste to a disposal site, or selected or presently or formerly owned or operated a disposal site or a site otherwise contaminated by hazardous substances. A number of environmental liabilities have been associated with Georgia Gulf s facilities at Lake Charles, Louisiana that Georgia Gulf acquired as part of its acquisition of the vinyls business of CONDEA Vista Company (CONDEA Vista, which is now known as Sasol North America, Inc.) and which may be designated as Superfund sites. Although CONDEA Vista retained

financial responsibility for certain environmental liabilities that relate to the acquired facilities that arose before the closing of the acquisition in November 1999, there can be no assurance that CONDEA Vista will be able to satisfy its obligations in this regard, particularly in light of the long period of time in which environmental liabilities may arise under the environmental laws. If CONDEA Vista fails to fulfill its obligations regarding these environmental liabilities, then Georgia Gulf could be held responsible. Furthermore, Georgia Gulf severally is responsible for, and does not have indemnification for, any environmental liabilities arising from certain other acquisitions, including several liabilities resulting from Royal Group s operations prior to Georgia Gulf s acquisition of that company.

In connection with the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf will acquire a significant additional number of properties and amount of assets, which could materially increase Georgia Gulf s compliance costs and exposure to liabilities. The properties and assets associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are subject to similar environmental health and safety laws and regulations, as are the properties and assets of Georgia Gulf, which could require or result in significant additional capital expenditures in future periods. For example, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business could be responsible for, and is engaged in discussing with various parties regarding an allocation of costs relating to certain environmental remediation plans at the Calcasieu River Estuary in Lake Charles, Louisiana. These costs could be material and, if incurred, would be expected to be incurred following the consummation of the Transactions. Further, PPG has recently settled with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality alleged violations of PPG s Lake Charles facility s air permit relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. The settlement calls for a cash payment of $400,000 and the performance of Beneficial Environmental Projects expected to cost $220,000. In connection with the Transactions, this settlement is a liability of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Separately, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s facility in Natrium, West Virginia is subject to a number of environmental uncertainties. This facility discharges wastewater into the Ohio River pursuant to a permit issued by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. Because it discharges into the Ohio River, this facility s permit terms must conform to pollution control standards for the Ohio River set by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO). ORSANCO has adopted certain water quality standards that prohibit, as of October 16, 2013, the use of a mixing zone as used by, among others, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, to meet these pollution control standards. PPG, on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, submitted a request for a variance from this prohibition and to allow for the continued use of a mixing zone for mercury for the life of the permit, and for any subsequent permits. On October 12, 2012, ORSANCO granted PPG s request for a variance which will allow the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to continue to have a mixing zone for its discharge of mercury for a five-year period after ORSANCO s prohibition on mixing zones takes effect on October 16, 2013. In addition, this facility operates a coal-fired power plant that it is currently anticipated may require capital expenditures in the range of $15-30 million in order to remain in compliance with the requirements of certain final regulations expected to be issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) in 2012 relating to emissions standards for large and small boilers and incinerators that burn solid waste, known as Boiler maximum achievable control technology (MACT) regulations. No assurances as to the timing or content of the Boiler MACT regulations can be provided, and any final regulations may require the incurrence of significant additional costs beyond those currently anticipated.

As of September 30, 2012, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling $33 million of which $5 million was classified as a current liability.

For additional information on the potential environmental liabilities associated with the properties and assets of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including the expected timing and costs of actions related thereto, see the section of this document entitled Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business Regulation and Environmental Matters and Legal Proceedings.

In addition, due to the nature of environmental laws, regulations and liabilities, it is possible that the reviews Georgia Gulf conducted in connection with its evaluation of, and determination to enter into, the Transactions,

may not have identified all potentially adverse conditions. Such conditions may not presently exist or be detectable through reasonable methods, or may not be able to be adequately valued. For example, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Chemical Business s facility in Natrium, West Virginia has been in operation for over 65 years. There may be significant latent liabilities or future claims arising from the operation of a facility of this age, and Georgia Gulf may be required to incur material future remediation or other costs in connection with future actions or developments at this or other facilities.

Georgia Gulf expects to be continually subjected to increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws and regulations and that continued compliance will require increased capital expenditures and increased operating costs, or may impose restrictions on Georgia Gulf s present or future operations. It is difficult to predict the future interpretation and development of these laws and regulations or their impact on Georgia Gulf s future earnings and operations. Georgia Gulf s policy is to accrue costs relating to environmental matters when it is probable that these costs will be required and can be reasonably estimated. Any increase in these costs, or any material restrictions, could materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. However, estimated costs for future environmental compliance and remediation may be materially lower than actual costs, or Georgia Gulf may not be able to quantify potential costs in advance. Actual costs related to any environmental compliance in excess of estimated costs could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s financial condition in one or more future periods.

Recent heightened interest in environmental-related issues could require Georgia Gulf to incur significant compliance costs or result in material operating restrictions.

Heightened interest in environmental regulation, such as climate change issues, have the potential to materially impact Georgia Gulf s costs and present and future operations. Georgia Gulf, and other chemicals companies, are currently required to file certain governmental reports relating to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The U.S. Government has considered, and may in the future implement, restrictions or other controls on GHG emissions which could require Georgia Gulf, including, following the consummation of the Merger, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, to incur significant capital expenditures or further restrict Georgia Gulf s present or future operations.

In addition to GHG regulations, the EPA has recently taken certain actions to limit or control certain pollutants created by companies such as Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. For example, in February 2012, the EPA issued its final rule to update emissions limits for air toxins from polyvinyl chloride and copolymers production (PVC production). The rule, known as the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production, establishes new, more stringent emission standards for certain regulated hazardous air pollutants, including vinyl chloride monomer. The rule sets MACT standards for major sources of PVC production and establishes certain working practices, as well as monitoring, reporting and record-keeping requirements. Existing sources that become subject to these requirements would have three years from the effectiveness of the rule to come into compliance. Following the publication of the rule in the Federal Register, legal challenges were filed by the vinyl industry s trade organization, several vinyl manufacturers, and several environmental groups, which will likely impact provisions of a final rule. Although Georgia Gulf has conducted a preliminary evaluation of the potential impact of a final rule on its operations, the preliminary evaluation was based on the final rule as it currently exists, as well as a number of assumptions concerning the equipment and process changes that would be necessary to come into compliance with the existing final rule. There could be significant changes from the currently existing rule to the final rule after all legal challenges have been exhausted.

Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects that its business and operations will also be subject to pending environmental regulations impacting the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. For example, in March 2011, the EPA proposed amendments to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for mercury emissions from mercury cell chlor-alkali plants known as the Mercury MACT regulations. These proposed amendments would require improvements in work practices to reduce fugitive emissions and

would result in reduced levels of mercury emissions while still allowing the mercury cell facilities to continue to operate. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently operates a cell production unit at its Natrium, West Virginia facility, which constitutes approximately 4% of the PPG Chemical Business s total chlor-alkali production capacity. No assurances as to the timing or content of the final rule, or its ultimate impact on Georgia Gulf, can be provided.

Separately, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Natrium, West Virginia facility currently discharges wastewater into the Ohio River pursuant to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP). Because it discharges into the Ohio River, the wastewater permit terms must conform to pollution control standards for the Ohio River set by ORSANCO. ORSANCO has adopted an ambient water column standard criterion for mercury in the Ohio River and, in 2009, ORSANCO adopted certain standards that prohibit as of October 16, 2013, the use of a mixing zone as used by, among others, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, to meet these standards for certain bioaccumulative chemicals, including mercury. In September 2011, PPG, on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, submitted a request for a variance from the mixing zone prohibition in ORSANCO s pollution control standards. PPG, on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, requested continued use of a mixing zone for mercury through the life of its current permit, which is valid through January 2014, and for any subsequent permits. On October 12, 2012, ORSANCO granted PPG s request for a variance which will allow the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to continue to have a mixing zone for its discharge of mercury for a five-year period after ORSANCO s prohibition on mixing zones takes effect on October 16, 2013.

Also in March 2011, the EPA issued emissions standards for large and small boilers and incinerators that burn solid waste, known as the Boiler MACT regulations. These regulations are aimed at controlling emissions of toxic air contaminants. As a result of numerous petitions from both industry and environmental groups, the EPA reconsidered its March 2011 final rule. On December 23, 2011, the EPA s proposed rule reconsidering its March 2011 final rule was published in the Federal Register. The EPA has indicated its intent to issue the final regulations in 2012 requiring that covered facilities achieve compliance within three years. The 115 megawatt coal fired power plant at the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Natrium, West Virginia facility would be the source most significantly impacted by the Boiler MACT regulations. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business continues to evaluate alternative paths of either retrofitting the Natrium boilers to burn natural gas or to engineer and install pollution control equipment. No assurances as to the timing or content of the final rule, or its ultimate impact on Georgia Gulf, can be provided.

The potential impact of these and/or unrelated future, legislative or regulatory actions on Georgia Gulf s current or future operations cannot be predicted at this time but could be significant. Such impacts could include the potential for significant compliance costs, including capital expenditures, could result in operating restrictions or could require Georgia Gulf to incur significant legal or other costs related to compliance or other activities. Any increase in the costs related to these initiatives, or restrictions on Georgia Gulf s operations, could materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

Natural gas, electricity, fuel and raw materials costs, and other external factors beyond Georgia Gulf s control, as well as changes in the level of activity in the home repair and remodeling and new home construction sectors of the economy, can cause wide fluctuations in Georgia Gulf s margins.

The cost of Georgia Gulf s natural gas, electricity, fuel and raw materials may not correlate with changes in the prices Georgia Gulf receives for its products, either in the direction of the price change or in absolute magnitude. Natural gas and raw materials costs represent, and will continue to represent, a substantial part of Georgia Gulf s and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s manufacturing costs, and energy costs, in particular electricity and fuel, represent a component of the costs to manufacture building products. Following the consummation of the Merger, a $1.00 change in the price of natural gas per British Thermal Unit (BTU) could raise or lower Georgia Gulf s operating costs by approximately $60 million to $80 million per year. Most of the raw materials Georgia Gulf uses are commodities and the price of each can fluctuate widely for a variety

40

of reasons, including changes in availability because of capacity additions or facility operating problems. For example, ethylene is a key raw material used by both Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. During 2011, costs for ethylene increased substantially compared to 2010 driven by a combination of tight supplies due to production outages and increased global demand, particularly in U.S. exports of ethylene derivative products. Other external factors beyond Georgia Gulf s control can cause volatility in raw materials prices, demand for Georgia Gulf s products, product prices, sales volumes and margins. These factors include general economic conditions, the level of business activity in the industries that use Georgia Gulf s products, competitors actions, international events and circumstances, and governmental regulation in the United States and abroad. These factors can also magnify the impact of economic cycles on Georgia Gulf s business. While Georgia Gulf attempts to pass through price increases in energy costs and raw materials, Georgia Gulf has been unsuccessful in doing so in some circumstances in the past and there can be no assurance that it will be able to successfully do so in the future.

Additionally, Georgia Gulf s business is and will continue to be impacted by changes in the North American home repair and remodeling sectors, as well as the new construction sector, which may be significantly affected by changes in economic and other conditions such as gross domestic product levels, employment levels, demographic trends, consumer confidence, increases in interest rates and availability of consumer financing for home repair and remodeling projects as well as availability of financing for new home purchases. These factors can lower the demand for and pricing of Georgia Gulf s products, while Georgia Gulf may not be able to reduce its costs by an equivalent amount, which alone or in combination could cause Georgia Gulf s net sales and net income to materially decrease and, among other things, could require Georgia Gulf to recognize impairments of its assets.

Hazards associated with manufacturing may adversely affect Georgia Gulf s business or results of operations.

There are a number of hazards associated with chemical manufacturing and building products manufacturing in Georgia Gulf s current operations, as well as in the use, storage and transportation of related raw materials, products and wastes. These hazards will be magnified in connection with the expansion of Georgia Gulf s operations as a result of the consummation of the Transactions. The occurrence of any such hazard could lead to an interruption or suspension of operations and have a material adverse effect on the productivity and profitability of a particular manufacturing facility or on Georgia Gulf s operations as a whole. These hazards include:

- pipeline and storage tank leaks and ruptures;
- explosions and fires;
- inclement weather and natural disasters;
- mechanical failure;
- unscheduled downtime;
- labor difficulties;
- transportation interruptions;
- transportation accidents involving the chemical products of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;
- remediation complications;

terrorist acts; and

chemical spills and other discharges or releases of toxic or hazardous substances or gases.

Table of Contents

These hazards may cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment, and environmental damage, any of which could lead to claims or material liability under environmental or other laws. Although Georgia Gulf maintains property, business interruption and casualty insurance of the types and in the amounts that it believes are customary for the industry, Georgia Gulf is not fully insured against all potential hazards incident to its business.

In addition to potential exposure to claims arising from environmental liabilities, Georgia Gulf faces potential exposure to significant product liability, personal injury or other claims relating to the production and manufacture of its products, and this exposure will increase following the completion of the Merger.

Georgia Gulf is exposed to significant losses from product liability claims relating to the products it manufactures in both its chemicals and building products business. Additionally, individuals could seek damages for alleged personal injury or property damage due to exposure to chemicals at Georgia Gulf s facilities or to chemicals otherwise owned, controlled or manufactured by Georgia Gulf. Georgia Gulf is also subject to present and future claims with respect to workplace exposure, workers compensation and other matters. In connection with the completion of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects that its exposure to potential losses from products liability, personal injury and other claims will significantly increase as a result of existing and possible future lawsuits and claims relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and its products. For example, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is currently involved in litigation with, among others, the City of Modesto, California relating to the claims involving the manufacture of perchloroethylene, and a significant number of other contract, product liability and other matters. Any such claims, whether with or without merit, could be time consuming, expensive to defend and could divert management s attention and resources. Although Georgia Gulf maintains and expects to continue to maintain appropriate amounts of insurance for products liability, workplace exposure, workers compensation and other claims, the amount and scope of such insurance may not be adequate or available to cover a claim that is successfully asserted against Georgia Gulf. In addition, such insurance could become more expensive and difficult to maintain and, in the future, may not be available to Georgia Gulf on commercially reasonable terms or at all. The results of any future litigation or claims are inherently unpredictable, but such outcomes could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s liquidity, financial condition or results of operations.

The ABL Revolver, the indenture governing Georgia Gulf s 9 percent notes and the financing agreements expected to be entered into in connection with the Transactions will impose significant operating and financial restrictions on Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries, which may prevent Georgia Gulf from capitalizing on business opportunities and taking some actions.

The agreements that govern the terms of Georgia Gulf s existing debt, including the ABL Revolver and the indenture that governs the 9 percent notes, impose significant operating and financial restrictions on Georgia Gulf. In addition, Georgia Gulf expects that the financing agreements to be entered into in connection with the Transactions and described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing will contain similar restrictions. These restrictions limit, and will continue to limit, Georgia Gulf s ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- incur liens;
- make investments and sell assets, including the stock of subsidiaries;
- pay dividends and make other distributions;
- purchase its stock;
- engage in business activities unrelated to its current business;

enter into transactions with affiliates; or

consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of its assets.

As a result of these covenants and restrictions, in addition to any restrictions or limitations imposed on Georgia Gulf in connection with undertaking the Transactions and preserving the tax-free nature thereof, Georgia Gulf is limited in how it conducts its business and it may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities. The terms of any future indebtedness Georgia Gulf may incur could include more restrictive covenants. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default in respect of the related indebtedness. If a default occurs, the relevant lenders could elect to declare the indebtedness, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be due and payable immediately and proceed against any collateral securing that indebtedness.

Furthermore, there are limitations on Georgia Gulf s ability to borrow the full amount of commitments under the ABL Revolver, and Georgia Gulf expects that the New ABL Revolver (as defined below) will contain similar limitations. Borrowings under the ABL Revolver are limited by, and borrowings under the New ABL Revolver are expected to be limited by, a specified borrowing base consisting of a percentage of eligible accounts receivable and inventory, less customary reserves. In addition, (x) if Georgia Gulf s availability under the ABL Revolver falls below a certain amount, Georgia Gulf will be subject to compliance with a covenant requiring Georgia Gulf to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.1 to 1.0, and Georgia Gulf expects that the New ABL Revolver will contain a similar restrictive covenant, and (y) Georgia Gulf will be subject to a senior secured leverage ratio of 3.50 to 1.00 under the Term Facility. Georgia Gulf s ability to comply with any required fixed charge coverage ratio and senior secured leverage ratio can be affected by events beyond its control, and Georgia Gulf cannot assure you it will be able to comply with these ratios. A breach of the covenants requiring compliance with these ratios, or with any other covenants in these debt agreements, could result in a default under the ABL Revolver, or under the New ABL Revolver or the Term Facility, when entered into, as the case may be.

Georgia Gulf relies, and expects to continue to rely after the consummation of the Merger, on a limited number of outside suppliers for specified feedstocks and services.

Georgia Gulf currently obtains, and expects to continue to obtain after the consummation of the Merger, a significant portion of its raw materials from a few key suppliers. If any of these suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under present or any future supply agreements, Georgia Gulf may be forced to pay higher prices to obtain the necessary raw materials. Any interruption of supply or any price increase of raw materials could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s business and results of operations. In connection with Georgia Gulf s acquisition of the vinyls business of CONDEA Vista in 1999, Georgia Gulf entered into agreements with CONDEA Vista to provide specified feedstocks for its Lake Charles facility. This facility is dependent upon CONDEA Vista s infrastructure for services such as wastewater and ground water treatment, site remediation, and fire water supply. Any failure of CONDEA Vista to perform its obligations under those agreements could adversely affect the operation of the affected facilities and Georgia Gulf s liquidity and results of operations. The agreements relating to these feedstocks and services had initial terms of one to ten years. Most of these agreements have been automatically renewed, but may be terminated by CONDEA Vista after specified notice periods. If Georgia Gulf was required to obtain an alternate source for these feedstocks or services, Georgia Gulf may not be able to obtain pricing on as favorable terms. Additionally, Georgia Gulf may be forced to pay additional transportation costs or to invest in capital projects for pipelines or alternate facilities to accommodate railcar or other delivery or to replace other services.

While Georgia Gulf believes that its relationships with its key suppliers are strong, any vendor may choose, subject to existing contracts, to modify its relationship due to general economic concerns or concerns relating to the vendor or Georgia Gulf, at any time. Any significant change in the terms that Georgia Gulf has with its key suppliers could materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s financial condition and liquidity, as could significant additional requirements from Georgia Gulf s suppliers that it provides them additional security in the form of prepayments or with letters of credit.

Table of Contents

The industries in which Georgia Gulf competes and expects to compete after the consummation of the Merger are highly competitive, and some of Georgia Gulf s competitors have greater financial and other resources than Georgia Gulf has, which may materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s business and results of operations.

The commodity chemicals industry is highly competitive. Many of Georgia Gulf s competitors are larger and have, and are expected to continue to have after the consummation of the Merger, greater financial and other resources and less debt than Georgia Gulf. Moreover, barriers to entry, other than capital availability, are low in most product lines of Georgia Gulf s current and contemplated commodity chemical business. Capacity additions or technological advances by existing or future competitors could also create greater competition, particularly in pricing. Georgia Gulf cannot provide assurance that it will have access to the financing necessary to upgrade Georgia Gulf s facilities in response to technological advances or other competitive developments.

In addition, Georgia Gulf competes with national and international manufacturers of vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Some of these companies are larger and have greater financial resources and less debt than Georgia Gulf. Accordingly, these competitors may be better able to withstand changes in conditions within the industries in which Georgia Gulf operates and may have significantly greater operating and financial flexibility than Georgia Gulf. Some of these competitors, who compete with Georgia Gulf s building product lines, may also be able to compete more aggressively in pricing and could take a greater share of sales and cause Georgia Gulf to lose business from its customers. Many of Georgia Gulf s competitors have operated in the building products industry for longer than Georgia Gulf. Additionally, Georgia Gulf s building products face competition from alternative materials: wood, metal, fiber cement and masonry in siding, wood and aluminum in windows and iron and cement in pipe and fittings. An increase in competition from other vinyl exterior building products manufacturers or alternative building materials could cause Georgia Gulf to lose customers and lead to decreases in net sales and profitability. To the extent Georgia Gulf loses customers in the renovation and remodeling markets, Georgia Gulf would likely have to market to the new home construction market, which historically has experienced more fluctuations in demand.

Georgia Gulf currently relies and, after the consummation of the Merger will more heavily rely, on third party transportation, which subjects it to risks that it cannot control, and which risks may materially adversely affect Georgia Gulf s operations.

Georgia Gulf relies heavily on railroads, barges and other shipping companies to transport raw materials to Georgia Gulf s manufacturing facilities and to ship finished product to customers. After the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf expects it will more heavily rely on third party transport for products manufactured by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. These transport operations are subject to various hazards, including extreme weather conditions, work stoppages and operating hazards, as well as interstate transportation regulations. If Georgia Gulf is delayed or unable to ship finished product or unable to obtain raw materials as a result of these transportation companies failure to operate properly, or if there were significant changes in the cost of these services, Georgia Gulf may not be able to arrange efficient alternatives and timely means to obtain raw materials or ship goods, which could result in a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s revenues and costs of operations.

Operation on multiple Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) information systems, and the conversion from multiple systems to a single system, may negatively impact Georgia Gulf s operations.

Georgia Gulf is and will continue to remain after consummation of the Merger highly dependent on its information systems infrastructure in order to process orders, track inventory, ship products in a timely manner, prepare invoices to its customers, maintain regulatory compliance and otherwise carry on its business in the ordinary course. Georgia Gulf currently operates on multiple ERP information systems, which complicate Georgia Gulf s processing, reporting and analysis of business transactions and other information. In addition, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently operates on separate ERP systems. Since Georgia Gulf must process and reconcile its information from multiple systems, the chance of errors is increased and, after the

consummation of the Merger, will be further increased, and Georgia Gulf may incur significant additional costs related thereto. Inconsistencies in the information from multiple ERP systems could adversely impact Georgia Gulf s ability to manage its business efficiently and may result in heightened risk to its ability to maintain its books and records and comply with regulatory requirements. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects that it may transition all or a portion of its operations from one of its ERP systems to another. The transition to a different ERP system involves numerous risks, including:

- diversion of management s attention away from normal daily business operations;
- loss of, or delays in accessing data;
- increased demand on its operations support personnel;
- initial dependence on unfamiliar systems while training personnel to use new systems; and
- increased operating expenses resulting from training, conversion and transition support activities.

Any of the foregoing could result in a material increase in information technology compliance or other related costs, and could materially negatively impact Georgia Gulf s operations.

A significant portion of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s hourly workers are and, following the consummation of the Transactions, a significant portion of Georgia Gulf s hourly workers will be, represented by labor unions and therefore subject to collective bargaining agreements; if Georgia Gulf is unable to enter into new agreements or renew existing agreements before they expire, its workers subject to collective bargaining agreements could engage in strikes or other labor actions that could materially disrupt Georgia Gulf s ability to conduct its operations.

As of September 30, 2012, Georgia Gulf had approximately 3,760 active employees. Approximately 500, or 13%, of these employees are represented by labor unions and are therefore subject to collective bargaining agreements. As of September 30, 2012, assuming the Transactions had been consummated as of that date, Georgia Gulf would have had approximately 5,900 active employees. Approximately 27% of these employees would have been represented by labor unions and would have therefore been subject to collective bargaining agreements. Of these union-represented employees, approximately 12% are subject to collective bargaining agreements that expire by the end of 2013.

If, after the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf is unable to reach new collective bargaining agreements or renew existing agreements, employees subject to collective bargaining agreements may engage in strikes, work slowdowns or other labor actions, which could materially disrupt Georgia Gulf s ability to conduct its operations. New collective bargaining agreements or the renewal of existing agreements may impose significant new costs on Georgia Gulf after the consummation of the Transactions, which could adversely affect Georgia Gulf s results of operations or financial condition in the future.

As a result of the Merger, Georgia Gulf s goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, and other intangible assets in its statement of financial position will increase. If its goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, or other intangible assets become impaired in the future, Georgia Gulf may be required to record a non-cash charge to earnings, which could be significant.

Under GAAP, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis (or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable) and other intangible assets are reviewed if events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. If Georgia Gulf s goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, or other intangible assets are determined to be impaired in the future, Georgia Gulf may be required to record a non-cash charge to earnings during the period in which the impairment is determined, which could be significant.

Table of Contents

Subject to any limits that may be imposed on Georgia Gulf in connection with the Transactions, and before or after consummating the Transactions, Georgia Gulf may evaluate asset dispositions, asset acquisitions, joint ventures, and other transactions that may impact its results of operations, and which may not result in Georgia Gulf achieving the expected results therefrom.

From time to time before and after the Transactions, and subject to any applicable restrictions arising from the Transactions or otherwise, Georgia Gulf may enter into agreements to dispose of certain assets. However, Georgia Gulf cannot assure you that it will be able to dispose of any such assets at any anticipated prices, or at all, or that any such sale will occur during any anticipated time frame. In addition, subject to any applicable restrictions arising from the Transactions or otherwise, Georgia Gulf may engage in business combinations, purchases of assets or contractual arrangements or joint ventures. Subject to any applicable restrictions arising from the Transactions or otherwise, some of these transactions may be financed with additional borrowings by Georgia Gulf. The integration of any business Georgia Gulf may acquire may be disruptive to Georgia Gulf and may result in a significant diversion of management attention and operational resources. Additionally, Georgia Gulf may suffer a loss of key employees, customers or suppliers, loss of revenues, increases in costs or other difficulties. If the expected efficiencies and synergies from any transactions are not fully realized, Georgia Gulf s results of operations could be adversely affected, because of the costs associated with such transactions or otherwise. Other transactions may advance future cash flows from some of Georgia Gulf s businesses, thereby yielding increased short-term liquidity, but consequently resulting in lower cash flows from these operations over the longer term. The failure to realize the expected long-term benefits of any one or more of these transactions could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s financial condition or results of operations.

Participation in joint ventures exposes Georgia Gulf to a number of risks, including risks of shared control.

From time to time Georgia Gulf enters into joint ventures, such as its building products strategic joint venture arrangements with several customers and, following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf will have ownership interest in TCI and the joint venture between the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and an affiliate of Entergy Corporation. Georgia Gulf expects that it will evaluate opportunities to enter into additional joint ventures in the future, subject to any limits that may be imposed on Georgia Gulf in connection with the Transactions or otherwise. The nature of a joint venture requires Georgia Gulf to share control with unaffiliated third parties. If there are differences in views among joint venture participants in how to operate the joint venture that result in delayed decisions or the failure to make decisions, or its joint venture partners do not fulfill their obligations, the affected joint venture may not be able to operate according to its business plan and fulfill its obligations. In that case, Georgia Gulf may be required to write down the value of its investment in a joint venture, increase the level of financial or other commitments to the joint venture or, if Georgia Gulf has contractual agreements with the joint venture, its operations may be materially adversely affected. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates could affect Georgia Gulf s consolidated financial results.

Georgia Gulf currently earns, and expects to continue to earn, revenues, pays expenses, owns assets and incurs liabilities in countries using currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Because Georgia Gulf s consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, it must translate revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate during each reporting period, as well as assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of each reporting period. Therefore, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies will affect Georgia Gulf s net revenues, operating income and the value of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. Because of the geographic diversity of Georgia Gulf s operations, weaknesses in various currencies might occur in one or many of such currencies over time. From time to time, Georgia Gulf may use derivative financial instruments to further reduce its net exposure to currency exchange

rate fluctuations. However, Georgia Gulf cannot assure you that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies, would not materially adversely affect its financial results.

In addition, Georgia Gulf is exposed to volatility in interest rates. When appropriate, Georgia Gulf may use derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to interest rate risks. Georgia Gulf cannot assure you, however, that its financial risk management program will be successful in reducing the risks inherent in exposures to interest rate fluctuations.

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains and incorporates by reference certain statements relating to future events and Georgia Gulf s intentions, beliefs, expectations, and predictions for the future. Any such statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act. Words or phrases such as will likely result, are expected to, will continue, is anticipated, we believe, we expect, estimate, project, may, will, intend, plan, believe, target, forecast, would or could variations thereof) or similar terminology used in connection with any discussion of future plans, actions or events, including with respect to the Transactions, generally identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding expected benefits of the Transactions, integration plans and expected synergies therefrom, the expected timing of consummation of the Transactions, and Georgia Gulf s anticipated future financial and operating performance and results, including its estimates for growth. These statements are based on the current expectations of management of Georgia Gulf. There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause Georgia Gulf s actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements included in this document. These risks and uncertainties include risks relating to (1) Georgia Gulf s ability to obtain requisite shareholder approval to complete the Transactions, (2) PPG s being unable to obtain the necessary tax authority and other regulatory approvals required to complete the Transactions, or such required approvals delaying the Transactions or resulting in the imposition of conditions that could have a material adverse effect on the combined company or causing the companies to abandon the Transactions, (3) other conditions to the closing of the Transactions not being satisfied, (4) a material adverse change, event or occurrence affecting Georgia Gulf or the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business prior to the closing of the Transactions delaying the Transactions or causing the companies to abandon the Transactions, (5) problems arising in successfully integrating the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and Georgia Gulf, which may result in the combined company not operating as effectively and efficiently as expected, (6) the possibility that the Transactions may involve other unexpected costs, liabilities or delays, (7) the businesses of each respective company being negatively impacted as a result of uncertainty surrounding the Transactions, (8) disruptions from the Transactions harming relationships with customers, employees or suppliers, and (9) uncertainties regarding (i) future prices, (ii) industry capacity levels and demand for Georgia Gulf s products, (iii) raw materials and energy costs and availability, feedstock availability and prices, (iv) changes in governmental and environmental regulations, the adoption of new laws or regulations that may make it more difficult or expensive to operate Georgia Gulf s businesses or manufacture its products before or after the Transactions, (v) Georgia Gulf s ability to generate sufficient cash flows from its businesses before and after the Transactions, (vi) future economic conditions in the specific industries to which its products are sold and (vii) global economic conditions.

In light of these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, the forward-looking statements discussed in this document may not occur. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf s actual future results, performance, or achievements. For a further discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties applicable to Georgia Gulf, see the section of this document entitled Risk Factors. As a result of the foregoing, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. Georgia Gulf does not undertake, and expressly disclaims, any duty to update any forward-looking statement whether as a result of new information, future events, or changes in its expectations, except as required by law.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPECIAL MEETING

General; Date; Time and Place; Purposes of the Meeting

The enclosed proxy is solicited on behalf of Georgia Gulf s board of directors for use at a special meeting of stockholders to be held at a.m. local time, on , , 2012, or at any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting, for the purposes set forth in this document and in the accompanying notice of special meeting. The special meeting will be held at . This document and the accompanying proxy card are being mailed on or about , 2012 to all stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting.

At the special meeting, stockholders will be asked to:

- approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger;
- subject to the approval of the first proposal, approve the Articles Amendment to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock thereunder;
- subject to the approval of the first proposal, approve the Plan Amendment;
- adjourn or postpone the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger; and
- transact any and all other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjourned or postponed session of the special meeting.

A copy of the Merger Agreement is attached to this document as Annex A. All stockholders of Georgia Gulf are urged to read the Merger Agreement carefully and in its entirety.

Georgia Gulf does not expect a vote to be taken on any other matters at the special meeting. If any other matters are properly presented at the special meeting for consideration, however, the holders of the proxies, if properly authorized, will have discretion to vote on these matters in accordance with their best judgment.

When this document refers to the special meeting, it is also referring to any adjourned or postponed session of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate.

Record Date; Quorum; Voting Information; Required Votes

Holders of record of Georgia Gulf common stock at the close of business on November 26, 2012, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting and any adjourned or postponed session thereof. At the close of business on the record date, shares of Georgia Gulf common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote. Stockholders are entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to the stockholders for each share of Georgia Gulf common stock held as of the record date.

Shares entitled to vote at the special meeting may take action on a matter at the special meeting only if a quorum of those shares exists with respect to that matter. The presence at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the special meeting. If a share is represented for any purpose at the special meeting, it will be deemed present for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum. Broker non-votes refer to votes that could have been cast on a matter in question by brokers with respect to uninstructed shares if the brokers had received their customers instructions.

The issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal). If Georgia Gulf s stockholders fail to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger upon a vote at the Georgia Gulf special meeting, each of PPG and Georgia Gulf will have the right to terminate the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Termination.

The Articles Amendment must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock entitled to vote on the proposal. The Articles Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

The Plan Amendment must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal). The Plan Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

The adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal).

An abstention from voting will have the same effect as a vote against the proposals relating to the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Under NYSE listing standards, broker non-votes will be excluded from the tabulation of votes cast, and therefore will not affect the outcome of the vote (except to the extent such broker non-votes result in a failure to obtain a total number of votes cast on the proposal that represents more than 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote thereon as required by NYSE listing standards).

As of November 9, 2012, Georgia Gulf s directors and executive officers held 2.37% of the shares entitled to vote at Georgia Gulf s special meeting of the stockholders. As of November 9, 2012, no affiliates of Georgia Gulf s directors and executive officers held shares entitled to vote at Georgia Gulf s special meeting of the stockholders. As of November 9, 2012, Splitco s directors, executive officers and their affiliates did not hold shares entitled to vote at Georgia Gulf s special meeting of the stockholders. Splitco s shareholders are not required to vote on any of the proposals, and Splitco will not hold a special meeting of shareholders in connection with the Transactions.

Recommendation of Board of Directors

After careful consideration, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf resolved that the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are advisable and in the best interests of the holders of Georgia Gulf common stock and approved the Merger Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions. **The Georgia Gulf board of directors recommends that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote FOR approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, FOR the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, FOR the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment, and, if necessary or appropriate, FOR the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger**.

How to Vote

Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote in person by completing a ballot at the Georgia Gulf special meeting, or Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote before the Georgia Gulf special meeting by proxy. Even if Georgia Gulf

stockholders plan to attend the special meeting, Georgia Gulf encourages its stockholders to vote their shares as soon as possible by proxy. Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote by proxy using the Internet, by telephone, or by mail, as discussed below.

Vote by Internet: Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote their shares using the Internet. With the enclosed proxy card in hand, go to the website indicated on the proxy card and follow the instructions. Internet voting is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week until 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on , 2012. Georgia Gulf stockholders will be given the opportunity to confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded. If Georgia Gulf stockholders vote by Internet, they do NOT need to return the proxy card.

Vote by Telephone: Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote their shares by telephone if they have a touch-tone telephone. With the enclosed proxy card in hand, call the toll-free number shown on the proxy card and follow the instructions. Telephone voting is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week until 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on , 2012. Easy-to-follow voice prompts allow Georgia Gulf stockholders to vote their shares and confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded. If Georgia Gulf stockholders vote by telephone, they do NOT need to return their proxy card.

Vote by Mail: Georgia Gulf stockholders can vote their shares by mail, by marking, dating and signing the proxy card, and returning it in the postage-paid envelope provided. If Georgia Gulf stockholders sign the proxy card but do not specify how they want their shares to be voted, their shares will be voted in accordance with the directors recommendation on the proposals. All properly executed proxy cards received before the polls are closed at the special meeting, and not revoked or superseded, will be voted at the special meeting in accordance with the instructions indicated on those proxy cards.

Registered Owners: If a Georgia Gulf stockholder s shares of common stock are registered directly in its name with Georgia Gulf s transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company, N.A., the Georgia Gulf stockholder is considered a registered stockholder with respect to those shares. If this is the case, the proxy materials have been sent or provided directly to the Georgia Gulf stockholder by Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

Beneficial Owners: If a Georgia Gulf stockholder holds shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in street name or beneficial name (that is, the Georgia Gulf stockholder holds its shares through a bank, broker or other nominee), the proxy materials have been forwarded to that stockholder by its brokerage firm, bank, or other nominee, or its agent which is considered the stockholder of record with respect to these shares. As the beneficial holder, a Georgia Gulf stockholder has the right to direct its bank, broker or other nominee as to how to vote its shares by using the voting instruction form or proxy card included in the proxy materials, or by voting via the Internet or by telephone, but the scope of its rights depends upon the voting processes of the bank, broker or other nominee. Please carefully follow the voting instructions provided by the broker, bank, or other nominee or its respective agent.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder signs its proxy card without indicating its vote, its shares will be voted **FOR** approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, **FOR** the proposal to approve the Articles Amendment, **FOR** the proposal to approve the Plan Amendment, and, if necessary or appropriate, **FOR** the proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Georgia Gulf board of directors on any other matters properly brought before the special meeting for a vote or any adjourned or postponed session of the special meeting.

Solicitation of Proxies

Georgia Gulf will bear the entire cost of soliciting proxies from its stockholders. In addition to solicitation of proxies by mail, proxies may be solicited in person, by telephone or other electronic communications, such as emails or postings on Georgia Gulf s website by Georgia Gulf s directors, officers and employees, who will not

Table of Contents

receive additional compensation for these services. Georgia Gulf has retained AST Phoenix Advisors to assist in the solicitation of proxies for a fee of $7,000. Brokerage houses, nominees, custodians and fiduciaries will be requested to forward soliciting material to beneficial owners of stock held of record by them, and Georgia Gulf will reimburse those persons for their reasonable expenses in doing so.

Revocation of Proxies

If a holder of record of Georgia Gulf common stock has properly completed and submitted its proxy card, the Georgia Gulf stockholder can change its vote in any of the following ways:

- by sending a signed notice of revocation to the Corporate Secretary of Georgia Gulf that is received prior to the special meeting stating that the Georgia Gulf stockholder revokes its proxy;
- by properly completing a new proxy card bearing a later date and properly submitting it so that it is received prior to the special meeting;
- by logging onto the Internet website specified on the proxy card in the same manner a stockholder would to submit its proxy electronically or by calling the toll-free number specified on the proxy card prior to the special meeting, in each case if the Georgia Gulf stockholder is eligible to do so and following the instructions on the proxy card; or
- by attending the special meeting and voting in person.

Simply attending the special meeting will not revoke a proxy. In the event of multiple online or telephone votes by a stockholder, each vote will supersede the previous vote and the last vote cast will be deemed to be the final vote of the stockholder unless such vote is revoked in person at the special meeting.

If a Georgia Gulf stockholder holds shares in street name through its bank, broker or other nominee, and has directed such person to vote its shares, it should instruct such person to change its vote, or if in the alternative a Georgia Gulf stockholder wishes to vote in person at the special meeting, it must bring to the special meeting a letter from the bank, broker or other nominee confirming its beneficial ownership of the shares and that the bank, broker or other nominee is not voting the shares at the special meeting.

Adjournments and Postponements

Although it is not currently expected, the special meeting may be adjourned or postponed, if necessary, for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Any adjournment or postponement may be made from time to time by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal), without further notice other than by an announcement made at the special meeting. Any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies will allow Georgia Gulf stockholders who have already sent in their proxies to revoke them at any time prior to their use at the special meeting as adjourned or postponed.

The adjournment or postponement proposal relates only to an adjournment or postponement of the special meeting occurring for purposes of soliciting additional proxies for the approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Georgia Gulf s board of directors retains full authority to adjourn or postpone the special meeting for any other purpose, including the absence of a quorum, or to postpone the special meeting before it is convened, without the consent of any stockholders.

Attending the Special Meeting

All Georgia Gulf stockholders, including stockholders of record and stockholders who hold their shares through banks, brokers or other nominees, are invited to attend the Georgia Gulf special meeting. Stockholders of record can vote in person at the special meeting. To attend the special meeting, Georgia Gulf stockholders need to bring an admission ticket (or letter described below) and valid picture identification. If a Georgia Gulf stockholder s shares are registered in its name and the holder received proxy materials by mail, their admission ticket is attached to their proxy card. If a Georgia Gulf stockholder holds shares through an account with a bank, broker or other nominee, the holder will need to contact its bank, broker or other nominee and request a letter confirming its beneficial ownership of the shares and that the bank, broker or other nominee will not vote the shares at the special meeting, which will serve as the stockholder s admission ticket. Cell phones must be turned off prior to entering the special meeting. Cameras and video, audio or any other electronic recording devices will not be allowed in the meeting room during the special meeting, other than for Georgia Gulf purposes.

Georgia Gulf does not expect representatives of either Ernst & Young LLP or Deloitte & Touche LLP to be present at the special meeting.

Householding

SEC rules allow delivery of a single document to households at which two or more stockholders reside. Accordingly, stockholders sharing an address who have been previously notified by their bank, broker or other nominee or its intermediary will receive only one copy of this document, unless the stockholder has provided contrary instructions. Individual proxy cards or voting instruction cards (or electronic voting facilities) will, however, continue to be provided for each stockholder account. This procedure, referred to as householding, reduces the volume of duplicate information received by shareholders, as well as Georgia Gulf s expenses. Stockholders having multiple accounts may have received householding notifications from their respective banks, brokers or other nominees and, consequently, such stockholders may receive only one document. Stockholders who prefer to receive separate copies of the document, may request to receive separate copies of the document by notifying Georgia Gulf s Secretary in writing or by telephone at the following address: Georgia Gulf Corporation, Attn: Corporate Secretary, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346, telephone: (770) 395-4524. Georgia Gulf will provide the document promptly upon request. Stockholders currently sharing an address with another stockholder who wish to have only one proxy statement and annual report delivered to the household in the future should also contact Georgia Gulf s Corporate Secretary.

Questions and Additional Information

If Georgia Gulf stockholders have more questions about the Transactions or how to submit their proxy, or if they need additional copies of this document or the enclosed proxy card or voting instructions, please contact:

AST Phoenix Advisors

110 Wall Street

27th Floor

New York, NY 10005

Telephone: (800) 330-5136

or

Georgia Gulf Corporation

115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460

Atlanta, Georgia 30346

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (770) 395-4500

The vote of Georgia Gulf stockholders is important. Please sign, date, and return the proxy card or submit the proxy and/or voting instructions via the Internet or by telephone promptly.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ON PPG S OFFER TO EXCHANGE

In the Transactions, PPG will offer to holders of PPG common stock the right to exchange all or a portion of their PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock. See The Transactions. Splitco has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 to register shares of its common stock, which will be distributed to PPG shareholders pursuant to a spin-off or a split-off in connection with the Merger. The shares of Splitco common stock will be immediately converted into shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Georgia Gulf has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register the shares of its common stock, which will be issued in the Merger. The terms and conditions of the exchange offer are described in Splitco s registration statement and Georgia Gulf s registration statement. Georgia Gulf and Georgia Gulf stockholders are not a party to the exchange offer and are not being asked to separately vote on the exchange offer or to otherwise participate in the exchange offer.

Upon consummation of the exchange offer, PPG will irrevocably deliver to the exchange offer agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being exchanged in the exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for the holders of shares of PPG common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in the exchange offer and, in the case of a pro rata distribution, if any, PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be delivered immediately following the expiration of the exchange offer, the acceptance of PPG common stock for exchange, the determination of the final proration factor, if any, and the effectiveness of the Merger, pursuant to the procedures determined by the exchange offer agent and PPG s transfer agent.

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date. Based upon the reported closing sale price of $35.39 per share for Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE on October 31, 2012, the total value of the shares expected to be issued by Georgia Gulf and the amount of cash received by PPG in the Transactions, including the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be the obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf, would have been approximately $2,147.0 million. The value of the consideration to be paid by Georgia Gulf in the Merger will be computed using the value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the closing date, and therefore, the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock until the Merger is consummated.

PPG s exchange offer is subject to various conditions listed in Splitco s registration statement and Georgia Gulf s registration statement.

The information included in this section regarding PPG s exchange offer is being provided to Georgia Gulf s stockholders for informational purposes only and does not purport to be complete. For additional information on PPG s exchange offer and the terms and conditions of PPG s exchange offer, Georgia Gulf stockholders are urged to read Splitco s registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1, or Georgia Gulf s registration statement on Form S-4, and all other documents Splitco will file with the SEC. This document constitutes only a proxy statement for Georgia Gulf stockholders relating to the approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and is not an offer to sell or an offer to purchase shares of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ON GEORGIA GULF

Overview

Georgia Gulf Corporation (a Delaware company incorporated in 1983) is a leading, integrated North American manufacturer and international marketer of chemicals and building products. Georgia Gulf manufactures two chemical lines, chlorovinyls and aromatics, as well as vinyl-based building and home improvement products. Georgia Gulf, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, has manufacturing facilities located throughout North America to provide industry-leading service to customers.

Georgia Gulf operates through three reportable segments: chlorovinyls products; building products; and aromatics products. These three reportable segments reflect the organization used by its management for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. The chlorovinyls segment consists of a highly integrated chain of products, which includes chlorine, caustic soda, ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride monomer and vinyl resins, vinyl compounds and compound additives and plasticizers. Georgia Gulf s building products segment manufactures window and door profiles, mouldings, siding, pipe and pipe fittings and deck and rail products and markets vinyl-based building and home improvement products under the Royal Building Products and Exterior Portfolio brand names. The aromatics segment consists of cumene and the co-products phenol and acetone.

For the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2012, Georgia Gulf had $3,222.9 million and $2,541.1 million in net sales, respectively.

Georgia Gulf s Business After the Transactions

The combination of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with Georgia Gulf s existing business is intended to make Georgia Gulf an integrated leader across the chlorovinyls chain. Based on industry data from IHS Chemical (formerly known as Chemicals Market Associates Incorporated), Georgia Gulf also anticipates that the Transactions will create: (1) the third largest chlorine producer in North America; (2) the second largest vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) producer in North America; (3) the fourth largest polyvinyl chloride (PVC) producer in North America; and (4) one of the lowest-cost chlor-alkali producers in the world due to Georgia Gulf s access to low-cost North American natural gas, with approximately 70% integration to natural gas fired cogeneration. Georgia Gulf expects the Transactions to increase its total annual revenues to approximately $5 billion, as compared to net sales of approximately $3.2 billion for the twelve months ended September 30, 2012.

Georgia Gulf believes that the Transactions support the following key elements of its strategy:

Increased integration and diversification of Georgia Gulf s product portfolio. A key element of Georgia Gulf s strategy has been to increase its level of integration in chlorovinyls. Georgia Gulf expects the Transactions to significantly increase its chlorine and caustic production capacity and flexibility. As a result of the Merger, Georgia Gulf expects the combined company s chlorine and caustic production capacity to increase by nearly 400 percent over Georgia Gulf s existing production capacity on a stand-alone basis. In addition, Georgia Gulf believes the combined company will have significant additional operational flexibility due to the addition of four North American chlorine and caustic production facilities from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Accordingly, Georgia Gulf expects that the combined company will be able to satisfy all of its internal chlorine-based product requirements with improved operating rates throughout the cycle and a reduced potential for negative impacts from any planned or unplanned production outages by adding the capability to serve both internal needs and external customers from five North American production facilities instead of a single site. Additionally, Georgia Gulf believes that the combined company will have a more diverse portfolio of chlorine-based products with the addition of muriatic acid or HCL, calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated solvents from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Focus on organic growth in domestic and export markets. Georgia Gulf expects that increased chlorine production capacity will create new opportunities for organic growth that were not available to it as a stand-alone company. Historically, Georgia Gulf has been limited in its ability to organically grow its VCM and PVC businesses due to the lack of chlorine production capacity. Georgia Gulf believes that the increased chlorine production capacity discussed above will enable it to produce chlorine in excess of the combined company s demand for chlorine following the consummation of the Merger, as compared to Georgia Gulf on a stand-alone basis, which has the capacity to produce only approximately 50 percent of its chlorine needs. Georgia Gulf expects this increased production capacity to enable it to increase the combined company s VCM and PVC production capacity and related sales to domestic and export markets in the future. Georgia Gulf believes it will be well-positioned to capitalize on these increased opportunities, particularly due to the cost advantaged North American natural gas position and the proximity of the combined company s VCM and PVC production facilities to large Gulf Coast ports.

Prior to consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as purchasing, information systems, sales, logistics and distribution) for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have generally been performed under PPG s centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that are also used for PPG s other businesses which are not being assigned to Splitco as a part of the Transactions. To enable Georgia Gulf to manage an orderly transition in its operation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco and PPG will enter into the Transition Services Agreement. Pursuant to the Transition Services Agreement, PPG or its affiliates will generally provide Splitco with services performed by PPG s centralized system and use commercially reasonable efforts during the transition period to provide the benefits of any contracts that cannot be assigned. See Other Agreements Transition Services Agreement.

Georgia Gulf s Liquidity and Capital Resources After the Transactions

As of September 30, 2012, Georgia Gulf had total assets of $1,801.0 million and long-term debt of approximately $497.8 million, net of original issue discount, with none of the debt due currently. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf s total assets and liabilities will increase significantly. As of September 30, 2012 on a pro forma basis, Georgia Gulf would have had total assets of $5,019.7 million, current liabilities of approximately $613.4 million and long-term debt of approximately $1,397.7 million. Georgia Gulf also expects its cash from operations to increase significantly as a result of the consummation of the Transactions and the integration of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Georgia Gulf made capital expenditures of approximately $78.0 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2012. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects capital expenditures to be approximately $165.0 million on a pro forma basis for the year ending December 31, 2013. This expected increase in capital expenditures is directly related to the expected increase in Georgia Gulf s asset base. Similarly, Georgia Gulf s cash from operations was approximately $232.9 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2012. Following the consummation of the Transactions and after taking into account expected synergies, Georgia Gulf expects cash from operations to be in the range of $350.0 million to $400.0 million for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Georgia Gulf believes that the combination of the operations, purchasing and logistics networks of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with Georgia Gulf s existing business will result in annualized cost synergies of approximately $115.0 million within two years from the consummation of the Transactions as a result of (1) approximately $40 million in savings from procurement and logistics, (2) approximately $35 million in savings from operating rate optimization and (3) approximately $40 million in savings from reduced general and administrative expenses, including reduced overhead, information technology savings and the impact of purchase accounting pension adjustments. Georgia Gulf expects to incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) $25 to $30 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) $30 to $40 million of financing related fees and (3) $55 million

in transition and integration expenses, such as consulting professionals fees, information technology implementation costs and relocation and severance costs, that Georgia Gulf management believes are necessary to realize approximately $115.0 million of annualized cost synergies within two years from the consummation of the Transactions. No assurances of the timing or amount of synergies able to be captured, or the costs necessary to achieve those synergies, can be provided.

Following the consummation of the Transactions, the approximately $225.0 million in borrowings under the Term Facility and approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities will be the debt obligations of Splitco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, and these obligations will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries. In addition, Georgia Gulf expects to enter into the New ABL Revolver (as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing New ABL Revolver) which is expected to, among other things, increase revolver availability to $500.0 million.

In the Transactions, Georgia Gulf, through Splitco, will assume substantial tax-qualified and non tax-qualified pension obligations related to employees and retirees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In connection therewith, the legally required level of pension assets will be transferred from the tax-qualified PPG pension plans to the new pension plans to be established by Georgia Gulf in respect of those liabilities. In addition to the standard minimum funding requirements, the Pension Act requires companies with tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to make contributions to such plans as frequently as quarterly in order to meet the funding target for such plans, as defined in the Pension Act. The failure to meet a funding target could result in the imposition of fines or penalties. Funding obligations with respect to tax-qualified pension plans change due to, among other things, the actual investment return on plan assets. Continued volatility in the capital markets may have a further negative impact on the funded status of tax-qualified pension plans, which may in turn increase attendant funding obligations. The unfunded status of the pension obligations to be assumed by Georgia Gulf calculated on a projected benefit obligation basis as of December 31, 2011 was approximately $80 million, of which the unfunded non-qualified pension liabilities to be assumed by Georgia Gulf were calculated to be approximately $25 million as of December 31, 2011. The unfunded other post-retirement benefits obligations to be assumed by Georgia Gulf as of December 31, 2011 were approximately $177 million. Georgia Gulf estimates that it will fund approximately $20 million to $25 million to the assumed pension and other post retirement benefit plans for the year ended December 31, 2013. Given the amount of pension assets transferred from the tax-qualified PPG pension plans to the new pension plans to be established by Georgia Gulf, and subject to the foregoing variables, and the uncertainties associated therewith, it is possible that Georgia Gulf could be required to make substantial contributions in future years to the new pension plans. These contributions could restrict available cash for Georgia Gulf s operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity. In addition, nonqualified pension liabilities to be assumed by Georgia Gulf are unfunded and no assets will be transferred by PPG to Georgia Gulf in respect of these liabilities. These obligations will require annual funding that could restrict cash available to Georgia Gulf for other purposes.

Georgia Gulf anticipates that its primary sources of liquidity for working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, will be cash provided by operations, and availability under the New ABL Revolver. Georgia Gulf expects these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to make required payments of interest on Georgia Gulf debt and fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements. Georgia Gulf expects that it will be able to comply with the financial covenants of the New ABL Revolver and the Term Facility and the covenants under the indentures for the 9 percent notes and the Debt Securities.

For more information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s and Georgia Gulf s existing sources of liquidity, see the section of this document entitled Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the section entitled Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012, each filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

Table of Contents

Directors and Officers of Georgia Gulf Before and After the Transactions

Board of Directors

The Merger Agreement provides that in connection with the Merger, Georgia Gulf will increase the size of its board of directors by three members, and that three individuals selected by PPG and approved by the Nominating and Governance Committee of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf will be appointed to fill the vacancies. In accordance with the Merger Agreement, these individuals will also be nominated for re-election to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf at Georgia Gulf s 2013 annual meeting of stockholders.

Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently a member of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf.

Paul D. Carrico, age 61, has been a director and has served as Georgia Gulf s President and Chief Executive Officer since February 2008. Prior thereto, he had served as Vice President, Chemicals and Vinyls of Georgia Gulf since October 2006, Vice President, Polymer Group of Georgia Gulf from May 2005 until October 2006 and Business Manager, Resin Division of Georgia Gulf from 1999, when he joined Georgia Gulf, until May 2005. Mr. Carrico earned a Masters degree in Engineering from the University of Louisville and a Masters degree in Management from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

T. Kevin DeNicola, age 58, has served as a director since September 2009. Mr. DeNicola served as Chief Financial Officer of Kior, Inc., a biofuels business, from November 2009 until January 2011. Prior to that role, he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at KBR, Inc., a leading global engineering, construction and services company supporting the energy, hydrocarbon, government services and civil infrastructure sectors from June 2008 through September 2009. Prior to this role, he served in various positions, including Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Lyondell Chemical Company (Lyondell) from May 2002 to December 2007. Subsequent to Mr. DeNicola s departure from Lyondell after its acquisition by Basell AF S.C.A., but within the two-year period thereafter, Lyondell Basell filed a petition for reorganization under the Federal bankruptcy laws. Mr. DeNicola earned a Masters degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Virginia and a Masters of Business Administration from Rice University. Mr. DeNicola is a director of Comerica, Incorporated.

Patrick J. Fleming, age 69, has served as a director since February 2000 and served as non-executive Chairman of the board of directors from February 2008 until January 2010. In addition, Mr. Fleming served as chairman of the compensation committee from May 2004 until February 2008. Mr. Fleming has been a self-employed energy consultant since retiring from Texaco Inc. in January 2000. In 1998 and 1999, he served as the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Calortex Inc., a joint venture between Texaco, Calor Gas and Nuon International, and resided in the United Kingdom. From 1994 to December 1997, Mr. Fleming was President of Texaco Natural Gas, Inc. Mr. Fleming earned a Masters of Business Administration from Xavier University and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics from Muskingum College.

Robert M. Gervis, age 52, has served as a director since September 2009. He founded Epilogue, LLC, a private advisory firm, and has served as the Managing Member and President since April 2009. Prior to this role, he served in various senior executive positions at Fidelity Investments from 1994 to March 2009; and before Fidelity, Mr. Gervis was a partner in the international law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges. Mr. Gervis earned a Juris Doctorate from The George Washington University and a Bachelor s degree in Industrial Engineering from Lehigh University. Mr. Gervis is also a CFA charterholder. Mr. Gervis is a director of Aspen Aerogels, Inc., a manufacturer of aerogel insulation products sold to the oil and gas, cryogenic transportation, building and construction, military and aerospace industries.

Stephen E. Macadam, age 52, has served as a director since September 2009. He has been Chief Executive Officer and a director of Enpro Industries, Inc., a leading provider of engineered industrial products for processing, general manufacturing and other industries worldwide, since April 2008. Prior to this role, he served as Chief Executive Officer of BlueLinx Holdings, a leading distributor of building products in the United States,

from October 2005 until February 2008, and as Chief Executive Officer of Consolidated Container Company from August 2001 to October 2005. Prior to August 2001, Mr. Macadam served as Executive Vice President, Pulp and Paperboard, of Georgia-Pacific Corporation beginning in 1998. Mr. Macadam earned a Masters degree in Finance from Boston College and a Masters of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

William L. Mansfield, age 64, was appointed to serve as a director of Georgia Gulf, effective September 11, 2012. Mr. Mansfield served as the Chairman of Valspar Corporation (Valspar), a leading manufacturer of paint and coatings, until his retirement in 2012. He became Chairman of Valspar in August 2008 and previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Valspar from February 2005 until his retirement in June 2011. Mr. Mansfield was President of Valspar from February 2005 to February 2008. Mr. Mansfield earned a Bachelor of Science degree in commerce and engineering from Drexel University in 1971 and a Masters in Business Administration from Lehigh University. Mr. Mansfield has served as a director of Valspar since 2005 and also serves as a director of Bemis Company, Inc., a leading flexible packaging company.

Mark L. Noetzel, age 55, has served as a director since September 2009 and as the non-executive Chairman of the Board since January 2010. He was President and CEO of Cilion, Inc., a venture capital backed renewable fuel company, from August 2007 to May 2009. Prior to this role, he had served in several senior positions at BP plc, including Group Vice President, Global Retail, from 2003 until 2007, Group Vice President, B2B Fuels and New Markets, during 2001 and 2002 and Group Vice President, Chemicals, from 1998 until 2001. Prior to those senior management roles with BP plc, Mr. Noetzel served in other management and non-management roles with Amoco from 1981 until BP plc acquired Amoco in 1998. Mr. Noetzel earned a Bachelor s degree from Yale University and a Masters of Business Administration from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Noetzel is chairman of the board of directors of Aspen Aerogels, Inc., a manufacturer of aerogel insulation products sold to the oil and gas, cryogenic transportation, building and construction, military and aerospace industries. In addition, he serves on the board of Siluria Technologies, Inc., which has developed a proprietary process technology which directly converts natural gas to ethylene.

David N. Weinstein, age 53, has served as a director since September 2009. He has been a business consultant specializing in reorganization activities since September 2008. Prior thereto, Mr. Weinstein served as Managing Director and Group Head, Debt Capital Markets-High Yield and Leverage Finance at Calyon Securities, a global provider of commercial and investment banking products and services for corporations and institutional clients, from March 2007 to August 2008. Before assuming that role, Mr. Weinstein was a consultant specializing in business reorganization and capital market activities from September 2004 to February 2007. Prior thereto, Mr. Weinstein was a Managing Director and Head of High Yield Capital Markets at BNP Paribas, BankBoston Securities and Chase Securities, Inc., and head of the capital markets group in the High Yield Department at Lehman Brothers. Mr. Weinstein earned a Bachelor s degree from Brandeis University and a Juris Doctorate from Columbia University School of Law. Mr. Weinstein served as the Chairman of the board of directors of Pioneer Companies, Inc. from January 2002 to December 2005, the Chairman of the board of directors of York Research Corp. from November 2002 to June 2004, and as a director of Interstate Bakeries Corporation from August 2006 to January 2007. Mr. Weinstein is a director of Granite Broadcasting Corporation, Horizon Lines, Inc. and DeepOcean Group Holding AS.

Listed below is the biographical information for the individual who has been identified to Georgia Gulf by PPG as an individual to be selected by PPG for appointment to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf upon the closing of the Transactions. Prior to the closing of the Transactions, and in accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement, PPG will select two additional individuals to be appointed to Georgia Gulf s board of directors.

Michael H. McGarry, age 54, is an executive vice president of PPG with responsibility for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through the consummation of the Merger, as well as PPG s global aerospace products and automotive refinish businesses. Mr. McGarry also has responsibility for PPG s Asia Pacific region and its global information technology and environmental, health and safety functions. He held the position of Senior Vice President, Commodity Chemicals, of PPG from 2008 until August 2012, and of Vice President,

Table of Contents

Coatings, Europe and Managing Director, PPG Europe from July 2006 until June 2008. Prior to that, he served as Vice President, Chlor-Alkali and Derivatives of PPG from March 2004 through June 2006. Mr. McGarry is remaining in the employ of PPG after the Merger. He is a graduate of The University of Texas at Austin with a Bachelor s Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately following the consummation of the Merger. Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently an executive officer of Georgia Gulf.

Joseph C. Breunig, 51, has served as Executive Vice President, Chemicals, since August 2010. Before then he was employed by BASF Corporation where since 2005, he held the position of Executive Vice President and President of Market and Business Development for North America.

Paul D. Carrico, 61, has been a director and has served as Georgia Gulf s President and Chief Executive Officer since February, 2008. Before then, he had served as Vice President, Chemicals and Vinyls since October 2006, Vice President, Polymer Group from May 2005 until October 2006, and Business Manager, Resin Division from 1999, when he joined Georgia Gulf, until May 2005.

Timothy Mann, Jr., 47, has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since July 2012. Before that time, he was a partner at the international law firm of Jones Day, where his practice focused primarily on public and private merger and acquisition activities and corporate governance, including executive compensation and general corporate counseling.

Mark J. Orcutt, 57, has served as Executive Vice President, Building Products since December 2008. Before then, he was employed by PPG Industries, Inc., most recently as Vice President Performance Glazing since 2003.

Gregory C. Thompson, 57, has served as Chief Financial Officer since February 2008. Before then, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Invacare Corporation, a medical equipment manufacturer, since 2002.

James L. Worrell, 58, has served as Vice President, Human Resources, since September 2006. Before then, Mr. Worrell served as the Director of Human Resources since 1993, prior to which he was a Manager of Human Resources since Georgia Gulf s inception.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ON THE PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

General

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is a producer and supplier of basic chemicals. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business produces chlor-alkali and derivative products, including chlorine, caustic soda, VCM, chlorinated solvents, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride, HCl and phosgene derivatives. Most of these products are sold directly to manufacturing companies in the chemical processing, plastics, paper, minerals, metals, agricultural products and water treatment industries. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business generated net sales of $1,741.0 million and net income of $233.0 million. In the Transactions, PPG will transfer the assets and liabilities related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including certain subsidiaries of PPG, to Splitco, a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation or one of Splitco s subsidiaries. In exchange for all the issued and outstanding common stock of Splitco, PPG will receive the cash proceeds of approximately $225.0 million from the Term Facility and will receive the Debt Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $675.0 million. Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and those incurred in connection with the Transactions.

Products

Chlor-alkali Products

Chlor-alkali products include caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen and muriatic acid. Caustic soda is an essential ingredient in a variety of industrial applications and is used in the manufacturing of pulp and paper, soap and detergent, textiles, aluminum and petrochemical refining. Chlorine is well known for its disinfecting ability and is an essential reagent in the chemical industry and serves as an important element in thousands of products, including PVC, VCM, titanium dioxide, epoxy resins, bleach and pool chemicals. Approximately 40 percent of the chlorine production of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is used in the manufacture of PVC. PVC is a plastic used in applications such as vinyl siding, plumbing and automotive parts. Muriatic acid (also called hydrochloric acid) is used in chemicals and pharmaceutical production, food processing, steel pickling and natural gas and oil production.

Chlorinated Ethylenes

Chlorinated ethylene products include ethyl chloride, ethylene dichloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tri-ethane®, VersaTRANS® and vinyl chloride monomer. Ethyl chloride serves as a base or intermediate in various coatings, films, plastics and gasoline additives. Ethylene dichloride is primarily used as an intermediate for making vinyl chloride. Trichloroethylene is a chlorinated solvent that is an excellent degreaser and an essential component for refrigerants. Perchloroethylene is a chlorinated solvent that is used extensively by dry cleaning plants. Other applications for perchloroethylene include vapor degreasing, and use as a chemical intermediate and processing solvent. VCM is polymerized to PVC. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s specialty solvents are also used for high performance polymers, electronics cleaning, precision cleaning, and certain metal cleaning applications.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Calcium hypochlorite is an important general purpose sanitizer that is used in a range of water treatment applications, including swimming pools, drinking water, wastewater, safety and irrigation. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s products include the Accu-Tab® chlorination system, which combines patented erosion feeder chlorinator technology with proprietary calcium hypochlorite tablets, offering a chlorination solution for industrial and swimming pool applications.

61

Table of Contents

Specialty Phosgene Derivatives

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s phosgene derivatives are specialty chemicals that are used in the production of agricultural chemicals, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and plastics.

Manufacturing and Facilities

Chlorine and caustic soda are produced by subjecting a brine (sodium chloride) solution to an electric current, creating a chemical reaction that results in chlorine gas, hydrogen gas and caustic soda (sodium hydroxide). These co-products are produced simultaneously, and in a fixed ratio of 1.0 ton of chlorine to 1.1 tons of caustic soda and 0.03 tons of hydrogen. A portion of these products are used internally in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to produce the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s other chlor-alkali products. These other products, along with the chlorinated ethylenes, calcium hypochlorite and specialty phosgene derivative products, are sold to third parties, primarily manufacturing companies in the chemical processing, plastics (including PVC), paper, minerals, metals and water treatment industries.

With sales, marketing, customer service, logistics, production planning, finance and research and development based in Monroeville, Pennsylvania, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business owns and operates plants in Lake Charles, Louisiana; Natrium, West Virginia; La Porte, Texas; Longview, Washington; Beauharnois, Quebec; and Kaohsiung, Taiwan. PPG considers these facilities to be suitable and adequate for the purposes for which they are intended and have sufficient capacity to conduct business. Except as noted below, each of these facilities will be transferred to Splitco prior to the Distribution.

The Monroeville facility houses the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s management, customer service and research and development operations. This facility also houses certain other PPG operations that will not be transferred to Splitco prior to the Distribution. As such, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement that will govern the sharing of this facility after the closing of the Transactions for a minimum of one year (see Other Agreements Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement for a more detailed description of this agreement).

The Lake Charles facility produces various forms of caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen, muriatic acid, ethyl chloride, ethylene dichloride, perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tri-ethane® solvent, and VersaTRANS® solvent. This facility also produces VCM through PHH, a joint venture with Georgia Gulf. In connection with the Merger, PPG s interest in this joint venture will be transferred to Splitco and, following the completion of the Transactions, PHH will be wholly-owned by Georgia Gulf. Electricity and steam for the Lake Charles facility are produced by both PPG-owned power plant assets as well as toll produced for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by RS Cogen, a joint venture in which PPG owns a 50 percent interest. PPG s 50 percent interest in RS Cogen will be transferred to Splitco prior to the Distribution in connection with the Separation and, following the completion of the Transactions, will be owned by Georgia Gulf. RS Cogen operates a process steam, natural gas-fired cogeneration facility adjacent to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Lake Charles facility. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s future commitment to purchase electricity and steam from RS Cogen approximates $23 million per year, subject to contractually defined inflation adjustments, for the next 11 years. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s purchases of electricity and steam from RS Cogen for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were approximately $23 million in each year. PPG will continue to manufacture silicas at the Lake Charles Facility as part of its optical and specialty materials business. PPG and Splitco will enter into a Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement that will govern the sharing of the Lake Charles facility between PPG and Splitco after the closing of the Transactions (see Other Agreements Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement for a more detailed description of this agreement).

The Natrium facility produces calcium hypochlorite, various forms of caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen and muriatic acid.

The LaPorte facility produces phosgene derivatives, muriatic acid and other specialty chemicals.

The Longview facility produces caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen and muriatic acid.

The Beauharnois facility produces sodium hypochlorite, caustic soda, chlorine and muriatic acid.

The Kaohsiung facility is operated by TCI, a joint venture between PPG and China Petrochemical Development Corporation, in which PPG owns a 60 percent interest. This facility produces sodium hypochlorite, caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen and muriatic acid. The operation of a facility outside of the United States exposes PPG to a number of risks not present in domestic operations, including, but not limited to, limitations on the repatriation of profits, if any, less developed or protective laws relating to intellectual property and manufacturing, risks relating to governmental intervention, potential adverse actions directed towards non-citizen owners, and others. For more information about the transfer of PPG s interest in TCI to Splitco, see The Separation Agreement Transfer of the TCI Interests .

Sales and Distribution

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business markets all of its products primarily through a direct sales force. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s primary customers are major chemical companies, industrial end-users, and distributors. In 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s top ten customers accounted for 36 percent of its sales. The majority of products are shipped from a production facility directly to the customer via truck, rail, barge and/or ship. The remaining products are shipped from production facilities to third party chemical terminals and warehouses until being sold to customers. Historically, approximately 80 percent of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s sales are to customers located in North America.

Raw Materials and Energy

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s primary raw materials are brine and ethylene. Natural gas is also a significant production input cost for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s products. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business purchases 40-to-50 trillion BTUs of natural gas each year. Inclusive of the impact of PPG s natural gas hedging activities, PPG s 2011 natural gas unit cost decreased 15 percent in the U.S. compared to 2010, reflecting higher natural gas supply stemming from the success of shale gas drilling. During 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s costs for ethylene increased substantially compared to 2010, driven by a combination of tight supplies due to production outages and increased global demand, particularly in U.S. exports of ethylene derivative products. The 2011 ethylene cost increase was partially offset by the lower cost of natural gas. Most of the raw materials and energy used in production are purchased from outside sources, and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has made, and plans to continue to make, supply arrangements to meet the planned operating requirements for the future. Supply of critical raw materials and energy is managed by establishing contracts with multiple sources when possible. Georgia Gulf anticipates that similar sources of supply of raw materials critical to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be available to it following consummation of the Transactions.

Research and Development

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business spends on average $2 million annually in research and development, representing less than 1% of sales. Current research and development is focused on electrolytic cell technology, catalyst optimization for chlorinated derivatives, energy reduction, process optimization and new product development and Tephram® licensing support.

The development of Tephram® non-asbestos diaphragms has been the most significant contribution of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business research and development. This product has enabled significant cost savings for the business, eliminated asbestos usage in the plants and provided licensing and sales income. Calcium hypochlorite research is focused on new product development, new applications, and product modifications. The most significant development has been the proprietary Accu-Tab® system that combines patented erosion feeder chlorinator technology with proprietary calcium hypochlorite tablets.

Table of Contents

Seasonality

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s sales are affected by the cyclicality of the economy and the seasonality of the construction industry. The chlor-alkali industry is cyclical, both as a result of changes in demand for each of the co-products and as a result of changes in manufacturing capacity. Chlorine and caustic soda are co-products and are produced by a continuous chemical reaction in a fixed ratio of 1 unit of chlorine to 1.1 units of caustic soda. The production of one co-product can be constrained both by manufacturing capacity and/or by the ability to sell the co-product because chlorine is a gas and difficult to store. Therefore, prices for both products respond rapidly to changes in supply and demand conditions in the industry. Historically, the results of operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been impacted by the changing level of sales pricing and sales volume of chlorine and caustic soda resulting from the changes in supply and demand from the co-products in the industry. The changes in the supply/demand balance in the industry for chlorine and caustic soda and the resultant impacts on chlorine and caustic soda pricing and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s production operating rate are important factors in explaining the quarter-to-quarter variation in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s sales and earnings. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business experiences its highest level of activity during the spring and summer months. Thus, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s second and third quarter operating results are typically the strongest. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s first and fourth quarter operating results usually reflect a decrease in construction activity and water treatment due mainly to weather patterns in those periods.

Competition

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently competes primarily with the following other major domestic producers of chlor-alkali products: The Dow Chemical Company, Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A., Occidental Chemical Corporation, Olin Corporation, Shintech, Inc. and Westlake Chemical Corporation. The price of imported versus domestically produced caustic soda can also impact the supply of product available in the marketplace. Price, product availability, product quality, distribution capabilities, and customer service are the key competitive factors.

Regulation and Environmental Matters

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign laws relating to the protection of the environment, human health and safety, and the use and shipment of chemicals.

In March 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) proposed amendments to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for mercury emissions from mercury cell chlor-alkali plants known as the Mercury MACT regulations. USEPA s proposed amendments would require improvements in work practices to reduce fugitive emissions and would result in reduced levels of mercury emissions while still allowing the mercury cell facilities to continue to operate. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently operates a 200 ton-per-day mercury cell production unit at its Natrium, West Virginia facility, which constitutes approximately 4% of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s total chlor-alkali production capacity. No assurances as to the timing or content of the final rule, or its ultimate impact on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, can be provided.

Separately, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business discharges its wastewater from its Natrium, West Virginia facility into the Ohio River pursuant to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP). Because it discharges into the Ohio River, PPG s NPDES permit terms must conform to pollution control standards for the Ohio River set by ORSANCO. ORSANCO has adopted an ambient water column standard criterion for mercury in the Ohio River and in 2009, adopted certain standards that prohibit, as of October 16, 2013, the use of a mixing zone as used by, among others, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to meet the standards for certain bioaccumulative chemicals, including mercury. In September 2011, PPG submitted a request, on behalf of the

PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, for a variance from the mixing zone prohibition in ORSANCO s Pollution Control Standards. PPG, on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, requested continued use of a mixing zone for mercury through the life of the current permit, which is valid through January 2014 and for any subsequent permits. On October 12, 2012, ORSANCO granted PPG s request for a variance which will allow PPG to continue to have a mixing zone for its discharge of mercury for a five-year period after ORSANCO s prohibition on mixing zones takes effect on October 16, 2013.

In March 2011, the USEPA issued Clean Air Act emissions standards for large and small boilers and incinerators that burn solid waste known as the Boiler MACT regulations. These regulations are aimed at controlling emissions of toxic air contaminants. As a result of numerous petitions from both industry and environmental groups, the USEPA was required to reconsider its March 2011 final rule. On December 23, 2011, the USEPA s Proposed Rule reconsidering the Boiler MACT regulations was published in the Federal Register. The USEPA has indicated its intent to issue the final regulations in 2012 requiring that covered facilities achieve compliance within three years. The 115 megawatt coal fired power plant at the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Natrium, West Virginia facility would be the source most significantly impacted by the Boiler MACT regulations. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business continues to evaluate alternative paths of either retrofitting the Natrium boilers to burn natural gas or to engineer and install pollution control equipment. The estimated potential cost for these capital improvements at the Natrium facility could be in the $15-$30 million range. No assurances as to the timing or content of the final regulations, or their ultimate impact on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, can be provided.

In Lake Charles, Louisiana, the USEPA completed an investigation of contamination levels in the Calcasieu River Estuary and issued a Final Remedial Investigation Report in September 2003, which incorporates the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments, indicating that elevated levels of risk exist in the estuary. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and other potentially responsible parties completed a feasibility study under the authority of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure with respect to the Calcasieu River Estuary is focused on the lower few miles of Bayou d Inde, a small tributary to the Calcasieu River Estuary near the Lake Charles facility, and about 150 to 200 acres of adjacent marshes. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and three other potentially responsible parties submitted a draft remediation feasibility study report to the LDEQ. The proposed remedial alternatives include sediment dredging, sediment capping, and biomonitoring of fish and shellfish. Principal contaminants of concern which may require remediation include various metals, dioxins and furans, and polychlorinated biphenyls. In March 2011, LDEQ issued a final decision document for the Bayou d Inde area. The decision document includes LDEQ s selection of remedial alternatives for the Bayou d Inde area and is in accordance with those recommended in the feasibility study.

In June 2011, the agency proposed entering into a new Cooperative Agreement with the four companies to implement the remedy for Bayou d Inde based on the final decision document, and transmitted a draft document for the companies consideration. At the same time, the companies initiated discussions among themselves on allocation of costs associated with remedy implementation. In October 2011, one of the three other potentially responsible parties that had participated in funding the feasibility study withdrew from further discussions with LDEQ regarding implementation of the remedy. The withdrawal of this party did not have an effect on the cost to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to complete this remedy implementation. On August 6, 2012, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the two remaining parties submitted a revised Cooperative Agreement to LDEQ and are awaiting LDEQ s response. The estimated costs associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s responsibility with respect to this Cooperative Agreement are consistent with the amounts currently reserved by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for this project.

Multiple future events, such as remedy design and remedy implementation involving agency action or approvals related to the Calcasieu River Estuary will be required and considerable uncertainty exists regarding the timing of these future events. Final resolution of these events is expected to occur over an extended period of time. However, based on currently available information, design approval could occur in 2012. The remedy implementation could occur during 2013 to 2015, with some period of long-term monitoring for remedy

effectiveness to follow. No assurances as to the ultimate costs or timing of any payments required in connection with these alleged violations can be provided.

As of September 30, 2012, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling $33 million of which $5 million was classified as a current liability. The reserve at September 30, 2012 included $32 million for environmental contingencies associated with the Calcasieu River Estuary and two operating plant site locations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and $1 million for other environmental contingencies. Pre-tax charges against income for environmental remediation costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 totaled $2 million. Cash outlays related to such environmental remediation aggregated $4 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Management expects cash outlays for environmental remediation to be $2 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 and to range from $10 million to $20 million per year through 2014 and $3 million to $5 million per year through 2016. The expected increase in spending through 2014 is primarily attributable to remediation of the Calcasieu River Estuary. Capital expenditures for environmental control projects were $2 million, $1 million and $1 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and are expected to total $1 million in 2012 and $9 million in 2013. The planned increase in capital expenditures in 2013 primarily relates to spending that may be necessary to comply with the yet to be released final Boiler MACT regulations. No assurances can be provided as to the extent of capital expenditures, or the timing thereof, required for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to comply with any final Boiler MACT regulations.

For more information about the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s environmental matters, see Note 16, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, to the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, as updated in Note 16 to the unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, each appearing elsewhere in this document.

Legal Proceedings

PPG is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, including some that it has asserted against others, in which substantial monetary damages are sought and that relate to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. These lawsuits and claims relate to contract, environmental, product liability and other matters arising out of the conduct of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s current and past business activities.

The results of any future litigation and the above lawsuits and claims are inherently unpredictable. However, PPG management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all lawsuits and claims involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will not have a material effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s combined financial position or liquidity; however, such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

PPG received a Consolidated Compliance Order and Notice of Proposed Penalty (CO/NOPP) from LDEQ in February 2006 alleging violation of various requirements of the Lake Charles facility s air permit, based largely upon permit deviations self-reported by PPG. The CO/NOPP did not contain a proposed civil penalty. PPG filed a request for hearing and has engaged LDEQ in settlement discussions. In April 2009, PPG offered to settle all of its self-reported air permit deviations through the first half of 2008 for a proposed penalty of $130,000. LDEQ responded to this settlement offer by asking PPG to make another offer that included all self-reported air permit deviations through the end of 2009. PPG increased its offer to settle this matter to $171,000. LDEQ rejected this settlement offer and requested that PPG propose a new settlement offer to include one or more Beneficial Environmental Projects (BEP) as a supplement to any civil penalty. Following additional meetings and discussions with LDEQ, on May 8, 2012 PPG submitted a revised settlement offer consisting of a proposed penalty of $250,000 and a BEP. The BEP would consist of the installation of enhanced leak detection equipment and a repair program that would be conducted over a three-year period. PPG estimates the cost of the

Table of Contents

BEP would be $220,000. LDEQ again requested PPG revise its settlement offer, and PPG, on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, increased its offer to settle the CO/NOPP for a total of $400,000, plus the performance of two additional BEPs that will increase the total expenditure for those projects to at least $220,000. This increased offer has now been accepted by the LDEQ. In connection with the Separation and Distribution, the liability related to this settlement described in this paragraph is a liability of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Employees

The average number of persons employed by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business during 2011 was about 2,000. Most of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s hourly workers are represented by collective bargaining agreements. These contracts expire at various times over the next several years. Management believes that its relationships with its employees and their representative organizations are good.

Board of Directors

The board of directors of Georgia Gulf immediately after the Merger is expected to consist of the eight existing Georgia Gulf board members and three new members to be designated by PPG, including Michael H. McGarry, who is an executive vice president of PPG with responsibility for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through the consummation of the Merger, as well as PPG s global aerospace products and automotive refinish businesses. Mr. McGarry also has responsibility for PPG s Asia Pacific region and its global information technology and environmental health and safety functions. He will remain in the employ of PPG after the Merger.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

Overview

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business produces chlor-alkali and derivative products, including chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer, chlorinated solvents, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride, hydrochloric acid and phosgene derivatives. Most of these products are sold directly to manufacturing companies in the chemical processing, plastics, including PVC, paper, minerals, metals and water treatment industries. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates manufacturing facilities in the U.S., Canada, and Taiwan. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business consists of one operating and one reportable segment.

Separation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG Industries, Inc.

On July 19, 2012, PPG announced that it had entered into definitive agreements under which PPG will separate the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and merge it with Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) or one of its subsidiaries. The terms of the transaction call for PPG to form a new company by separating the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through a spin-off or split-off, and then immediately merging the business with Georgia Gulf or a Georgia Gulf subsidiary. These steps are collectively referred to as a Reverse Morris Trust transaction. In this Reverse Morris Trust transaction, subject to receiving the necessary ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, PPG expects to dispose of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Georgia Gulf in a transaction that will be generally tax free to PPG and its shareholders. Upon completion of the transaction, which has been approved by the boards of both companies, PPG shareholders will own approximately 50.5 percent of the shares of the newly merged company, with existing Georgia Gulf shareholders owning approximately 49.5 percent of the shares. In the transaction, PPG will transfer certain related environmental liabilities, pension assets and liabilities and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) obligations to the newly merged company. The transaction is subject to approval by Georgia Gulf shareholders and customary closing conditions, relevant tax authority rulings and regulatory approvals. To date, Georgia Gulf and PPG have each filed the requisite notification and report forms with the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice on August 15, 2012. The waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, expired on September 14, 2012 and PPG has received clearance under the Canadian Competition Act. PPG has filed a private letter ruling request with the Internal Revenue Service and is awaiting a ruling on its request. PPG and Georgia Gulf also have filed the required proxy statement and registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are currently in the process of responding to SEC comments on these filings. PPG remains on schedule to complete the separation of the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives business and the merger of that business with Georgia Gulf, with closing expected to occur by early next year.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011

The following discussion compares the combined operating results of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(millions)	**2012**	**2011**
Net sales	$ 1,292	$ 1,340
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	884	927
Selling, general and administrative	91	91
Depreciation and amortization	32	31
Research and development	1	1
Business restructuring	1	
Other charges	8	9
Other earnings	(13)	(25)
Income before income taxes	288	306
Income tax expense	95	102
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	193	204
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	(9)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 183	$ 195

Performance Overview

Sales decreased 4 percent in the first nine months of 2012 to $1,292 million compared to $1,340 million for the first nine months of 2011. Lower volumes decreased sales by 1 percent and lower selling prices decreased sales 5 percent. Selling prices for chlorine and chlorine derivative products were moderately lower due to lower demand. This decrease was partly offset by higher caustic prices. The May 2011 Equa-Chlor acquisition increased sales by 2 percent in the first nine months of 2012.

Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, decreased by $43 million for the first nine months of 2012 to $884 million compared to $927 million for the first nine months of 2011. The decrease was due principally to lower input costs, driven by lower natural gas prices, as well as lower maintenance costs resulting from the absence of unscheduled production outages which occurred in the third quarter of 2011. These factors were partially offset by higher outbound freight cost due to the increased shipment of chlorine by rail and the cost of sales of acquired businesses. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales for the first nine months of 2012 decreased approximately 1 percent compared with the first nine months of 2011.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the first nine months of 2012 were level with the first nine months of 2011. Cost management actions in response to lower volumes fully offset the negative impact of overhead inflation and increases in these costs related to the acquired business. These expenses remained relatively flat as a percent of sales at 6.8 percent in the first nine months of 2011 and 7.0 percent in the first nine months of 2012.

The business restructuring charge of $1 million in the first nine months of 2012 represents severance costs associated with 22 people to further reduce the future PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business cost structure. The business also expects to incur additional costs of approximately $2 million directly associated with the restructuring plans for demolition that will be charged to expense as incurred. Future cost savings upon full implementation of the restructuring actions are expected to be $2 million on an annual basis.

Other charges decreased to $8 million in the first nine months of 2012 from $9 million in the first nine months of 2011, due to lower environmental remediation charges during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 partly offset by a casualty loss of $4 million stemming from a warehouse fire in the third quarter of 2012.

Other earnings decreased to $13 million in the first nine months of 2012 from $25 million for the first nine months of 2011. This decrease was primarily due to the absence of the $10 million bargain purchase gain related to the acquisition of Equa-Chlor.

The effective tax rate on pretax earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 33.0 percent compared to 33.3 percent in the first nine months of 2011. The effective tax rate for the first nine months of 2012 includes a 38 percent tax benefit on the $1 million business restructuring charge. The effective tax rate on the remaining pre-tax earnings was approximately 33 percent for the first nine months of 2012. The effective rate for the first nine months of 2011 included the impact of the non-taxable bargain purchase gain resulting from the Equa-Chlor acquisition. The effective tax rate on the remaining pre-tax earnings was approximately 34 percent for the first nine months of 2011.

Looking ahead, chlorine demand traditionally falls seasonally and results in lower industry operating rates for chlorine and caustic in the fourth quarter. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivative Business s caustic inventory remains at extremely low levels. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivative Business s previously announced caustic price increase is being implemented. Lower year-over-year natural gas costs are expected to continue, but fourth quarter unit costs for natural gas are expected to be higher than those in the third quarter.

Comparison of Results of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and December 31, 2010 and 2009

The following discussion compares combined operating results of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for 2011 with 2010, and for 2010 with 2009.

Performance in 2011 Compared with 2010

(Millions)	**2011**	**2010**
Net sales	$ 1,741	$ 1,441
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	1,224	1,117
Selling, general and administrative	123	102
Depreciation and amortization	41	39
Research and development	2	2
Other charges	10	11
Other earnings	(27)	(7)
Income before income taxes	368	177
Income tax expense	122	65
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	246	112
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(7)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 233	$ 105

Performance Overview

Net sales in 2011 totaled $1,741 million compared to $1,441 million in 2010, an increase of 21 percent. Higher selling prices and the sales of the acquired Equa-Chlor business were the key drivers of the increased sales. Selling prices increased sales by 18 percent. The improved selling prices in 2011, which were primarily driven by caustic soda and chlorine derivatives, were achieved due to continued strong demand in chlorine

derivatives and a tightening supply of caustic soda as a result of the global industrial recovery, which continued in 2011. Volumes in total and the impact of foreign currency were flat year-over-year; however, increased volumes of certain lower margin chlorine derivative products were offset by the declines in chlorine and caustic volumes. The decline in chlorine volume was due to the negative impact of unscheduled production outages early in 2011 as well as decreased chlorine demand in the fourth quarter of the year due to customer inventory management and lower chlorine and derivative exports. Caustic volumes were down year-over-year due to the lack of product availability as a result of market factors impacting chlorine demand and production levels.

Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, increased by $107 million in 2011 to $1,224 million compared to $1,117 million in 2010. About 20 percent of the increase was driven by inflation, particularly increases in ethylene and other raw material costs, which were partially offset by lower year-over-year natural gas costs. Higher manufacturing and maintenance costs contributed nearly 40 percent of the increase. The higher maintenance costs were related to planned and unplanned production outages. The unplanned production outages spanned several weeks during the second and third quarters of 2011 and were a result of unanticipated mechanical problems and extensions of scheduled maintenance outages. The higher manufacturing costs were driven by throughput variances associated with lower capacity utilization in 2011 due to these production outages. Also contributing to higher manufacturing costs were unfavorable manufacturing utilization variances due to lower chlorine demand in the fourth quarter as a result of customer inventory management and lower chlorine derivative exports. Additionally, about 25 percent of the increase in cost of sales was due to sales growth from acquisitions. The remaining increase in cost of sales was driven equally by the negative sales margin mix and higher outbound freight cost due to the increased shipment of chlorine by rail. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales was 70.3 percent in 2011 compared to 77.5 percent in 2010. This improvement reflects the benefit of selling price increases, with some offset by the impact of inflation and higher manufacturing and maintenance expenses on cost of sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $21 million to $123 million in 2011 compared to $102 million in 2010. Higher distribution and freight costs, resulting from cost inflation and increased usage of higher cost chlorine rail transportation, contributed about 75 percent of the increase while the remainder was due equally to the Equa-Chlor acquisition and overhead cost inflation. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales were 7.1 percent in 2011, which was consistent with 2010.

Other charges decreased $1 million to $10 million in 2011 from $11 million in 2010 due principally to lower environmental remediation expense in 2011 at the Natrium operating plant site.

Other income increased $20 million to $27 million in 2011 from $7 million in 2010 due primarily to the $10 million bargain purchase gain resulting from the Equa-Chlor acquisition, income from leasing Marcellus Shale drilling rights on property owned by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and a $5 million gain on the sale of excess land at our Natrium facility.

The effective tax rate on pretax earnings in 2011 was 33.2 percent compared to 36.7 percent in 2010. The 2011 rate includes the impact of the non-taxable bargain purchase gain resulting from the Equa-Chlor acquisition. The effective tax rate was 34.3 percent on the remaining pretax earnings in 2011. The 2010 tax rate was higher due to the inclusion of expense of $12 million resulting from the reduction of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s previously provided deferred tax asset related to its liability for retiree medical costs. The deferred tax asset was reduced because the U.S. healthcare legislation enacted in March 2010 included a provision that reduced the amount of retiree medical costs that will be deductible after December 31, 2012. The effective rate was 29.9 percent on the remaining pretax earnings in 2010. The increase in the tax rate on the remaining pretax earnings in 2011 is mainly the result of an increase in higher-taxed U.S. earnings as a percent of total earnings.

Table of Contents

Performance in 2010 Compared with 2009

(Millions)	**2010**	**2009**
Net sales	$ 1,441	$ 1,282
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	1,117	1,001
Selling, general and administrative	102	100
Depreciation and amortization	39	40
Research and development	2	2
Business restructuring		6
Other charges	11	9
Other earnings	(7)	(12)
Income before income taxes	177	136
Income tax expense	65	43
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	112	93
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(7)	(5)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 105	$ 88

Performance Overview

Net sales in 2010 totaled $1,441 million compared to $1,282 million in 2009, an increase of 12 percent. Sales improved 15 percent due to higher volumes, primarily caustic products, reflecting the partial recovery in demand from the impact of the global recession, which was somewhat offset by a 3 percent decline in sales pricing for the year. The decline in price reflects lower caustic pricing which was largely offset by price increases in chlorine and chlorine derivative products.

Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, increased by $116 million in 2010 to $1,117 million compared to $1,001 million in 2009. Over 80 percent of the increase was due to higher sales volume during 2010. About 20 percent of the increase was driven by raw material inflation, partially offset by a decrease of nearly 10 percent in manufacturing costs, which was a result of the 2009 restructuring actions and additional cost savings initiatives. Foreign currency increased cost of sales by low single digit percents. Cost of sales as a percentage of sales was 77.5 percent in 2010, consistent with the 78.1 percent in 2009.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $2 million to $102 million in 2010 compared to $100 million in 2009. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales were 7.1 percent in 2010, slightly down from 7.8 percent in 2009, as incremental volume growth was achieved with limited increases in these costs.

During the first quarter of 2009, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business finalized a restructuring plan to reduce its cost structure and recorded a charge of $6 million for severance costs related to 42 people.

Other charges increased $2 million to $11 million in 2010 from $9 million in 2009 due principally to higher environmental remediation costs in 2010 related to the Natrium operating plant site. Other earnings decreased $5 million in 2010 due primarily to the absence of 2009 hurricane-related insurance recoveries.

The effective tax rate on pretax earnings in 2010 was 36.7 percent compared to 31.6 percent in 2009. The 2010 rate includes expense of $12 million resulting from the reduction of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s previously provided deferred tax asset related to its liability for retiree medical costs. The deferred tax asset was reduced because U.S. healthcare legislation enacted in March 2010 included a provision that reduced the amount of retiree medical costs that will be deductible after December 31, 2012. The rate was 29.9 percent on the remaining pretax earnings in 2010. The decrease in the tax rate on the remaining pretax earnings in 2010 is mainly the result of statutory rate decreases in Taiwan and Canada.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In North America, under PPG s centralized cash management system, the cash requirements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are provided directly by PPG and cash generated by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is generally remitted directly to PPG. Taiwan Chlorine Industries, Ltd. (TCI), which is part of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, does not participate in any centralized PPG cash management program, maintains cash and cash equivalent balances to fund its local operations and periodically pays dividends to its owners.

During the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business generated sufficient cash from operating activities to fund its capital spending, acquisitions and dividends to non-controlling interests.

The following table sets forth a summary of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 and the years ended December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

(in millions)	**Nine Months Ended**		**Year Ended**		
	September 30, 2012	**September 30, 2011**	**December 31, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**	**December 31, 2009**
Net cash from (used for):					
Operating Activities	$ 172	$ 191	$ 276	$ 142	$ 133
Investing Activities	$ (31)	$ (56)	$ (86)	$ (43)	$ (22)
Financing Activities	$ (153)	$ (131)	$ (174)	$ (95)	$ (123)

Cash from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was lower than the nine months ended September 30, 2011 due largely to lower year-over-year earnings and an increase in working capital due to higher accounts receivable. The cash remitted to PPG is reported as a use of cash from financing activities. The absence of acquisition cash spending in 2012 included in investing activities resulted in more cash being remitted to PPG and reported as a use of cash for financing activities in 2012.

Higher earnings increased cash from operations during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the prior year period. The May 2011 acquisition of the Equa-Chlor business accounts for the higher use of cash for investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2011 and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

No deferred U.S. income taxes have been provided on the undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries, which amounted to $25 million as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010. These earnings are considered to be reinvested for an indefinite period of time or will be repatriated when it is tax efficient to do so. It is not practicable to determine the deferred tax liability on these undistributed earnings.

Cash from operations are expected to continue to be sufficient to fund operating activities and capital spending, including acquisitions and to pay dividends to non-controlling interests.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements other than the contractual obligations that are listed below and a guarantee related to credit risk on interest rate swaps of RS Cogen as discussed in Note 16, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, of the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, as updated in Note 16 to the unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, in each case, included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is exposed to market risk related to changes in natural gas prices. It may enter into derivative financial instruments in order to manage or reduce this risk. A detailed description of this exposure and the business s risk management policies are provided in Note 12, Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Activities, to the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, as updated in Note 12 to the unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, in each case, included elsewhere in this document.

There were no natural gas swap contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2012 as the price of natural gas has declined for the past four years and is not expected to be as volatile over the next 12 to 18 months as continued development of shale oil and gas reserves will maintain downward pressure on the price of natural gas. The fair value of natural gas swap contracts in place as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 was a liability of $6 million and $21 million, respectively. These contracts were entered into to reduce the business s exposure to higher prices of natural gas. A 10% reduction in the price of natural gas would have had an unfavorable effect on the fair value of these contracts by increasing the liability by $1 million and $3 million, at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. There were no other material changes in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure to market risk from December 31, 2011 to September 30, 2012.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes significant contractual obligations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of December 31, 2011:

		Obligations Due In:			
(millions)	**Total**	**2012**	**2013-2014**	**2015-2016**	**Thereafter**
Unconditional purchase commitments from RS Cogen (1)	$ 257	$ 23	$ 47	$ 47	$ 140
Unconditional purchase commitments (2)	165	92	61	5	7
Operating leases (3)	35	14	13	6	2
Asset retirement obligations (4)	9				9
Equa-Chlor purchase price hold back (5)	3		3		
Pension contributions (6)	1	1			
Indebtedness (7)					
Total contractual obligations	$ 470	$ 130	$ 124	$ 58	$ 158

(1) These amounts represent the commitment of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to purchase electricity and steam from RS Cogen discussed in Note 8, Investments, of the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and Note 8, Variable Interest Entities, of the unaudited condensed combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, each included elsewhere in this document.

(2) Prior to the completion of the Transactions, the purchasing functions for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been performed by PPG s centralized purchasing function. The unconditional purchase commitments are principally take-or-pay obligations related to the purchase of certain materials, including industrial gases, natural gas, coal and electricity, consistent with customary industry practice.

(3) Operating leases represent the minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable operating leases. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no capital leases.

(4) This amount represents a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that was incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of that long-lived asset.

(5) This amount represents the purchase price for the Equa-Chlor acquisition held in escrow pending satisfaction of any indemnity claims by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through May 2013.

(6) Includes the estimated contribution for 2012 only, as PPG is unable to estimate the pension contributions beyond 2012.

(7) In connection with the Separation, Splitco will borrow approximately $225.0 million under the Term Facility and receive the assets and liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG in exchange for approximately $225.0 million of cash, 100% of the shares of Splitco common stock and the Debt Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $675.0 million.

(7) In connection with the Separation, Splitco will borrow approximately $225.0 million under the Term Facility and receive the assets and liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG in exchange for approximately $225.0 million of cash, 100% of the shares of Splitco common stock and the Debt Securities in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $675.0 million.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Management of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has evaluated the accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements and related notes presented elsewhere in this document and believes those policies to be reasonable and appropriate. Management of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business believes that the most critical accounting estimates made in the preparation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial statements are those related to accounting for contingencies, under which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business accrues a loss when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated, and to accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits because of the importance of management judgment in making the estimates necessary to apply these policies.

Contingencies, by their nature, relate to uncertainties that require management to exercise judgment both in assessing the likelihood that a liability has been incurred as well as in estimating the amount of potential loss. The most important contingencies impacting the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial statements are those related to environmental remediation and to pending, impending or overtly threatened litigation against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. For more information on these matters, see Note 16, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities, of the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and as updated in Note 16 to the unaudited condensed combined financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, in each case included elsewhere in this document.

Accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits involves estimating the cost of benefits to be provided well into the future and attributing that cost over the time period each employee works. To accomplish this, extensive use is made of assumptions about inflation, investment returns, mortality, turnover, medical costs and discount rates. Other than in Taiwan, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business sponsors no defined benefit pension plans; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business participate in PPG s defined benefit pension and welfare benefit plans, which are referred to collectively, with the plan in Taiwan, in this critical accounting estimates section as the defined benefit pension and welfare benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali Derivatives Business. PPG has established a process by which its management reviews and selects these assumptions annually. See Note 15, Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits, of the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business included elsewhere in this document.

The discount rate used in accounting for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s pension and other postretirement benefit plans is determined by reference to a current yield curve and by considering the timing and amount of projected future benefit payments. The discount rate assumption at December 31, 2011 and for 2012 is 4.50% for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s U.S. defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit costs. A change in the discount rate of 75 basis points, with all other assumptions held constant, would impact the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s 2012 net periodic benefit expense for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans by approximately $1 million.

The expected return on plan assets assumption used in accounting for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s pension plans is determined by evaluating the mix of investments that comprise plan assets and external forecasts of future long-term investment returns. For 2011, the return on plan assets assumption for PPG s U.S. defined benefit pension plans was 8.0 percent. This assumption will be lowered to 7.5 percent for 2012. A change in the rate of return of 75 basis points, with other assumptions held constant, would impact the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s 2012 net periodic pension expense by approximately $3 million.

Table of Contents

As part of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s ongoing financial reporting process, a collaborative effort is undertaken involving PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business managers with functional responsibility for financial accounting, environmental, legal and employee benefit matters. The results of these efforts provide management with the necessary information on which to base their judgments on these contingencies and to develop the estimates and assumptions used to prepare the financial statements.

PPG believes that the amounts recorded in the audited combined financial statements and related notes and the condensed combined financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 presented elsewhere in this document related to these contingencies, pensions and other postretirement benefits are based on the best estimates and judgments of the appropriate PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business management, although actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

Table of Contents

SELECTED HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected historical combined financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, selected historical consolidated financial data of Georgia Gulf, unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, comparative historical and pro forma per share data of Georgia Gulf, historical common stock market price data and Georgia Gulf dividend policy information are being provided to help you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Transactions. You should read this information in conjunction with the financial information included elsewhere and incorporated by reference in this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Information on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Information on Georgia Gulf and the audited and unaudited financial statements of each of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business incorporated by reference and included elsewhere in this document, respectively.

Selected Historical Combined Financial Data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

Splitco is a newly-formed holding company organized for the purpose of holding the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and consummating the Transactions with Georgia Gulf. The following data, insofar as it relates to each of the years 2007 through 2011, has been derived from annual financial statements, including the combined balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and the related combined statements of income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 and notes thereto appearing elsewhere herein. The data as of December 31, 2009 and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 has been derived from unaudited combined financial information not included or incorporated by reference into this document. The data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 has been derived from unaudited condensed combined financial statements included herein and is not necessarily indicative of the results or financial condition for the remainder of the year or any future period. This information is only a summary and you should read the table below in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	**2011**	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
(in millions)							
Combined Statement of Income Data:							
Net revenue	$ 1,292	$ 1,340	$ 1,741	$ 1,441	$ 1,282	$ 1,845	$ 1,547
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 183	$ 195	$ 233	$ 105	$ 88	$ 200	$ 148
Combined Balance Sheet Data:							
Total assets	$ 786	$ 718	$ 734	$ 621	$ 601	$ 684	$ 676
Long-term obligations	$ 318	$ 274	$ 320	$ 268	$ 264	$ 350	$ 219

Table of Contents

Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Georgia Gulf

The following selected historical consolidated financial data of Georgia Gulf for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, has been derived from Georgia Gulf s audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 incorporated by reference into this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data of Georgia Gulf as of December 31, 2009, and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, has been derived from Georgia Gulf s audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in or incorporated by reference into this document. The following selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 has been derived from the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Georgia Gulf, which are incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical combined financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. You should read the table below in conjunction with the financial statements of Georgia Gulf and the notes thereto and the Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012, each of which is incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

(In millions, except per share data, percentages and employees)	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	2011	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Results of Operations:							
Net sales	$ 2,541	$ 2,549	$ 3,223	$ 2,818	$ 1,990	$ 2,916	$ 3,157
Cost of sales	2,210	2,292	2,920	2,544	1,779	2,716	2,851
Selling, general and administrative expenses	153	130	168	160	183	169	226
Long-lived asset impairment charges			8		22	175	158
Transaction related costs, restructuring and other, net	26	1	3		7	22	4
(Gains) losses on sale of assets	(19)	(1)	(1)			(27)	1
Operating income (loss)	171	127	125	114	(1)	(139)	(83)
Interest expense	(44)	(50)	(65)	(69)	(131)	(135)	(134)
Loss on redemption and other debt costs		(1)	(5)		(43)		
Gain on debt exchange					401		
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	6
Interest income					1	1	1
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	126	75	54	44	226	(277)	(210)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes(1)	38	14	(4)	1	95	(22)	35
Income (loss) from continuing operations	88	61	58	43	131	(255)	(245)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax							(11)
Net income (loss)	$ 88	$ 61	$ 58	$ 43	$ 131	$ (255)	$ (256)
Basic earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 2.54	$ 1.75	$ 1.66	$ 1.22	$ 8.27	$ (191.21)	$ (186.17)
							(7.91)

Loss from discontinued operations							
Net income (loss)	$ 2.54	$ 1.75	$ 1.66	$ 1.22	$ 8.27	$ (191.21)	$ (194.08)

78

Table of Contents

(In millions, except per share data, percentages and employees)	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	2011	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 2.53	$ 1.75	$ 1.66	$ 1.22	$ 8.26	$ (191.21)	$ (186.17)
Loss from discontinued operations							(7.91)
Net income (loss)	2.53	1.75	1.66	1.22	8.26	(191.21)	(194.08)
Dividends per common share	$ 0.16	$	$	$	$	$ 6.00	$ 8.00
Financial Highlights:							
Net working capital	$ 448	$ 407	$ 385	$ 400	$ 341	$ 225	$ 201
Property, plant and equipment, net	637	641	641	653	688	761	967
Total assets	1,801	1,835	1,644	1,666	1,605	1,610	2,202
Total debt(2)	498	592	497	578	633	1,303	1,269
Lease financing obligation	114	108	110	112	106	91	113
Asset securitization(3)						111	147
Net cash (used in) provided by operating	66	20	187	184	1	41	129
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(32)	(115)	(137)	(45)	(26)	25	22
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(5)	16	(86)	(56)	(29)	15	(151)
Depreciation and amortization	68	78	102	100	117	144	150
Capital expenditures	56	44	66	46	30	63	84
Acquisition, net of cash acquired		71	71				
Maintenance expenditures	129	107	109	137	104	109	111
Other Selected Data:							
Adjusted EBITDA(4)	$ 237	$ 194	$ 223	$ 201	$ 155	$ 156	$ 225
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	34	34	34	34	15	1	1
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	35	34	34	34	15	1	1
Common shares outstanding	35	34	34	34	34	1	1
Return on sales	3.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.5%	5.8%	(8.7)%	(8.1)%
Employees	3,758	3,994	3,744	3,619	3,489	4,463	5,249

(1) Provision for income taxes for 2007 includes the effect of a $43.4 million valuation allowance on deferred tax assets in Canada.

(2) In addition, on September 11, 2012, Georgia Gulf delivered a notice of redemption to the holders of the 9 percent notes regarding the optional redemption of $50 million aggregate principal amount of the 9 percent notes. Georgia Gulf completed the redemption of the 9 percent notes on October 12, 2012 for a redemption price of $51.5 million, which is equal to 103% of the aggregate principal amount of the 9 percent notes that were redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to October 12, 2012. Accordingly, Georgia Gulf has reduced the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the 9 percent notes to $450 million as of October 12, 2012.

(3) During 2009, the asset securitization facility was replaced with the ABL Revolver.

Table of Contents

(4) Georgia Gulf supplements its financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP with Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization, cash and non-cash restructuring charges and certain other charges, if any, related to financial restructuring and business improvement initiatives, gains (loss) on substantial modification of debt and sales of certain assets, certain purchase accounting and certain non-income tax reserve adjustments, professional fees related to a previously disclosed and withdrawn unsolicited offer to acquire Georgia Gulf and the Merger, goodwill, intangibles, and other long-lived asset impairments, and interest expense related to the OMERS sale-leaseback transaction) because investors commonly use Adjusted EBITDA as a main component of valuation analysis of cyclical companies such as Georgia Gulf. Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) as a measure of performance or to cash provided by operating activities as a measure of liquidity. In addition, Georgia Gulf s calculation of Adjusted EBITDA may be different from the calculation used by other companies and, therefore, comparability may be limited. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss) determined in accordance with GAAP is provided below:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
(in millions)	2012	2011	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net income (loss)	$ 88	$ 61	$ 58	$ 43	$ 131	$ (255)	$ (256)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax							11
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	38	14	(4)	1	95	(22)	35
Interest income					(1)	(1)	(1)
Gain on debt exchange					(401)		
Loss on redemption and other debt costs			5		43		
Interest expense	44	50	65	69	131	135	134
Depreciation and amortization expense	68	78	102	100	118	144	150
Long-lived asset impairment charges			8		22	175	158
Restructuring costs	26	1	3		7	22	4
(Gains) losses on sale of assets	(19)	(1)	(1)			(27)	1
Other(a)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(12)	10	(15)	(11)
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 237	$ 194	$ 223	$ 201	$ 155	$ 156	$ 225

(a) Other for all periods includes loan cost amortization, which is included in both the depreciation and amortization expense line item and interest expense line item above, and lease financing obligation interest. Other for the period ended September 30, 2011 also includes a $4.4 million reversal of non-income tax reserves, partially offset by $3.0 million acquisition costs and inventory purchase accounting adjustment. Other for the year ended December 31, 2011 also includes $3.0 million acquisition costs and inventory purchase accounting adjustment, partially offset by $4.4 million reversal of non-income tax reserves. Other for the year ended December 31, 2009 also includes $13.9 million of equity compensation related to the 2009 equity and performance incentive plan, $13.1 million of operational and financial restructuring consulting fees, partially offset by $9.6 million of loan cost amortization.

Table of Contents

Retroactive Presentation for Change in Accounting Principles

In the year ended December 31, 2011, Georgia Gulf adopted the accounting standards update regarding the presentation of comprehensive income. This accounting standards update was issued to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. The following is additional disclosure information related to the presentation of comprehensive income for Georgia Gulf s supplemental guarantor information that is presented on a condensed consolidating basis for the parent company, combined guarantor subsidiaries and combined non-guarantor subsidiaries for each of the three years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 *(in millions):*

	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Comprehensive income (loss)					
for the year ended:					
December 31, 2011	$ 40	$ 145	$ 24	$ (169)	$ 40
December 31, 2010	$ 47	$ 113	$ 12	$ (125)	$ 47
December 31, 2009	$ 146	$ 40	$ (68)	$ 27	$ 146

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

The following Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements present the combination of the historical financial statements of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business adjusted to give effect to: (1) the Merger and (2) all related transactions, including borrowings under the Term Facility, the issuance of the Debt Securities and the Distribution contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement (the Financing Transactions).

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 combine the historical Consolidated Statements of Income of Georgia Gulf and the historical Combined Statements of Income for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, giving effect to the Merger as if it had been consummated on January 1, 2011, the beginning of the earliest period presented. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet combines the historical Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet of Georgia Gulf and the historical Condensed Combined Balance Sheet of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of September 30, 2012, giving effect to the Merger as if it had been consummated on September 30, 2012.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Georgia Gulf considered the acquirer of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price is allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair market values with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The pro forma purchase price allocation was based on an estimate of the fair market values of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In arriving at the estimated fair market values, Georgia Gulf has considered the appraisals of independent consultants which were based on a preliminary and limited review of the assets related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to be transferred. Following the effective date of the Merger, Georgia Gulf expects to complete the purchase price allocation after considering the appraisal of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s assets at the level of detail necessary to finalize the required purchase price allocation. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical combined financial statements have been carved-out from PPG s consolidated financial statements and reflect assumptions and allocations made by PPG. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical combined financial statements include all revenues, costs, assets and liabilities that are directly attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives

Business. In addition, certain expenses reflected in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business combined financial statements are an allocation of corporate expenses from PPG. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, centralized PPG support functions including legal, accounting, tax, treasury, payroll and benefits administration, information technology and purchasing. The actual costs that may have been incurred if the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had been a stand-alone company would be dependent on a number of factors including the chosen organizational structure and strategic decisions made as to information technology and infrastructure requirements. As such, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s combined financial statements do not necessarily reflect what the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial condition and results of operations would have been had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operated as a stand-alone company during the periods or at the date presented.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements do not reflect the costs of any integration activities or benefits that may result from realization of future cost savings from operating efficiencies or revenue synergies expected to result from the Merger.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with:

- the accompanying notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements;

- Georgia Gulf s audited and unaudited historical consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, which are incorporated by reference into this document; and

- the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s audited and unaudited historical combined financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, which are included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 2012

(In millions)

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments				
	Georgia Gulf Corporation	PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	Acquisition Adjustments (Note 2)		Financing Adjustments (Note 3)		Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 118.5	$ 19.0	$ (225.0)	A	$ 200.5	A	$ 110.2
			(2.8)	B			
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	389.0	287.0	(5.5)	C			670.5
Inventories	297.5	66.0	53.3	D			416.8
Prepaid expenses and other	11.1		14.5	F			25.6
Deferred income taxes	17.4		2.5	F			19.9
Other		17.0	(17.0)	F			
Total current assets	833.5	389.0	(180.0)		200.5		1,243.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	636.8	367.0	382.4	G			1,387.3
			1.1	E			
Investments		20.0	(0.7)	E			
			(19.3)	F			
Goodwill	218.7		1,208.4	H			1,427.1
Intangible assets, net	44.3	5.0	796.9	I			846.2
Deferred income taxes	4.1						4.1
Other assets, net	63.6	5.0	(0.4)	E	24.5	A	112.0
			19.3	F			
Total assets	$ 1,801.0	$ 786.0	$ 2,207.7		$ 225.0		$ 5,019.7
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity							
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 49.8	$	$		$		$ 50.0
Accounts payable	213.4	117.0	(5.5)	C			325.9
			1.0	F			
Interest payable	9.7						9.7
Income taxes payable	14.8		1.9	F			16.7
Accrued compensation	33.8	25.0	11.1	F			69.9
Other accrued liabilities	64.4	71.0	(14.0)	F			141.4
			20.0	J			
Total current liabilities	385.9	213.0	14.5				613.4
Long-term debt	447.9		675.0	A	225.0	B	1,347.9
Lease financing obligation	113.8						113.8
Liability for unrecognized income tax benefits	18.8						18.8
Deferred income taxes	184.2		0.9	F			627.3
			442.2	J			
Other non-current liabilities	65.3	318.0	(0.9)	F			382.4
Total liabilities	1,215.9	531.0	1,131.7		225.0		3,103.6

Commitments and contingencies						
Stockholders equity:						
Common stock	0.3		0.4	K		0.7
Additional paid-in capital	486.4		1,246.7	K		1,733.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(10.2)	(185.0)	185.0	K		(10.2)
Retained earnings (deficit)	108.6		(2.8)	K		105.8
Parent company investment		426.0	(426.0)	K		
Noncontrolling interest		14.0	72.7	K		86.7
Total stockholders equity	585.1	255.0	1,076.0			1,916.1
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$ 1,801.0	$ 786.0	$ 2,207.7		$ 225.0	$ 5,019.7

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements

83

Table of Contents

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Nine Months ended September 30, 2012

(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments				
	Georgia Gulf Corporation	PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	Acquisition Adjustments (Note 2)		Financing Adjustments (Note 3)		Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Net Sales	$ 2,541.1	$ 1,292.0	$ (39.4)	L	$		$ 3,793.7
Operating costs and expenses:							
Cost of sales	2,210.5	884.0	14.6	M			3,109.1
Selling, general and administrative	152.9	91.0	50.4	N			294.3
Transaction related costs, restructuring and other, net	26.4	1.0	(16.3)	O			11.1
Depreciation and amortization		32.0	(30.9)	M			
			(1.1)	N			
Research and development		1.0	(0.2)	M			
			(0.8)	N			
Other charges		8.0					8.0
Other earnings		(13.0)					(13.0)
(Gains) loss on sale of assets	(19.3)						(19.3)
Total operating costs and expenses	2,370.5	1,004.0	15.7				3,390.2
Operating income (loss)	170.6	288.0	(55.1)				403.5
Interest expense	(43.6)				(43.0)	C	(86.6)
Foreign exchange loss	(0.6)						(0.6)
Income before income taxes	126.4	288.0	(55.1)		(43.0)		316.3
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	38.1	95.0	(20.7)	P	(16.1)	D	96.3
Net income	88.3	193.0	(34.4)		(26.9)		220.0
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		10.0	(2.1)	Q			7.9
Net income attributable to controlling shareholders	$ 88.3	$ 183.0	$ (32.3)		$ (26.9)		$ 212.1
Earnings per share:							
Basic	$ 2.54						$ 3.03
Diluted	$ 2.53						$ 3.02
Weighted average common shares:							
Basic	34.4		35.2	R			69.6
Diluted	34.6		35.2	R			69.9

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements

Table of Contents

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME

Year ended December 31, 2011

(In millions, except per share data)

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments				
	Georgia Gulf Corporation	PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business	Acquisition Adjustments (Note 2)		Financing Adjustments (Note 3)		Pro Forma Condensed Combined
Net Sales	$ 3,222.9	$ 1,741.0	$ (88.2)	L	$		$ 4,875.7
Operating costs and expenses:							
Cost of sales	2,919.6	1,224.0	(9.8)	M			4,133.8
Selling, general and administrative	168.2	123.0	68.9	N			360.1
Long-lived asset impairment charges	8.3						8.3
Transaction, related costs, restructuring and other, net	3.3						3.3
Depreciation and amortization		41.0	(39.8)	M			
			(1.2)	N			
Research and development		2.0	(0.6)	M			
			(1.4)	N			
Other charges		10.0					10.0
Other earnings		(27.0)					(27.0)
(Gains) loss on sale of assets	(1.1)						(1.1)
Total operating costs and expenses	3,098.3	1,373.0	16.1				4,487.4
Operating income (loss)	124.6	368.0	(104.3)				388.3
Interest expense	(65.7)				(57.3)	C	(123.0)
Loss on redemption and other debt costs	(4.9)						(4.9)
Foreign exchange loss	(0.8)						(0.8)
Interest income	0.3						0.3
Income before income taxes	53.5	368.0	(104.3)		(57.3)		259.9
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(4.3)	122.0	(39.1)	P	(21.5)	D	57.1
Net income	57.8	246.0	(65.2)		(35.8)		202.8
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interest		13.0	(3.0)	Q			10.0
Net income attributable to controlling shareholders	$ 57.8	$ 233.0	$ (62.2)		$ (35.8)		$ 192.8
Earnings per share:							
Basic	$ 1.66						$ 2.75
Diluted	$ 1.66						$ 2.75
Weighted average common shares:							
Basic	34.1		35.2	R			69.3
Diluted	34.1		35.2	R			69.4

See accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements

Table of Contents

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In millions, except per share data and percentages)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements present the pro forma consolidated financial position and results of operations of the combined company based upon the historical financial statements of each of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, after giving effect to the Merger and all related transactions, including the Financing Transactions and adjustments described in these notes, and are intended to reflect the impact of the Merger and the Financing Transactions on Georgia Gulf s consolidated financial statements. The accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements have been prepared using and should be read in conjunction with the respective audited and unaudited consolidated or combined (as the case may be) financial statements of each of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 and as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The accompanying Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements are presented for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect the costs of any integration activities or benefits that may result from realization of future costs savings due to operating efficiencies or revenue synergies expected to result from the Merger. In addition, throughout the periods presented in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements, the operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business were conducted and accounted for as part of PPG. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s audited and unaudited condensed financial statements have been derived from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical accounting records and reflect significant allocations of direct costs and expenses. All of the allocations and estimates in such financial statements are based on assumptions that the management of PPG believes are reasonable. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial statements do not necessarily represent the financial position of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had it been operated as a separate independent entity.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income combine the historical Consolidated Statements of Income of Georgia Gulf and the historical Combined Statements of Income of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011, to reflect the Merger and all related transactions, including the Financing Transactions, as if they had occurred as of January 1, 2011. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet combines the historical Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet of Georgia Gulf and the historical Condensed Combined Balance Sheet of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of September 30, 2012, giving effect to the Merger and all related transactions including the Financing Transactions and adjustments described in these notes, as if they had been consummated on September 30, 2012.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Georgia Gulf considered the acquirer of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. The audited and unaudited historical combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been adjusted to reflect certain reclassifications in order to conform to Georgia Gulf s financial statement presentation.

Note 2. Acquisition Adjustments

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet has been adjusted to reflect the allocation of the preliminary estimated purchase price to identifiable assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed, with the excess recorded as goodwill. The purchase price allocation in these Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements is based upon an estimated purchase price of approximately $2,147.0 million. This amount was derived in accordance with the Merger Agreement, as described further below, based on the closing price of Georgia Gulf common stock on October 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

The following represents the preliminary estimate of the purchase price to be paid in the Merger:

Equivalent new shares issued (par value $0.01)	35.2
Georgia Gulf common stock price on October 31, 2012	$ 35.39
Stock consideration transferred	1,247.0
Distributions to PPG	900.0
Total preliminary purchase price	$ 2,147.0

The purchase price will be computed using the value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the closing date, therefore the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock until the Merger is consummated. As a result, the final purchase price could differ significantly from the current estimate, which could materially impact the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements.

The following table provides sensitivities to changes in purchase price due to changes in the per share price of Georgia Gulf common stock:

	Price of Georgia Gulf Common Stock	Shares Exchanged	Calculated Value of Stock Consideration	Combined Distribution to PPG	Total Purchase Price
As of October 31, 2012	$ 35.39	35.2	$ 1,247.0	900.0	$ 2,147.0
Decrease of 10%	$ 31.85	35.2	$ 1,122.3	900.0	$ 2,022.3
Increase of 10%	$ 38.93	35.2	$ 1,371.7	900.0	$ 2,271.7

The preliminary estimated purchase price is allocated as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19.0
Receivables	281.5
Inventories	119.3
Prepaid expenses and other	14.5
Deferred income taxes	2.5
Property, plant and equipment	750.0
Goodwill	1,208.4
Intangible assets	801.9
Other assets, net	24.3
Accounts payable	(112.5)
Income taxes payable	(1.9)
Accrued compensation	(36.1)
Other accrued liabilities	(77.0)
Deferred income taxes	(443.1)
Other non-current liabilities	(317.1)
Noncontrolling interest	(86.7)
Total preliminary estimated purchase price allocation	$ 2,147.0

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet reflects the following adjustments:

(A) Represents the distribution of $225.0 in cash and the $675.0 of Debt Securities for a combined total of $900.0 in connection with the Distribution to PPG.

(B) In connection with the Merger, Georgia Gulf expects to incur approximately $2.8 of cash expenses for deal related costs that will be paid subsequent to September 30, 2012. These costs, which primarily consist of professional and legal fees, are exclusive of the approximately $24.5 in debt issuance costs described in Note 3(A).

(C) Represents the elimination of intercompany payables and receivables between Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Table of Contents

(D) A $53.3 increase in inventory to reflect the estimated fair value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including the elimination of last-in, first-out (LIFO) reserves. Georgia Gulf accounts for inventory on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

(E) Prior to the Merger, Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business each owned a fifty percent interest in PHH, a manufacturing joint venture, which Georgia Gulf accounted for using the equity method. As a result of the Merger, Georgia Gulf will obtain control of PHH. Adjustments were recorded to reclassify the Georgia Gulf or PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in historical equity investment balances of $0.6 and $0.7, respectively, to the following line items:

Property, plant and equipment	$ 1.1
Other assets	0.2
Total	$ 1.3

(F) Reclassifications were made to conform the balances of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s to Georgia Gulf s financial statement presentation.

(G) A $382.4 increase in property, plant and equipment to reflect the estimated fair value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s property, plant and equipment. For purposes of determining the impact on the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income, the fair value of property, plant and equipment is being depreciated over an estimated weighted-average useful life of 10 years.

(H) Reflects the preliminary adjustment to goodwill of $1,208.4. The significant goodwill resulting from the Transactions is primarily due to the combined companies providing a significant increase in size and economies of scale, a significant increase in chlorine production flexibility as prior to the Transactions Georgia Gulf produces only approximately half of its chlorine requirements, an increase in natural gas integration and significant strategic, geographic and product synergies. The goodwill created in the Merger is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(I) Represents the elimination of $5.0 of existing intangible assets of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the recording of $801.9 identifiable intangible assets attributable to the Merger.

The estimated intangible assets attributable to the Merger are comprised of the following:

	Amount	Annual Amortization Expense	Quarterly Amortization Expense	Estimated Weighted Average Life (Years)
Technology	$ 32.0	$ 1.8	$ 0.5	17.5
Trade names	20.0	1.6	0.4	12.5
Customer relationships	749.9	68.2	17.0	11.0
	$ 801.9	$ 71.6	$ 17.9	

The estimated fair values for this pro forma presentation for technology and trade names were measured using the relief-from-royalty method. This method assumes the technology and trade names have value to the extent that the owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from them. Significant assumptions required to develop estimates using this method are revenue growth rates for the related brands, the appropriate royalty rate, an appropriate discount rate and obsolescence of technology.

The estimated fair values for this pro forma presentation for customer relationships were measured using the multi-period excess earnings method. The principle behind the multi-period excess earnings method is that the value of an intangible is equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable to the subject intangible asset, after taking charges for the use of other assets employed by the business. Significant assumptions required for this method are revenue growth rates and profitability related to customers, customer attrition rates, contributory asset charges and an appropriate discount rate.

Table of Contents

(J) Reflects an adjustment to deferred tax liabilities representing the deferred income tax liability based on the global blended statutory tax rate of 37.5% multiplied by the fair value adjustments made to the assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed, excluding goodwill. For purposes of these Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements, a global blended statutory tax rate of 37.5% has been used. This does not reflect Georgia Gulf s expected effective tax rate, which will include other tax charges and benefits, and does not take into account any historical or possible future tax events that may impact the combined company. The adjustment was calculated as follows:

Current portion of deferred tax liability:	
Inventory fair value adjustment	$ 53.3
Statutory tax rate	37.5%
Current deferred tax liability adjustment	$ 20.0
Non-current portion of deferred tax liability:	
Identifiable intangible assets fair value adjustment	$ 796.9
Property, plant and equipment fair value adjustment	382.4
Total	$ 1,179.3
Statutory tax rate	37.5%
Non-current deferred tax liability adjustment	$ 442.2

(K) Stockholders equity and parent company investment has been adjusted for the following:

Issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock valued at $1,247.0 as consideration for the Merger. Of the new stock issued, $0.4 will be recorded as par value of common stock and $1,246.7 will be recorded as additional paid-in capital.

Elimination of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s parent company investment of $426.0 and the accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax of $185.0.

A $72.7 increase to reflect the estimated fair value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s noncontrolling interest.

A $2.8 decrease to retained earnings to reflect cash expenses for deal related costs that will be paid subsequent to September 30, 2012 as described in Note 2(B).

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income reflect the following adjustments:

(L) Revenue from intercompany sales between the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and Georgia Gulf of $39.4 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $88.2 for the year ended December 31, 2011 was eliminated.

(M) Cost of sales was adjusted as follows:

An increase to reflect reclassification of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical depreciation cost from the depreciation and amortization line item of $30.9 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $39.8 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

An increase in depreciation expense of $28.7 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $38.2 for the year ended December 31, 2011 resulting from an increase in the value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s property, plant and equipment, as described in Note 2(G).

An estimated $9.3 increase in cost of sales related to the estimated fair market value step-up adjustment of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s inventory, for the year ended December 31, 2011.

A decrease due to the removal of historical amortization of prior service cost and actuarial losses related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans of $13.9 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $13.9 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

An elimination to remove the cost associated with sales between the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and Georgia Gulf of $39.4 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $87.8 for the year ended December 31, 2011, including intercompany profit in ending inventory of $2.1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $0.4 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

An increase to reflect the reclassification of PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical research and development costs from the research and development line item of $0.2 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $0.6 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

An increase of $6.0 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 to adjust for changes in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s LIFO inventory reserve resulting from the conformance of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s inventory methodology of LIFO to FIFO.

(N) Selling, general and administrative expenses were adjusted as follows:

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical amortization of intangible assets of $1.1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $1.2 for the year ended December 31, 2011 was reclassified from the depreciation and amortization line item and then eliminated.

An increase in amortization expense of $53.7 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $71.6 for the year ended December 31, 2011 resulting from adjustments to intangible assets described in Note 2(I).

A decrease due to the removal of historical amortization of prior service cost and actuarial losses related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans of $4.1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $4.1 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

An increase to reflect the reclassification of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s historical research and development costs from the research and development line item of $0.8 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $1.4 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

(O) Direct, incremental deal related costs of $16.3 reflected in the historical financial statements of Georgia Gulf for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 were removed due to their non-recurring nature. These costs primarily consist of professional and legal fees.

(P) For purposes of these Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements, a global blended statutory tax rate of 37.5% has been used. This does not reflect Georgia Gulf s effective tax rate, which will include other tax items such as state and foreign taxes as well as other tax charges and benefits, and does not take into account any historical or possible future tax events that may impact the combined company.

(Q) Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was decreased by $2.1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and $3.0 for the year ended December 31, 2011 to reflect amortization of fair value adjustments attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

(R) The adjustment to both weighted average shares outstanding and diluted weighted average shares outstanding is to reflect the 35.2 Georgia Gulf shares expected to be issued in the Merger.

Note 3. Financing Adjustments

Upon consummation of the Merger and the Financing Transactions contemplated as a part of the Transactions, on a pro forma consolidated basis, Georgia Gulf expects to incur approximately $900.0 in

additional debt, expected to be comprised of the $225.0 Term Facility and $675.0 aggregate principal amount of the Debt Securities. The exact amount of each of the Term Facility and Debt Securities will depend upon the tax basis of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. The proceeds of the Term Facility and the Debt Securities will be transferred to PPG as part of the Distribution. In connection therewith, the shares of Splitco common stock then-outstanding are expected to be automatically converted into the greater of 35.2 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock and at least 50.5 percent of outstanding Georgia Gulf common stock after giving effect to such issuance. Georgia Gulf s pre-Merger stockholders will continue to hold the remaining approximately 49.5 percent of Georgia Gulf s common stock.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet reflects the following adjustments:

(A) Represents the proceeds of $225.0 from the term loans under the Term Facility less expected debt issuance costs incurred of $24.5 (for both the $225.0 Term Facility and $675.0 Debt Securities). These debt issuance costs, which are expected to be paid with existing cash on hand, are expected to be capitalized and amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the Term Facility and the Debt Securities.

(B) As described above, in connection with the consummation of the Transactions, on a pro forma consolidated basis, Georgia Gulf expects to incur approximately $900.0 in additional debt, expected to be comprised of the $225.0 Term Facility and $675.0 aggregate principal amount of the Debt Securities. The actual amount of each of the Term Facility and Debt Securities will depend upon the tax basis of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income reflect the following adjustments:

(C) To include an estimate of interest expense on additional debt issued in connection with the Transactions.

A summary of the adjustments is as follows:

	Rate	Principal Amount	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Composition of new debt and related interest expense				
Term Loan	4.50%	$ 225.0	$ 7.6	$ 10.1
Debt Securities	6.50%	675.0	32.9	43.9
Total new debt		900.0	40.5	54.0
Amortization of new debt issuance costs			2.5	3.3
			$ 43.0	$ 57.3

The interest rates are based on estimated current rates and on the credit rating that Georgia Gulf expects upon the consummation of the Merger, and expected timing of accessing the capital markets. For each one-eighth of 1% (12.5 basis points) change in the estimated interest rate associated with the $900.0 of borrowings, interest expense would increase or decrease by $0.8 and $1.1 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2011, respectively.

(D) For purposes of these Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements, a global blended statutory tax rate of 37.5% has been used. This does not reflect Georgia Gulf s effective tax rate, which will include other tax charges and benefits, and does not take into account any historical or possible future tax events that may impact the combined company.

Note 4. Items Not Included

The following expected material nonrecurring charges related to the Merger and all related transactions, including the Financing Transactions, are not included or provided for in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Income:

$2.8 of cash expenses for deal related costs that will be paid subsequent to September 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

Certain costs associated with Transition Services Agreement, the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement and other Additional Agreements, professional fees, consultants, information technology implementation, relocation and severance which may be incurred in connection with the integration of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. These agreements may have an impact on the statement of income, but as they are currently being negotiated such amounts are not currently estimable or factually supportable.

Georgia Gulf expects to increase availability under the New ABL Revolver by $200.0, subject to applicable borrowing base availability and other conditions. The New ABL Revolver is expected to charge a fee of 37.5 basis points on any portion of the facility that is undrawn.

The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements also do not reflect benefits that may result from the realization of approximately $115.0 of annualized cost synergies expected to be fully realized in the first two years as a result of the Merger.

As of December 31, 2011, Georgia Gulf had a valuation allowance of $101.3 recorded on its deferred tax assets. This valuation allowance relates predominately to Georgia Gulf s Canadian deferred tax assets. As part of the purchase price allocation process resulting from the Merger, it is possible that deferred tax liabilities will be recorded in the Canadian jurisdiction that, if recorded, could result in a release of a portion of the valuation allowance. Any release of a valuation allowance on Georgia Gulf s pre-Merger deferred tax assets will be recorded in the income statement in the period that the Merger is completed; however no such adjustment is included in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements due to its nonrecurring nature.

No gain or loss was recorded to reflect the remeasurement of Georgia Gulf s previously held equity interest in PHH as a result of Georgia Gulf obtaining control of PHH through the Merger.

Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data

The following table sets forth certain historical and pro forma per share data for Georgia Gulf. The historical data has been derived from and should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Georgia Gulf and related notes thereto contained in Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, and Georgia Gulf s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Georgia Gulf s quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2012, which are incorporated by reference into this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference. The pro forma data has been derived from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business included elsewhere in this document.

This comparative historical and pro forma per share data is being provided for illustrative purposes only. Georgia Gulf may have performed differently had the Transactions occurred prior to the periods presented. You should not rely on the pro forma per share data presented as being indicative of the results that would have been achieved had Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been combined during the periods presented or of the future results or financial condition of Georgia Gulf to be achieved following the Transactions.

	As of and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	
	Historical	Pro Forma	Historical	Pro Forma
(shares in thousands)				
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.54	$ 3.03	$ 1.66	$ 2.75
Diluted earnings per share	$ 2.53	$ 3.02	$ 1.66	$ 2.75
Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic	34,413	69,649	34,086	69,332
Weighted average common shares outstanding Diluted	34,641	69,887	34,122	69,367

Table of Contents

Historical Common Stock Market Price Data

Historical market price data for Splitco has not been presented as the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business currently does not operate as a stand-alone entity. As such, shares of Splitco common stock are not currently listed on a public stock exchange and are not publicly traded.

Shares of Georgia Gulf common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol GGC. On July 18, 2012, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Georgia Gulf common stock reported by the NYSE was $28.85. On November 9, 2012, the last sale price of Georgia Gulf common stock reported by the NYSE was $38.98.

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices of Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE for the periods indicated. The quotations are as reported in published financial sources. For current price information, Georgia Gulf stockholders are urged to consult publicly available sources.

	Georgia Gulf Common Stock	
	High	**Low**
Year Ending December 31, 2012		
First Quarter	$ 35.56	$ 20.24
Second Quarter	$ 37.24	$ 23.80
Third Quarter	$ 40.88	$ 24.52
Fourth Quarter (through November 9, 2012)	$ 41.42	$ 35.27
Year Ended December 31, 2011		
First Quarter	$ 38.15	$ 23.68
Second Quarter	$ 40.59	$ 22.57
Third Quarter	$ 25.35	$ 13.69
Fourth Quarter	$ 20.83	$ 12.19
Year Ended December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	$ 19.08	$ 13.91
Second Quarter	$ 21.79	$ 13.26
Third Quarter	$ 17.00	$ 11.11
Fourth Quarter	$ 24.75	$ 15.61

Georgia Gulf Dividend Policy

On May 21, 2012, Georgia Gulf declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share, Georgia Gulf s first dividend since 2008. This dividend was paid on July 10, 2012. Georgia Gulf also declared a cash dividend of $0.08 per share on September 11, 2012, which was paid on October 10, 2012. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Georgia Gulf has agreed not to pay a quarterly dividend of greater than $0.08 per share until after the closing of the Merger and indicated its intent to pay quarterly dividends from and after the consummation of the Merger at no less than the current rate of $0.32 per share per annum, although the payment of cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of Georgia Gulf s board of directors. The declaration of any cash dividends, and the amount thereof, will depend on many factors, including Georgia Gulf s financial condition, capital requirements, funds from operations, the dividend taxation level, Georgia Gulf s stock price, future business prospects, and any other factors, as Georgia Gulf s board of directors may deem relevant. Additionally, the ABL Revolver and the indenture governing the 9 percent notes place significant restrictions on Georgia Gulf s ability to pay dividends, and other indebtedness Georgia Gulf may incur in the future, including the New ABL Revolver, may contain similar restrictions.

Table of Contents

THE TRANSACTIONS

On July 19, 2012, Georgia Gulf and PPG announced that they, along with Splitco and Merger Sub, had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that PPG and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Georgia Gulf s business and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In the Transactions, PPG will transfer the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Splitco, a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG. Prior to the Distribution, PPG will receive the cash proceeds of approximately $225.0 million from borrowings under the Term Facility through a distribution in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger. PPG will also receive approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities, which are expected to be issued by Splitco to PPG prior to the Distribution, and then expected to be transferred on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility.

On the closing date of the Merger, PPG will distribute shares of Splitco common stock to its participating shareholders in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to PPG shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter. Immediately after the Distribution and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date. Based upon the reported closing sale price of $35.39 per share for Georgia Gulf common stock on the NYSE on October 31, 2012, the total value of the shares expected to be issued by Georgia Gulf and the amount of cash received by PPG in the Transactions, including the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be the obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf, would have been approximately $2,147.0 million. The value of the consideration to be paid by Georgia Gulf in the Merger will be computed using the value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the closing date, and therefore, the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Georgia Gulf common stock until the Merger is consummated.

After the Merger, Georgia Gulf will own and operate the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through Splitco, which will be Georgia Gulf s wholly-owned subsidiary, and will also continue its current businesses. All shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, including those issued in the Merger, will be listed on the NYSE under Georgia Gulf s current trading symbol GGC.

Below is a step-by-step description of the sequence of material events relating to the Transactions.

Step 1 *Separation*

PPG will transfer to Splitco, a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of PPG, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. This transfer to Splitco will include, among the other assets and liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, PPG s 50% interest in PHH and 50% interest in RS Cogen. PPG is currently discussing with its joint venture partner, CPDC, the

Table of Contents

potential transfer of the TCI Interests, which represent PPG s 60% interest in TCI, to Splitco. In the event that PPG does not convey the TCI Interests at or prior to the effective time of the Separation to Splitco, the Special Distribution will be reduced by $130 million. Georgia Gulf does not believe that there would be a material adverse impact on the combined business after the consummation of the Merger if the TCI Interests were not transferred as part of the Transactions.

Step 2 *Incurrence of Debt*

Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of the Term Facility in the amount of approximately $225.0 million and issue approximately $675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of Debt Securities to PPG. PPG will ultimately receive the cash proceeds from the approximately $225.0 million term loan under the Term Facility through a distribution in connection with the Separation and prior to the consummation of the Merger. PPG is then expected to transfer the Debt Securities on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in satisfaction of the debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities are subsequently expected to be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors as described below. PPG is expected to receive approximately $900.0 million in cash from the Term Facility and Debt Securities.

Step 3 *Distribution Exchange Offer*

PPG will offer to PPG shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of PPG common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Georgia Gulf common stock in an exchange offer.

If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, PPG will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to PPG shareholders whose shares of PPG common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to PPG shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

The exchange agent will hold, for the account of the relevant PPG shareholders, the global certificate(s) representing all of the outstanding shares of Splitco common stock, pending the consummation of the Merger. Shares of Splitco common stock will not be traded during this period.

As previously noted, Georgia Gulf has prepared this document under the assumption that the shares of Splitco will be distributed to PPG shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Based on market conditions prior to closing, PPG will determine whether the Splitco shares will be distributed to PPG s shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off and, once a final decision is made, this document may be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Step 4 *Merger*

Immediately after the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Georgia Gulf common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Following the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries will guarantee the Term Facility and the Debt Securities.

Table of Contents

Immediately after consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

Step 5 *Sale of Debt Securities to Third-Party Investors*

As described in Step 2 above, Georgia Gulf and PPG expect the Debt Securities to be transferred by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for debt obligations of PPG described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. The Debt Securities will then be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act in either a private placement or a Rule 144A transaction.

Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the existing corporate structure, the corporate structure immediately following the Distribution, and the corporate structure immediately following the consummation of the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

After completion of all of the steps described above:

- Georgia Gulf s wholly-owned subsidiary, Splitco, will hold the assets and liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and will be the obligor under the Term Facility and the Debt Securities, which will be guaranteed by Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries; and

- PPG will receive the approximately $225.0 million in cash proceeds from the Term Facility and will exchange the approximately $675.0 million in Debt Securities for debt obligations of PPG in the Debt Exchange (and the Debt Securities will then be sold to third-party investors), resulting in PPG receiving approximately $900.0 million in cash from the Transactions.

Immediately after consummation of the Merger, 50.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and 49.5% of Georgia Gulf common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Georgia Gulf stockholders, subject to potential adjustment under limited circumstances as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. In connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG and/or Splitco have entered into or will enter into the Additional Agreements relating to, among other things, certain tax matters, certain employee matters, the provision of certain transition services during a transition period following the consummation of the Transactions, and the sharing of facilities, services and supplies. See Other Agreements.

Various factors were considered by Georgia Gulf and PPG in negotiating the terms of the Transactions, including the equity ownership levels of Georgia Gulf stockholders and the PPG shareholders receiving shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Distribution. The principal factors considered by the parties negotiating the terms of the Transactions were the strategic and financial benefits that could be expected to be achieved by combining Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business relative to the future prospects of Georgia Gulf on a standalone basis, the relative actual results of operations and prospects of Georgia Gulf and of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, synergies expected to be realized in the combination, as well as other alternatives that may be available to Georgia Gulf, and the risks and uncertainties associated with the

Transactions and with such alternatives, and the other factors identified in the sections of this document entitled Background of the Transactions and Georgia Gulf s Reasons for the Transactions. PPG also considered, among other things, the value to PPG and PPG s shareholders that could be realized in the Transactions as compared to the value to PPG and PPG s shareholders that could be realized if the Transactions did not occur, the proposed tax treatment of the Transactions, and the other factors identified in the section of this document entitled PPG s Reasons for the Transactions.

Determination of Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to be Distributed to PPG Shareholders

PPG is offering to exchange all shares of Splitco common stock for shares of PPG common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. Pursuant to an amendment to the Merger Agreement dated August 31, 2012, Splitco will authorize the issuance of a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger will equal the greater of (i) 35,200,000 shares or (ii) the product of (x) the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger multiplied by (y) 1.02020202, subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. Accordingly, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger to be exchanged for shares of PPG common stock in the exchange offer will be equal to the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be issued in the Merger. See The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration.

No Fractional Shares; Exchange of Certificates

In the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, no fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be delivered to holders of Splitco common stock. All fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that a holder of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the transfer agent. The transfer agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of such holders of shares of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise as reasonably directed by PPG, and in no case later than five business days after the Merger. The transfer agent will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required withholding taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

Upon consummation of the Merger, shares of Splitco common stock will no longer be outstanding and will automatically be canceled and retired. Prior to the Merger, Georgia Gulf will deposit with the transfer agent the certificates or book-entry authorizations representing the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issuable in the Merger. To the extent not previously distributed in connection with the Distribution, the transfer agent will mail to each holder of record of Splitco common stock a letter of transmittal and instructions for use in effecting the surrender of any certificates in the Merger.

Background of the Transactions

PPG has been a long-time supplier of chlorine to Georgia Gulf pursuant to an agreement that was assigned to Georgia Gulf in 1999 when Georgia Gulf purchased its Lake Charles, Louisiana manufacturing facilities. This arrangement has been the primary source for satisfying Georgia Gulf s chlorine supply needs for its Lake Charles facilities. Also, on occasion PPG has sold chlorine to Georgia Gulf for use in its plants in Plaquemine, Louisiana, and from time to time the parties have supplied caustic soda to each other to even out the supply needs of their respective Louisiana operations. In addition, PPG and Georgia Gulf have been partners since 1999 in a joint venture that owns and operates a VCM manufacturing plant in Lake Charles, Louisiana, and PPG supplies chlorine to this joint venture as well.

Georgia Gulf has periodically considered potential strategic transactions involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in light of these long-standing commercial relationships, and the potential benefits to

Georgia Gulf to enhance its integration into chlorine supply. Similarly, PPG has periodically considered potential strategic transactions involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including the possibility of a spin-off or divestiture. From time to time over a number of years, representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG engaged in preliminary discussions regarding potential strategic opportunities involving the two businesses, including a merger using a Reverse Morris Trust structure. In general, in a Reverse Morris Trust transaction, subject to receiving the necessary rulings from the Internal Revenue Service, PPG can dispose of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Georgia Gulf without incurring, or having its shareholders incur, U.S. federal income tax on the consideration to be received by PPG and its shareholders in the transaction. As a result, the principal advantage to Georgia Gulf of the Reverse Morris Trust structure is that such structure facilitates the acquisition of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by Georgia Gulf whereas a taxable disposition of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business might otherwise have made the transaction financially unattractive to PPG or required Georgia Gulf to pay additional consideration. In addition, as the requirements of a Reverse Morris Trust structure principally dictate the issuance of equity by Georgia Gulf as consideration in the transaction, this would allow Georgia Gulf to combine with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business using the issuance of its common stock, as opposed to paying cash consideration, which would require additional leverage. While those discussions never progressed beyond the preliminary stage, Georgia Gulf continued to consider a potential combination with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as an attractive opportunity for long-term value creation.

In 2009, Georgia Gulf completed an equity-for-debt exchange that substantially reduced Georgia Gulf s outstanding debt and resulted in the issuance to its then bondholders of shares representing approximately 96% of its common stock after completion of the exchange. In conjunction with the recapitalization, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf was reconstituted with the addition of new directors comprising a majority of the number of directors. In early 2010, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf and management conducted an extensive review of Georgia Gulf s businesses and strategic opportunities. As part of that planning process, Georgia Gulf identified as a principal strategic objective the enhancement of its integration into chlorine supply, which would enable it to better capture favorable margins and financial benefits throughout the chlorovinyls chain and the business cycle. In addition, in May 2010, Georgia Gulf and PPG entered into a confidentiality agreement to facilitate discussions between the companies regarding manufacturing and shared services business opportunities relating to chlor-alkali products, ethylene and PVC. These discussions, which occurred during 2010, focused on a potential capacity expansion of PPG s chlorine production at Lake Charles, the possible involvement of Georgia Gulf in acquiring a partial ownership interest in those expanded facilities and the terms of related supply and other contracts.

In February 2011, Georgia Gulf publicly announced its goal to substantially augment its access to chlorine supply and to pursue a level of vertical integration that would enhance Georgia Gulf s operating rates throughout business cycles, allow Georgia Gulf to take advantage of the expansion of natural gas-fired cogeneration to lower its energy costs and improve its position to capitalize on other growth opportunities.

In furtherance of that objective, in the spring and summer of 2011, Georgia Gulf s management, with the assistance of Barclays Capital Inc. (Barclays), analyzed the use of a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure to effect a combination of Georgia Gulf with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Georgia Gulf s management, with the assistance of Barclays, examined the tax-driven requirements for the structure of such a transaction, the possible value of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, the effects on Georgia Gulf s businesses from such a combination, the types of potential operating and other synergies that could be achieved in such a transaction, and the resulting capitalization of Georgia Gulf. On several occasions between August and October 2011 Paul Carrico, Georgia Gulf s president and chief executive officer, contacted Charles Bunch, PPG s chairman and chief executive officer, to discuss the existing chlorine supply agreement between the parties and to suggest the companies initiate discussions concerning a potential combination of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, as well as a potential new long-term chlorine supply arrangement. Following that contact, preliminary discussions were held between representatives of Barclays and of PPG s financial advisors concerning a possible combination.

Table of Contents

At a regularly scheduled meeting on September 14, 2011, as part of its regular strategic review process, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf reviewed progress on various strategic objectives and initiatives for Georgia Gulf s business, including management s assessment of alternative approaches to achieving greater integration of chlorine supply. The primary alternatives included Georgia Gulf developing and building its own chlorine production facility, entering into a joint venture arrangement with PPG or some other party that would produce sufficient chlorine to supply Georgia Gulf s projected requirements or pursuing a transaction in which Georgia Gulf would combine with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in a Reverse Morris Trust transaction.

Subsequent to that September meeting of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, through the end of 2011, Georgia Gulf, together with Barclays, continued to analyze various opportunities for Georgia Gulf to develop and implement its strategic objective to augment its integration in chlorine supply, including the development of a plan to build its own facility to produce chlorine. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf was updated on these efforts at various meetings during this period. Also during this period, preliminary discussions were held between Georgia Gulf and PPG about possible terms for a new long-term chlorine supply agreement between the companies. In late November 2011, Mr. Carrico and Greg Thompson, Georgia Gulf s chief financial officer, together with representatives of Barclays, met with Mr. Bunch and David Navikas, PPG s senior vice president, finance and chief financial officer, together with representatives of Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (Lazard), PPG s financial advisor, to discuss the potential combination of the two businesses through a Reverse Morris Trust merger structure.

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of PPG held on December 8, 2011, members of PPG management informed the board of directors of PPG of the preliminary discussions between PPG and Georgia Gulf, and discussed the possibility of a transaction with Georgia Gulf involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. While Georgia Gulf management continued to explore other alternatives to build or invest in a chlorine production facility, or to obtain a long-term chlorine supply agreement, management believed a combination with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, with its existing chlorine production facilities and well-integrated supply relationship with Georgia Gulf, presented the most efficient and cost-effective, long-term alternative for achieving the strategic objective of increasing Georgia Gulf s chlorovinyls integration.

Following discussions about a potential transaction between Georgia Gulf and PPG in November and December 2011 between representatives of, management of, and the respective advisors to, Georgia Gulf and PPG, on December 20, 2011, Georgia Gulf and PPG entered into a confidentiality agreement to facilitate further discussions of a possible transaction. Beginning in December 2011, and continuing up to the execution of the Merger Agreement in July 2012 representatives of Georgia Gulf engaged in a comprehensive due diligence review of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, and representatives of PPG conducted a similar review of Georgia Gulf.

Following confidential discussions with Georgia Gulf that had been initiated by Westlake Chemical Corporation (Westlake) on September 20, 2011, in January 2012, Westlake publicly proposed to acquire Georgia Gulf for $30.00 per share in cash, and subsequently publicly increased its proposed price to $35.00 per share. Following discussions and the exchange of information between Georgia Gulf and Westlake in March and April 2012 under a confidentiality agreement, Westlake s chief executive officer verbally indicated that, although he did not yet have authorization from the Westlake board of directors for such a proposal, Westlake might be prepared to consider increasing its proposal to as much as $40.75 per share if Georgia Gulf would indicate that it would accept that proposal. Georgia Gulf informed Westlake that the board of directors of Georgia Gulf considered such a proposal to be financially inadequate and not in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and its stockholders, but that, while no decision had been made to sell Georgia Gulf, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf would give consideration to any increased offer that Westlake may make. On May 4, 2012, Westlake announced that it had withdrawn its proposal to acquire Georgia Gulf.

On January 18, 2012, members of each of the management teams of PPG and Georgia Gulf, along with their respective financial advisors, Lazard and Barclays, held a meeting, at which the representatives of PPG presented

a review of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including its key products, industry developments, back office operations, potential synergies and a location-by-location analysis, together with preliminary financial information. Georgia Gulf management updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on these discussions at a meeting held on January 19, 2012.

On January 20, 2012, Lazard contacted representatives of Georgia Gulf to confirm PPG s interest in the possibility of pursuing the combination of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, and requested that Georgia Gulf provide a written indication of the principal terms that would be acceptable to Georgia Gulf.

On February 7, 2012, members of Georgia Gulf s management, together with representatives of Barclays, updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on the due diligence activities that had been conducted to date, and on the ongoing discussions with representatives of PPG, and reviewed possible terms of such a transaction. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf authorized management to continue discussions with PPG.

On February 10, 2012, Georgia Gulf furnished PPG with a non-binding outline of terms for a possible combination of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through a Reverse Morris Trust merger. The Georgia Gulf proposal to PPG contemplated, among other things, $500 million of cash consideration to be received by PPG, and the issuance to PPG shareholders of 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.12 billion based on the prior day s closing price. Georgia Gulf s proposal also outlined the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that it was willing to assume in the transaction.

At its regular meeting on February 16, 2012, the board of directors of PPG received a presentation from PPG management about the market dynamics and longer-term industry outlook for the chlor-alkali industry and strategic options for the business. The board of directors of PPG also received an update on the discussions with Georgia Gulf, and discussed the proposal submitted by Georgia Gulf on February 10, 2012. Based on these discussions, the board of directors of PPG determined that the proposal submitted on February 10, 2012 was not adequate as a basis for proceeding with the transaction. PPG communicated this determination to Georgia Gulf.

At a February 29, 2012 meeting of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Mr. Carrico provided an update on developments relating to the possible transaction with PPG. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf also reviewed and discussed management s analyses of potential joint ventures or independent development of a chlorine production facility as part of the objective to enhance Georgia Gulf s integration into chlorine supply.

On March 6, 2012, following further discussions between representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG, Georgia Gulf submitted a revised indication of interest to PPG, which contemplated an increase in the cash consideration to be received by PPG to $800 million, together with 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.11 billion based on the prior day s closing price. Georgia Gulf also revised its proposal regarding the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that it was willing to assume in the transaction.

On March 19, 2012, PPG sent a counterproposal to Georgia Gulf that provided for cash consideration of $1.0 billion to PPG, together with 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.2 billion based on the prior day s closing price. This letter also attached a proposed revised term sheet, including a revised proposal with respect to the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-Alkali and Derivatives Business that PPG believed Georgia Gulf should assume in the transaction. In addition, PPG proposed that, coincident with the execution of the definitive agreements for the Transactions, the existing chlorine supply contract between Georgia Gulf and PPG be amended to provide for a new five year term, in lieu of the contract s current provision that would allow Georgia Gulf to terminate the agreement effective as of the end of 2014 or the end of any later year, with advance notice of not less than 24 months.

On March 25, 2012, Mr. Carrico updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on the PPG counterproposal, as well as management s analyses of the other alternative structures to achieve a desired increased level of integration into chlorine supply.

Table of Contents

On April 4, 2012, representatives of PPG and Georgia Gulf, including each company s respective advisors, met to discuss the structure and terms of the possible transaction. At the meeting, the representatives of Georgia Gulf presented an overview of Georgia Gulf s business and key products, industry developments and operations. They also discussed the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and reviewed in detail the synergies that could be achieved through a combination with Georgia Gulf. Georgia Gulf s management updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on the progress of those discussions at an April 9, 2012 meeting.

On April 11, 2012, Georgia Gulf made a counterproposal which provided for cash consideration to be received by PPG in the possible transaction of $875 million, together with 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.12 billion based on the prior day s closing price, and did not provide for any extension of the chlorine supply agreement with PPG. Georgia Gulf also revised its proposal regarding the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that it was willing to assume in the transaction.

On April 16, 2012, PPG sent a counterproposal to Georgia Gulf that provided for cash consideration of $925 million to be received by PPG in the possible transaction, together with 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.11 billion based on the prior day s closing price. This letter also attached a proposed revised term sheet, including a revised proposal with respect to the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-Alkali and Derivatives Business that PPG believed Georgia Gulf should assume in the transaction. In addition, concerned that an announcement of a transaction with Georgia Gulf would cause disruption in PPG s chlorine supply business, PPG proposed that, concurrent with the execution of the definitive agreements providing for a transaction, Georgia Gulf s right to terminate the existing chlorine supply agreement between the parties with advance notice be amended to provide that Georgia Gulf could not terminate the agreement effective prior to the end of 2016. Such an amendment would extend the term of the existing chlorine supply agreement between the parties and ensure that, in the event the transaction was terminated, PPG would continue to supply chlorine to Georgia Gulf for a period of time thereafter.

On April 17, 2012, Mr. Carrico and Mark Noetzel, the chairman of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, met with Mr. Bunch to discuss the possible transaction, including PPG s request that it be entitled to designate three members to be appointed to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf if the possible transaction is consummated.

On April 18, 2012, Georgia Gulf provided PPG with a counterproposal to its April 16, 2012 proposal that provided for $900 million in cash consideration to be received by PPG, together with 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.17 billion based on the prior day s closing price, and did not include any proposal to amend the chlorine supply agreement. Georgia Gulf also revised its proposal with respect to the liabilities of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that it was willing to assume in the transaction. This letter also attached a proposed revised term sheet.

At meetings on April 16, 25 and 27, 2012, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf received further updates from management, Barclays and Jones Day, legal counsel for Georgia Gulf, on the due diligence activities and status of discussions with PPG. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf also reviewed and discussed the alternative transaction structures potentially available to enhance Georgia Gulf s vertical integration in chlorine supply and to achieve Georgia Gulf s long-term growth strategy.

At a regular meeting on April 19, 2012, the board of directors of PPG received a presentation from PPG management assessing portfolio options for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business given industry dynamics. Management reviewed with the board of directors of PPG two alternatives: the proposed Reverse Morris Trust transaction with Georgia Gulf or retaining the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. At this meeting, the board of directors of PPG unanimously provided its support for PPG management proceeding with negotiations with Georgia Gulf for a possible Reverse Morris Trust transaction and to attempt to finalize these negotiations on the terms discussed with the board of directors of PPG at that meeting.

On May 10, 2012, following further discussions between representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG, Georgia Gulf and PPG reached an agreement in principle on the primary structure and terms of a possible combination of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, subject to further due diligence, agreement on numerous other terms of the transaction, and negotiation of definitive agreements. The agreement in principle contemplated that PPG shareholders would receive 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, valued at $1.17 billion based on the prior day s closing price, representing approximately 50.5% of the Georgia Gulf common stock that would be outstanding following the merger, and PPG would receive $900 million in cash (subject to downward adjustment in the event PPG s interest in a non-U.S. joint venture could not be conveyed at closing due to the failure to secure third-party consents, if necessary). The parties also contemplated that PPG would be entitled to designate individuals to fill three new seats on the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, with the identities of such designees to be mutually agreed. In addition, the parties contemplated that the term of the existing chlorine supply agreement would be extended in certain circumstances.

Mr. Carrico updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on the progress of the possible PPG transaction at a meeting on May 22, 2012. The discussion included an update on strategic objectives, Georgia Gulf s competitive position both with and without the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, the proposed material terms of the transaction that had been discussed to date, and the status of the due diligence review process, as well as a review of potential financing structures.

During the first three weeks of June 2012, representatives of Jones Day and Wachtell Lipton, legal counsel for PPG, engaged in various negotiations about the terms of the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement and discussed drafts of those agreements. During this time period, the parties identified but did not resolve a number of key items to be negotiated, including whether the merger would be a triangular merger of Splitco and a Georgia Gulf subsidiary, as opposed to a direct merger of Splitco and Georgia Gulf, the precise scope of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and thereby the scope of the assets and liabilities to be transferred by PPG to Splitco, the respective liabilities of PPG and post-merger Splitco in connection with certain environmental matters, whether PPG equity awards held by employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business would be converted into equity awards for Georgia Gulf common stock, the parties respective obligations to pay costs and expenses related to the debt financing contemplated by the transactions, and the outside date by which the transactions must be consummated before Georgia Gulf and PPG would have the right to terminate the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement. The parties did, however, agree that the exchange ratio in the merger should ensure that PPG shareholders receive the greater of 35.2 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, as had been referenced in the parties prior communications and taken into account by PPG in its evaluation of the proposed transaction, and the 50.5% ownership in post-merger Georgia Gulf necessary to achieve the desired tax consequences of the transactions.

At a meeting on June 18, 2012, Georgia Gulf s management updated the board of directors of Georgia Gulf on the status of the negotiations with PPG, as well as the potential financing arrangements for the possible transaction. The Georgia Gulf board of directors also determined that, in order to further assist the board of directors of Georgia Gulf in its assessment, consideration and evaluation of the potential transaction with PPG, and in light of Barclays potential participation in the financing for PPG as part of the possible transaction, Georgia Gulf should engage an additional investment banking firm to provide a separate review of the fairness, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf of consideration payable by Georgia Gulf in the possible transaction. After having interviewed several financial advisory firms that were not currently rendering any advisory services or providing any financing commitments to either Georgia Gulf or PPG, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf determined to engage Houlihan Lokey Financial Advisors, Inc. (Houlihan Lokey) to perform certain financial advisory services for Georgia Gulf, including an evaluation of, and rendering an opinion to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf regarding, the fairness, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf of the consideration payable by Georgia Gulf in a transaction involving the combination of Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Table of Contents

On June 27, 2012, PPG and Georgia Gulf executed a letter agreement in which they confirmed their intention to enter into a Reverse Morris Trust transaction on the preliminary terms agreed to on May 10, 2012 and such other terms as might be agreed by the parties. Also on June 27, 2012, PPG filed with the IRS the request to receive a private letter ruling to the effect that certain portions of the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement will qualify as a reorganization under the relevant sections of the Code.

On June 27 and 28, 2012, representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG, and their respective legal advisors, met in person to negotiate terms of the transaction agreements. Material terms discussed at those meetings included the merger transaction structure, the scope of the assets and liabilities to be transferred by PPG to Splitco, the transaction value attributable to PPG s interest in TCI, the effects under the agreements of any changes in tax laws applicable to the transactions following execution of the agreements, the respective liability of PPG and post-merger Splitco in connection with litigation related to asbestos exposure, and the treatment of PPG equity and retention awards held by Splitco employees. Throughout the rest of June and early July 2012, representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG continued to discuss the terms of a possible transaction and to negotiate the drafts of the definitive transaction documents. Key terms discussed and resolved during this time period included the allocation between Georgia Gulf and PPG of costs incurred in connection with the debt financing contemplated by the agreements and the outside date by which the transactions must be consummated before Georgia Gulf and PPG would have the right to terminate the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement.

On July 10, 2012, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf met to consider the possible transaction. Members of Georgia Gulf management reviewed the strategic rationale, the progress of negotiations between the parties, the due diligence activities undertaken by Georgia Gulf and its advisors, and the proposed financing for the transactions. Georgia Gulf s legal advisors reviewed the principal terms of the draft transaction agreements and discussed the unresolved issues. Also at this meeting, Barclays and Houlihan Lokey separately reviewed with the board of directors of Georgia Gulf financial aspects of the proposed transaction. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf then directed management, with the assistance of Georgia Gulf s advisors, to continue negotiation of the remaining transaction and financing documents.

Between July 11 and July 18, 2012, representatives of Georgia Gulf and PPG, and their respective legal advisors, continued to negotiate the terms of the definitive documents providing for the possible transactions, as well as the proposed financing commitments. Key remaining issues that were resolved during that time period included the size of the termination fee that would be payable by Georgia Gulf and the maximum amount of expenses that would be reimbursed by one party to the other upon termination of the Merger Agreement under certain circumstances set forth in the Merger Agreement. The amount of the termination fee payable under such various circumstances was negotiated and determined principally by reference to termination fees payable in precedent transactions having similar provisions governing termination. Final issues resolved during such time period included the amount of assets to be transferred by PPG to Splitco to fund certain pension obligations to Splitco employees, Splitco s ability to prepay indebtedness entered into in connection with the transactions prior to the first anniversary of closing of the transactions, and the respective liabilities of PPG and post-merger Splitco under the Separation Agreement and the Employee Matters Agreement with respect to certain environmental matters and litigation involving retiree healthcare benefits for former employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Additionally, the parties and their respective advisors completed their due diligence activities.

Following continued negotiations during the period from July 11, 2012 to July 18, 2012, the parties finalized the terms of the definitive documents for the Transactions and the related financing commitments, and agreed to submit the Transactions for review and approval by their respective boards of directors.

On July 18, 2012, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf met, together with representatives of management and Georgia Gulf s legal and financial advisors, to review the final structure and terms of the Transactions and the financing arrangements. Georgia Gulf s legal advisors reviewed the principal terms of the Merger Agreement

and related documents. Houlihan Lokey then reviewed its financial analysis of the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement and rendered to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf an oral opinion, confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated July 18, 2012, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by Houlihan Lokey in preparing its opinion, the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement was fair from a financial point of view to Georgia Gulf. In addition, representatives of Barclays reviewed and updated its financial analysis and presented its oral opinion, which opinion was subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of July 18, 2012, and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions set forth in the opinion, the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf. Following further discussion, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, by unanimous vote of all members present, determined that the Merger Agreement and the proposed transaction with PPG were advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and its stockholders, approved the Merger Agreement and unanimously recommended that Georgia Gulf stockholders approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock pursuant to the Merger and approve any other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, including the Merger.

Also on July 18, 2012, the board of directors of PPG met, together with representatives of management and PPG s legal and financial advisors, to review the final structure and terms of the Transactions and the financing arrangements. PPG s management provided information with respect to the terms, structure, impact and strategic rationale of the Transactions. Representatives of Lazard made a presentation to the board of directors of PPG regarding the Transactions and their economic terms and potential impact on PPG, and a representative of Wachtell Lipton made a presentation with respect to the terms of the proposed agreements. Following further discussion, the board of directors of PPG, by unanimous vote of all members present, determined that the Merger Agreement and the Transactions were advisable and in the best interests of PPG and its shareholders, approved the Merger Agreement, Separation Agreement, the financing of the Transactions and the form of the other transaction agreements.

Following their respective board meetings, Georgia Gulf and PPG received the executed debt commitments and related letters from the lenders committing to provide financing for the Transactions. Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco, as the case may be, then signed the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the applicable ancillary agreements.

On July 19, 2012, before the opening of trading on the NYSE, Georgia Gulf and PPG issued press releases announcing the Transactions.

Georgia Gulf s Reasons for the Transactions

In reaching its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and recommend that Georgia Gulf stockholders approve the issuance of Georgia Gulf shares in the Merger, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf considered, among other things, the strategic and financial benefits that could be expected to be achieved by combining Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business relative to the future prospects of Georgia Gulf on a standalone basis, the relative actual results of operations and prospects of Georgia Gulf and of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, synergies expected to be realized in the combination, as well as other alternatives that may be available to Georgia Gulf, and the risks and uncertainties associated with the Transactions and with such alternatives.

In that process, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf considered the following factors as generally supporting its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and recommend that Georgia Gulf stockholders approve the issuance of Georgia Gulf shares in the Merger:

- the increased size, economies of scale and total capabilities of Georgia Gulf after the Transactions, which are expected to enable it to improve its cost structure and increase profitability;

the expectation that Georgia Gulf s chlorine and caustic production capacity will increase by nearly 400 percent, which would enable it to produce chlorine in excess of its needs and better capture favorable margins and financial benefits throughout the chlorovinyls chain and the business cycle;

the expectation that Georgia Gulf s increased chlorine and caustic production capacity and improved operational flexibility will present new opportunities for organic growth, including growth in VCM- and PVC-related sales;

the anticipated 70% integration to natural gas fired cogeneration, expected to result in a combined company with a low cost integrated chlor-alkali production platform;

the diversification of Georgia Gulf s product portfolio as a result of additional downstream product offerings, including the addition of muriatic acid or HCL, calcium hypochlorite and chlorinated solvents from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

the expectation that Georgia Gulf will be well positioned to secure favorable terms of ethylene supply due to its increased size and scale;

the enhanced strategic and market position of the combined company, beyond that achievable by Georgia Gulf alone;

the expectation that Georgia Gulf after the Transactions will achieve annualized cost synergies of approximately $115.0 million within two years from the consummation of the Transactions as a result of (1) approximately $40 million in savings from procurement and logistics, (2) approximately $35 million in savings from operating rate optimization and (3) approximately $40 million in savings from reduced general and administrative expenses, including reduced overhead, information technology savings and the impact of purchase accounting pension adjustments;

the expectation of enhanced cash flow generation that, if realized, would provide Georgia Gulf greater financial flexibility than it would have as a standalone company, and a resulting decrease in leverage, even after taking into account the additional indebtedness incurred in connection with the Transactions and would be accretive to earnings per share beginning immediately after consummation of the Merger;

the significant increase in total equity market capitalization of Georgia Gulf, which is expected to also increase the trading volume, and therefore the liquidity, of its common stock;

the geographic and product synergies of major facilities, including the Lake Charles assets of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the Lake Charles assets of Georgia Gulf;

the increased operational flexibility to serve both internal needs and external customers from five North American chlorine and caustic production facilities instead of a single site;

the fact that the Merger Agreement and the aggregate consideration to be paid by Georgia Gulf pursuant to the Merger Agreement were the result of extensive arms-length negotiations between representatives of Georgia Gulf and of PPG;

the fact that the Merger Agreement allows the board of directors of Georgia Gulf to accept a superior proposal upon payment of a termination fee and reimbursement to PPG of certain expenses under certain circumstances; and

the separate opinions of Barclays and Houlihan Lokey to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, dated July 18, 2012, with respect to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of such date, to Georgia Gulf of the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement, which opinions were based on and subject to the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered, as more fully described below in the section of the document entitled Opinions of Georgia Gulf s Financial Advisors.

Table of Contents

The board of directors of Georgia Gulf considered the following factors as generally weighing against its decision to recommend the Merger Agreement:

the possibility that the increased revenues, earnings and efficiencies expected to result from the Transactions would fail to materialize;

the challenges inherent in separating the operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG and integrating Splitco into Georgia Gulf, given the size of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business relative to Georgia Gulf and its operations;

the risk that the Transactions and the integration process may divert management attention and resources away from operational matters;

the dilution of the ownership interests of Georgia Gulf s current stockholders that would result from the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger;

the significant, one-time costs expected to be incurred in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) $25 to $30 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) $30 to $40 million of financing related fees and (3) $55 million in transition and integration expenses, such as consulting professionals fees, information technology implementation costs and relocation and severance costs, that Georgia Gulf management believes are necessary to realize approximately $115.0 million of annualized cost synergies within two years from the consummation of the Transactions;

the substantial indebtedness that Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries would incur in connection with the Transactions and related financing transactions;

that consummation of the Merger is conditioned on the successful consummation of the Debt Exchange, as more fully described in the section of the document entitled The Merger Agreement Financing ;

the potential payment of termination fees or the reimbursement of PPG s transaction expenses that Georgia Gulf would be required to make in certain circumstances under the Merger Agreement;

the restrictions imposed on Georgia Gulf s ability to take certain corporate actions under the terms of the Tax Matters Agreement to be entered into by Georgia Gulf and PPG, which could reduce its ability to engage in certain future business transactions that might be advantageous;

the risks inherent in requesting regulatory approval from multiple government agencies in multiple jurisdictions, as more fully described in the section entitled Regulatory Approvals or that governmental authorities could attempt to condition their approval of the Transactions on compliance with certain burdensome conditions or that regulatory approvals may be delayed; and

the possibility that the Transactions may not be consummated and the potential adverse consequences, including substantial costs that would be incurred and potential damage to Georgia Gulf s reputation, if the Transactions are not completed.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf is not exhaustive, but includes the material factors considered by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, including factors that support the Transactions as well as those that weigh against them. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf in connection with its evaluation of the Transactions and the complexity of these matters, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. Rather, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf based its recommendation on the totality of the information presented to and considered by it. The board of directors of Georgia Gulf evaluated the factors described above with the assistance of Georgia Gulf s senior management and legal and financial advisors. In considering the factors described above, individual members of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf may have given different weights to other or different factors.

Table of Contents

This explanation of the factors considered by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf is in part forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed in the sections of this document entitled Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors.

After careful consideration, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf resolved that the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement are advisable and in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and approved the Merger Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions. **The board of directors of Georgia Gulf recommends that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote FOR approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and, if necessary or appropriate, FOR the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.**

Opinions of Georgia Gulf s Financial Advisors

Barclays

Georgia Gulf engaged Barclays to act as its financial advisor in connection with the Transactions. On July 18, 2012, Barclays rendered its oral opinion (which was subsequently confirmed in writing) to Georgia Gulf s board of directors that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions stated in its opinion, the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf.

The full text of Barclays written opinion, dated as of July 18, 2012, is attached as Annex E to this document. Barclays written opinion sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations upon the review undertaken by Barclays in rendering its opinion. You are encouraged to read the opinion carefully in its entirety. The following is a summary of Barclays opinion and the methodology that Barclays used to render its opinion. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion.

Barclays opinion, the issuance of which was approved by Barclays Fairness Opinion Committee, is addressed to Georgia Gulf s board of directors, addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement to Georgia Gulf and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote with respect to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger or any other matter. The terms of the Transactions were determined through arm s-length negotiations between Georgia Gulf and PPG and were approved by Georgia Gulf s board of directors. Barclays did not recommend any specific form of consideration to Georgia Gulf or that any specific form of consideration constituted the only appropriate consideration for the Transactions. Barclays was not requested to address, and its opinion does not in any manner address, Georgia Gulf s underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the Transactions or the likelihood of consummation of the Transactions. In addition, Barclays expressed no opinion on, and its opinion does not in any manner address, the fairness of the amount or the nature of any compensation to any officers, directors or employees of any parties to the Transactions, or any class of such persons, relative to the consideration paid in the Transactions or otherwise. No limitations were imposed by Georgia Gulf s board of directors upon Barclays with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays, among other things:

- reviewed and analyzed a draft of the Merger Agreement, a draft of the Separation Agreement and the specific terms of the Transactions;

- reviewed and analyzed publicly available information concerning Georgia Gulf and PPG that Barclays believed to be relevant to its analysis, including each of their Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2012, and other relevant filings with the SEC;

Table of Contents

- reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Georgia Gulf furnished to Barclays by Georgia Gulf, including financial projections of Georgia Gulf prepared by management of Georgia Gulf (the Georgia Gulf Projections);

- reviewed and analyzed financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business furnished to Barclays by PPG and Georgia Gulf, including financial projections of Splitco prepared by management of Georgia Gulf (the Splitco Projections);

- reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the historical financial results and present financial condition of Georgia Gulf and Splitco with each other and with those of other companies that Barclays deemed relevant;

- reviewed and analyzed a comparison of the financial terms of the Transactions with the financial terms of certain other recent transactions that Barclays deemed relevant;

- reviewed and analyzed published estimates of independent research analysts with respect to the future financial performance and price targets of Georgia Gulf;

- reviewed and analyzed the relative contributions of Georgia Gulf and Splitco to the historical and future financial performance of the combined company on a pro forma basis;

- reviewed and analyzed the potential pro forma effect of the Transactions on the future financial performance of the combined company, including (i) the amounts and timing of the cost savings synergies estimated by the management of Georgia Gulf to result from the Transactions, and (ii) the estimated tax savings and tax benefits expected by the management of Georgia Gulf to result from the Transactions (for the purposes of this section, (i) and (ii) collectively, the Expected Benefits);

- had discussions with the management of each of Georgia Gulf and PPG concerning its respective business, operations, assets, liabilities, financial condition and prospects; and

- undertook such other studies, analyses and investigations as Barclays deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information used by Barclays without any independent verification of such information (and did not assume responsibility or liability for any independent verification of such information). Barclays also relied upon the assurances of the management of each of Georgia Gulf and PPG that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information inaccurate or misleading. With respect to the Georgia Gulf Projections and the Splitco Projections, upon the advice of Georgia Gulf, Barclays assumed that such projections were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Georgia Gulf as to the future financial performance of Georgia Gulf and Splitco, respectively. In addition, upon the advice of Georgia Gulf, Barclays assumed that the amounts and timing of the Expected Benefits are reasonable and that the Expected Benefits will be realized in accordance with such estimates. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view as to any such projections or estimates or the assumptions on which they were based. Barclays assumed that the Merger would qualify for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Code, and that the Distribution will be tax free to PPG shareholders pursuant to Section 355 of the Code. Barclays did not independently verify that this tax treatment will be available in respect of the Transactions, and it expressed no view with respect to the tax treatment or consequences that will apply to or result from the Transactions. In addition, Barclays assumed that, following the consummation of the Transactions, no indemnification payments, with respect to taxes or otherwise, will be required to be made by Georgia Gulf or Splitco pursuant to the Transaction Agreements (as defined in the Merger Agreement). In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not conduct a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Georgia Gulf, PPG or Splitco and did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of Georgia Gulf, PPG or Splitco. Barclays opinion was necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, July 18, 2012. Barclays assumed no responsibility for updating or revising its opinion based on events

or

109

Table of Contents

circumstances that may occur after July 18, 2012. Barclays expressed no opinion as to the prices at which shares of the Georgia Gulf common stock would trade following the announcement or consummation of the Transactions. Its opinion should not be viewed as providing any assurance that the market value of the Georgia Gulf common stock to be held by the stockholders of Georgia Gulf after the consummation of the Transactions will be in excess of the market value of the Georgia Gulf common stock owned by such stockholders at any time prior to the announcement or consummation of the Transactions.

Barclays assumed that the executed Merger Agreement and Separation Agreement conformed in all material respects to the last drafts it reviewed. In addition, Barclays assumed the accuracy of the representations and warranties contained in the Merger Agreement and all agreements related thereto. It also assumed, upon the advice of Georgia Gulf, that all material governmental, regulatory and third party approvals, consents and releases for the Transactions will be obtained within the constraints contemplated by the Transaction Agreements and that the Transactions will be consummated in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Agreements without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof. Barclays did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the Transactions, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters, as to which it understood that Georgia Gulf obtained such advice as it deemed necessary from qualified professionals.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Barclays performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not ascribe a specific range of values to the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock but rather made its determination as to fairness, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf of the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement on the basis of various financial and comparative analyses. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and involves various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial and comparative analyses and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to summary description.

In arriving at its opinion, Barclays did not attribute any particular weight to any single analysis or factor considered by it but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor relative to all other analyses and factors performed and considered by it and in the context of the circumstances of the particular transaction. Accordingly, Barclays believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole, as considering any portion of such analyses and factors, without considering all analyses and factors as a whole, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses used by Barclays in preparing its opinion to Georgia Gulf s board of directors. Certain financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses used by Barclays, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary, as the tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. In performing its analyses, Barclays made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Georgia Gulf or any other parties to the Transactions. None of Georgia Gulf, PPG, Splitco, Barclays nor any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those discussed. Any estimates contained in these analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth below. In addition, analyses relating to the value of the businesses do not purport to be appraisals or reflect the prices at which the businesses may actually be sold.

Selected Comparable Company Analysis

In order to assess how the public market values shares of similar publicly traded companies, Barclays reviewed and compared specific financial and operating data relating to Splitco with selected companies that Barclays, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions, deemed comparable to Splitco.

Barclays selected companies to include in its analysis that: (i) had similar commodity chemical end markets, (ii) were exposed to construction end markets, (iii) were domiciled in the U.S., (iv) were exposed to similar industry cyclical patterns as Georgia Gulf, and (v) were exposed to currently positive U.S. natural gas industry fundamentals. The selected comparable companies were:

- Olin Corporation
- Eastman Chemical Company (taking into account its recent acquisition of Solutia Inc.)
- Westlake Chemical Corporation
- TPC Group Inc.
- LyondellBasell Industries N.V.
- Huntsman Corporation

Barclays calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios of Splitco and those of the selected comparable companies. Barclays also reviewed various financial multiples and ratios of Georgia Gulf. As part of its selected comparable company analysis, Barclays calculated and analyzed each company s ratio of its enterprise value to its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA (the EBITDA Multiple) estimated for fiscal year 2012. The enterprise value of each comparable company was obtained by adding its short and long-term debt to the sum of the market value of its common equity and the book value of any minority interest, and subtracting its cash and cash equivalents. All of these calculations were performed with, and based on publicly available financial data (including I/B/E/S International, Inc.) and closing prices, as of July 16, 2012. The results of this selected comparable company analysis are summarized below:

	Enterprise Value / 2012E EBITDA			
	Low	**Median**	**Mean**	**High**
Selected Companies	4.6x	5.3x	5.5x	7.9x

Barclays selected the comparable companies listed above because of similarities in one or more business or operating characteristics with Splitco. However, because of the inherent differences between the business, operations and prospects of Splitco and those of the selected comparable companies, Barclays believed that it was inappropriate to, and therefore did not, rely solely on the quantitative results of the selected comparable company analysis. Accordingly, Barclays also made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the business, financial and operating characteristics and prospects of Splitco and the selected comparable companies that could affect the public trading values of each in order to provide a context in which to consider the results of the quantitative analysis. These qualitative judgments related primarily to the differing sizes, growth prospects, profitability levels and degree of operational risk between Splitco and the companies included in the selected company analysis. Based upon these judgments, Barclays selected a range of EBITDA Multiples between 4.75x and 5.75x and applied such range to Splitco s EBITDA projected by Georgia Gulf s management for 2012. Applying this range, Barclays calculated a range of implied enterprise values of $2.15 billion to $2.6 billion for Splitco.

Table of Contents

Selected Precedent Transaction Analysis

Barclays reviewed and compared the purchase prices and financial multiples paid in selected other transactions that Barclays, based on its experience with merger and acquisition transactions, deemed relevant. Barclays chose the following five transactions based on, among other things, the similarity of the applicable target companies in the transactions to Splitco with respect to the size, product mix, end-markets, margins, growth prospects and/or other characteristics of their businesses, the size of the transaction, whether the transaction had publicly available information, and whether a target company was in a certain industry (such as the chlor-alkali or petrochemicals industry):

Target	Acquiror	Announcement Date
SunBelt Chlor Alkali Partnership (50% interest owned by PolyOne Corporation)	Olin Corporation	February 28, 2011
NOVA Chemicals Corporation	International Petroleum Investment Company	February 23, 2009
Oxy Vinyls, LP (24% interest owned by PolyOne Corporation)	Occidental Chemical Corporation	July 6, 2007
Pioneer Companies, Inc.	Olin Corporation	May 21, 2007
Vulcan Materials Company (chemical manufacturing facilities)	Occidental Chemical Corporation	October 12, 2004

Barclays calculated the ratio of the target company s enterprise value, based on the consideration payable in the selected transaction, to its last twelve months (LTM) EBITDA (the LTM EBITDA Multiple) based on publicly available information. A summary of these multiples calculated for the selected transactions is set forth below.

	Transaction Value / LTM EBITDA			
	Low	Median	Mean	High
Selected Transactions	3.5x	5.2x	5.3x	8.1x

The reasons for and the circumstances surrounding each of the selected precedent transactions analyzed were diverse and there are inherent differences in the business, operations, financial conditions and prospects of Splitco and the companies included in the selected precedent transaction analysis. Accordingly, Barclays believed that a purely quantitative selected precedent transaction analysis would not be particularly meaningful in the context of considering the Transactions. Barclays therefore made qualitative judgments concerning differences between the characteristics of the selected precedent transactions and the Transactions which would affect the acquisition values of the selected target companies and Splitco.

Based on its analysis, Barclays selected a range of LTM EBITDA Multiples between 5.0x and 6.0x. Applying this range, Barclays calculated a range of implied enterprise values for Splitco of $2.25 billion to $2.7 billion and $1.85 billion to $2.2 billion based on Splitco s estimated LTM EBITDA (estimated through June 30, 2012) and Splitco s Cycle Average EBITDA, respectively. As used in this section, Cycle Average EBITDA refers to the average EBITDA of Splitco for fiscal years 2007 through 2012 (calculated, with respect to fiscal year 2012, by using EBITDA projected by Georgia Gulf s management).

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

In order to estimate the present value of Splitco common stock, Barclays performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Splitco. In addition, Barclays performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Splitco after taking into account synergies. A discounted cash flow analysis is a traditional valuation methodology used to derive a valuation of an asset by calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows of the asset. Present

value refers to the current value of future cash flows or amounts and is obtained by discounting those future cash flows or amounts by a discount rate that takes into account macroeconomic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, expected returns and other appropriate factors.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value of Splitco using the discounted cash flow method, Barclays added (i) Splitco s projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 based on the Splitco Projections to (ii) the terminal value of Splitco as of December 31, 2022, and discounted such amount to its present value using a range of selected discount rates. The after-tax unlevered free cash flows were calculated by taking the tax-affected earnings before interest and tax expense, adding depreciation and subtracting capital expenditures, pension funding expenses and adjusting for changes in working capital and other cash flow related items. The residual value of Splitco at the end of the forecast period, or terminal value, was estimated by selecting, based on industry dynamics and future growth expectations for the period ending December 31, 2022, (i) enterprise value terminal EBITDA multiples ranging from 5.5x to 6.5x, and (ii) perpetuity growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%, and applying each such range to the Splitco Projections. The range of enterprise value terminal EBITDA multiples of 5.5x to 6.5x was selected based on the average trading enterprise value to 2011 EBITDA multiples for the selected comparable companies mentioned in the section entitled Selected Comparable Company Analysis above. The average trading enterprise value to 2011 EBITDA multiple for such comparable companies was 6.0x, which is the middle of the range for the enterprise value terminal EBITDA multiples selected by Barclays. The range for the perpetuity growth rates of 1.0% to 2.0% was selected based on the estimated PPG EBITDA and unlevered net income compounded annual growth rates of 1.7% and 1.6%, respectively, for the forecasted period of 2012-2022. The range of after-tax discount rates of 10.75% to 11.75% was selected based on an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of Splitco and comparable companies selected by Barclays. The discounted cash flow analysis (i) based on the terminal multiples implied an enterprise value range for Splitco of $2.325 billion to $2.7 billion on a standalone basis, before considering any pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits from the Transactions, and (ii) based on the perpetuity growth rates implied an enterprise value range for Splitco of $2.325 billion to $2.75 billion on a standalone basis, before considering any pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits from the Transactions.

To calculate the estimated enterprise value of Splitco (after taking into account synergies expected from the combined company) using the discounted cash flow method, Barclays added (i) Splitco s projected after-tax unlevered free cash flows for fiscal years 2013 through 2022 based on the Splitco Projections and the Expected

Benefits to (ii) the terminal value of Splitco as of December 31, 2022, and discounted such amount to its

present value using a range of selected discount rates. The after-tax unlevered free cash flows were calculated by

taking the tax-affected earnings before interest and tax expense, adding depreciation and subtracting capital

expenditures, pension funding expenses and adjusting for changes in working capital and other cash flow related

items. The residual value of Splitco at the end of the forecast period, or terminal value, was estimated by

selecting, based on industry dynamics and future growth expectations for the period ending December 31, 2022,

(i) enterprise value terminal multiples ranging from 5.5x to 6.5x, and (ii) perpetuity growth rates ranging from 1.0% to 2.0%, and applying each such range to the Splitco Projections and the Expected Benefits. The range of after-tax discount rates of 10.75% to 11.75% was selected based on an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of Splitco and comparable companies selected by Barclays. The discounted cash flow analysis (i) based on the terminal multiples implied an enterprise value range for Splitco of $2.7 billion to $3.225 billion after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits from the Transactions and (ii) based on the perpetuity growth rates implied an enterprise value range for Splitco of $2.75 billion to $3.275 billion after considering the pro forma impact of the Expected Benefits from the Transactions.

Pro Forma Financial Analysis

Barclays reviewed the potential pro forma financial effects of the Transactions on the combined company s estimated revenues and EBITDA for fiscal year 2012 relative to Georgia Gulf s estimated revenue and EBITDA for fiscal year 2012 on a standalone basis, based on the Georgia Gulf Projections and the Splitco Projections. In its calculations, Barclays included both the expected cost savings synergies and accounting benefits estimated by Georgia Gulf s management to result from the Transactions. In performing this analysis, Barclays analyzed the

effects of the Merger based on information provided by Georgia Gulf s management. This analysis indicated that the combined company s estimated revenues and EBITDA for fiscal year 2012 could be significantly increased on a pro forma basis as compared to Georgia Gulf s estimated revenues and EBITDA for fiscal year 2012 on a standalone basis. The actual results achieved by the combined company may vary from forecasted results, and the variations may be material.

General

Barclays is an internationally recognized investment banking firm and, as part of its investment banking activities, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, competitive bids, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. Georgia Gulf s board of directors selected Barclays because of its qualifications, reputation and experience in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions generally, as well as substantial experience in transactions in the chemicals industry.

Barclays is acting as financial advisor to Georgia Gulf in connection with the Transactions. As compensation for its services in connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf paid Barclays a retainer fee of $500,000 on March 5, 2012, a second retainer fee of $500,000 upon execution of the Merger Agreement, a fee of $1,000,000 upon the delivery of Barclays opinion and a fee of $5,000,000 upon public announcement of the Transactions against which the amounts paid as retainer fees and for the opinion will be credited. Additional compensation of $6,000,000 will be payable on completion of the Transactions for advisory services provided in connection with the Transactions. In addition, Georgia Gulf has agreed to reimburse Barclays for its expenses incurred in connection with the Transactions and to indemnify Barclays for certain liabilities that may arise out of its engagement by Georgia Gulf and the rendering of Barclays opinion. Barclays has performed various investment banking and financial services for Georgia Gulf in the past, and expects to perform such services in the future, and has received, and expects to receive, customary fees for such services. Specifically, in the past two years, Barclays and its affiliates have performed the following investment banking and financial services: in January 2012, Barclays acted as an advisor to Georgia Gulf in connection with the unsolicited approach by Westlake Chemical Corp. Barclays did not receive any fees for its advisory services provided in connection with the unsolicited approach by Westlake Chemical Corp. Also, Barclays and its affiliates have executed various hedging, derivative and other securities transactions for PPG, for which Barclays received immaterial fees during that period. In addition, Barclays and its affiliates have agreed to provide financing to Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco in connection with the Transactions, and Barclays will receive customary fees, reimbursement of expenses and indemnification in connection therewith. Specifically, Barclays and its affiliates had (i) as of July 18, 2012, committed to provide (x) to Georgia Gulf, a commitment to a senior secured term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of $112,500,000 (subject to adjustment pursuant to the terms of such facility) for purposes of refinancing Georgia Gulf s existing revolving credit facility and other secured debt and a portion of which will be provided to Splitco for purposes of financing the Distribution, and (y) to PPG, a $337,500,000 short-term loan (subject to adjustment pursuant to the terms of such loan) repayable by the terms thereof with Splitco securities upon consummation of the Distribution, (ii) been engaged by Georgia Gulf to act as an underwriter or an initial purchaser, in each case, for Splitco, in connection with any underwritten offering or private placement of any debt securities issued by Splitco to refinance any of the loans to Splitco, and (iii) consented to the Transactions as part of its existing commitment to the ABL Revolver and further expect to be asked by Georgia Gulf to commit to a portion of an asset-based revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of $500,000,000.

Barclays and its affiliates engage in a wide range of businesses from investment and commercial banking, lending, asset management and other financial and non-financial services. In the ordinary course of its business, Barclays and its affiliates may actively trade and effect transactions in the equity, debt and/or other securities (and any derivatives thereof) and financial instruments (including loans and other obligations) of Georgia Gulf and PPG for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold long or short positions and investments in such securities and financial instruments.

Table of Contents

Houlihan Lokey Financial Advisors, Inc.

Houlihan Lokey has been engaged to provide certain financial advisory services to Georgia Gulf in connection with the Merger. In connection with this engagement, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf requested that Houlihan Lokey evaluate the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to Georgia Gulf of the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement. On July 18, 2012, at a meeting of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf held to evaluate the Merger, Houlihan Lokey rendered to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf an oral opinion, confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated July 18, 2012, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to the procedures followed, assumptions made, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken and other matters considered by Houlihan Lokey in preparing its opinion, the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf. The full text of Houlihan Lokey s written opinion, dated July 18, 2012, is attached to this document as Annex G and is incorporated herein by reference. **Houlihan Lokey s opinion was furnished for the use and benefit of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf (in its capacity as such) in connection with its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view to Georgia Gulf and did not address any other aspect or implication of the Transactions. The summary of Houlihan Lokey s opinion in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of its written opinion. Houlihan Lokey s opinion should not be construed as creating any fiduciary duty on Houlihan Lokey s part to any party. Houlihan Lokey s opinion was not intended to be, and does not constitute, a recommendation to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Georgia Gulf, any security holder or any other person or entity as to how to act or vote with respect to any matter relating to the Transactions or otherwise.**

In connection with its opinion, Houlihan Lokey made such reviews, analyses and inquiries as it deemed necessary and appropriate under the circumstances. Among other things, Houlihan Lokey:

- reviewed the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement;

- reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Georgia Gulf and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that Houlihan Lokey deemed to be relevant;

- reviewed certain information relating to the historical, current and future operations, financial condition and prospects of Georgia Gulf made available to Houlihan Lokey by Georgia Gulf, including financial projections (and adjustments thereto) relating to Georgia Gulf prepared by Georgia Gulf s management for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2016;

- reviewed certain information relating to the historical, current and future operations, financial condition and prospects of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business made available to Houlihan Lokey by Georgia Gulf and Splitco, including financial projections relating to Splitco after giving effect to the Distribution prepared by Georgia Gulf s management for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2021;

- reviewed certain projections and estimates of potential cost savings, operating efficiencies and other synergies and certain costs related thereto expected to result from the Transactions prepared by Georgia Gulf s management;

- spoke with certain members of Georgia Gulf s management and certain of its representatives and advisors regarding (i) the respective businesses, operations, financial condition and prospects of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco and the combined company and (ii) the Transactions and related matters;

- compared the financial and operating performance of Georgia Gulf and Splitco with that of public companies that Houlihan Lokey deemed to be relevant;

considered publicly available financial terms of certain transactions that Houlihan Lokey deemed to be relevant;

reviewed current and historical market prices and trading volumes for Georgia Gulf common stock and current and historical market prices and trading volumes of publicly traded securities of certain other companies that Houlihan Lokey deemed to be relevant; and

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and inquiries and considered such other information and factors as Houlihan Lokey deemed appropriate.

Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all data, material and other information furnished, or otherwise made available, to Houlihan Lokey, discussed with or reviewed by Houlihan Lokey, or publicly available, and did not assume any responsibility with respect to such data, material and other information. Houlihan Lokey was not provided with access to Splitco, although Georgia Gulf s management relayed to Houlihan Lokey its discussions with Splitco s management regarding Splitco, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, its financial performance and related matters and Houlihan Lokey assumed that, had Houlihan Lokey been provided with access to Splitco and its representatives, any information received from such parties would not materially affect or change Houlihan Lokey s analyses or opinion. Georgia Gulf s management advised Houlihan Lokey, and Houlihan Lokey assumed, that the financial projections and estimates (and adjustments thereto) utilized in its analyses were reasonably prepared in good faith on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of such management as to the future financial results and condition of Georgia Gulf and Splitco, as the case may be, and the other matters covered thereby and Houlihan Lokey expressed no opinion with respect to such projections and estimates or the assumptions on which they were based. Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that there had been no change in the business, assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or prospects of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business or Splitco since the respective dates of the most recent financial statements and other information, financial or otherwise, provided to Houlihan Lokey, in each case that would be material to its analyses and opinion, that the financial projections relating to Georgia Gulf and Splitco reviewed by Houlihan Lokey reflected all assets and liabilities to be combined in the Transactions and necessary to conduct the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, that the audited financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to be delivered to Georgia Gulf in connection with the Merger would not reflect any information that would be material to its analyses or opinion and that there was no information or any facts that would have made any of the information reviewed by Houlihan Lokey incomplete or misleading. Houlihan Lokey was advised by Georgia Gulf s management that the financial projections for Georgia Gulf and Splitco that Houlihan Lokey utilized reflect assumptions of the managements of Georgia Gulf and Splitco, as the case may be, as to market trends and prospects for the commodity chemicals and related industries and regulatory matters with respect thereto, including assumptions as to future commodity and energy prices, which are subject to significant volatility and which, if different than as assumed, could impact its analyses or opinion. In addition, Houlihan Lokey relied upon, without independent verification, the assessments of Georgia Gulf s management as to (i) Georgia Gulf s and Splitco s respective products and services, (ii) the ability to integrate the operations of Georgia Gulf and Splitco and to retain key employees and suppliers thereof and (iii) the amount and financial terms of the debt financings and arrangements to be undertaken by Splitco and special payment to be made by Splitco to PPG and the terms, aspects and implications of the Additional Agreements. Houlihan Lokey assumed, with Georgia Gulf s consent, that there would be no developments with respect to any such matters that would be material to its analyses or opinion.

Houlihan Lokey relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that (a) the representations and warranties of all parties to the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement and all other related documents and instruments referred to in the Merger Agreement and Separation Agreement would be true and correct, (b) each party to the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and such other related documents and instruments would fully and timely perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party, (c) all conditions to the consummation of the Transactions would be satisfied without waiver and (d) the Transactions would be consummated in a timely manner in accordance with the terms described in the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and such other related documents and instruments, without any amendments or modifications. Houlihan Lokey also assumed, with Georgia Gulf s consent, that the Transactions

would qualify as tax-free reorganizations and Houlihan Lokey expressed no view or opinion as to the tax

consequences of the Transactions. Houlihan Lokey further relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, that (i) the Transactions would be consummated in a manner that complied in all respects with all applicable international, federal and state statutes, rules and regulations, and (ii) all governmental, regulatory, and other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the Transactions would be obtained and that no delay, limitations, restrictions or conditions would be imposed or amendments, modifications or waivers made that would result in the disposition of any assets of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco or the combined company, or otherwise have an effect on Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or the Transactions (or any expected benefits thereof) that would be material to Houlihan Lokey s analyses or opinion. Houlihan Lokey also relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, at Georgia Gulf s direction, that any adjustments to the exchange ratio pursuant to the Merger Agreement, or any changes in the structure of the Transactions as permitted under the Merger Agreement and Separation Agreement, would not be material to its analyses or opinion.

Furthermore, in connection with its opinion, Houlihan Lokey was not requested to make, and did not make, any physical inspection or independent appraisal or evaluation of any of the assets, properties or liabilities (fixed, contingent, derivative, off-balance sheet or otherwise) of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other party, nor was Houlihan Lokey provided with any such appraisal or evaluation. Houlihan Lokey did not estimate, and expressed no opinion regarding, the liquidation value of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other entity or business. Houlihan Lokey did not undertake an independent analysis of any potential or actual litigation, regulatory action, possible unasserted claims or other contingent liabilities to which Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other entity is or may be a party or is or may be subject, or of any governmental investigation of any possible unasserted claims or other contingent liabilities to which Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other entity is or may be a party or is or may be subject.

Houlihan Lokey was not requested to, and it did not, (a) initiate any discussions with, or solicit any indications of interest from, third parties with respect to the Transactions, the securities, assets, businesses or operations of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other party or entity, or any alternatives to the Transactions, (b) negotiate the terms of the Transactions or (c) advise the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Georgia Gulf or any other party or entity with respect to alternatives to the Transactions. Houlihan Lokey s opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to Houlihan Lokey as of, the date of its opinion. Houlihan Lokey did not undertake, and is under no obligation, to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw its opinion, or otherwise comment on or consider events occurring or coming to Houlihan Lokey s attention after the date of its opinion. Houlihan Lokey s opinion did not purport to address potential developments in the credit, financial or stock markets, including, without limitation, the market for any securities of Georgia Gulf, Splitco or the combined company. Houlihan Lokey also did not express any opinion as to what the value of Georgia Gulf common stock actually would be when issued pursuant to the Merger or the price or range of prices at which Georgia Gulf common stock or the combined company s common stock might be purchased or sold, or Splitco common stock might be transferable, at any time.

Houlihan Lokey was not requested to opine as to, and it did not express an opinion as to or otherwise address, among other things: (i) the underlying business decision of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Georgia Gulf, its security holders or any other party to proceed with or effect the Transactions, (ii) the terms of any arrangements, understandings, agreements or documents related to, or the form, structure or any other portion or aspect of, the Transactions (other than the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger to the extent expressly specified in Houlihan Lokey s opinion) or otherwise, including, without limitation, any terms or aspects of the Separation Agreement and Additional Agreements or any adjustments to the exchange ratio or the structure of the Transactions, (iii) the fairness of any portion or aspect of the Transactions to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Georgia Gulf, or to any other party, except if and only to the extent expressly set forth in Houlihan Lokey s opinion, (iv) the relative merits of the Transactions as

compared to any alternative business strategies or transactions that might be available for Georgia Gulf or any other party, (v) the fairness of any portion or aspect of the Transactions to any one class or group of security holders or other constituents vis-à-vis any other class or group of security holders or other constituents (including, without limitation, the allocation of any consideration among or within such classes or groups of security holders or other constituents), (vi) whether or not Georgia Gulf, Splitco, their respective security holders or any other party is paying or receiving reasonably equivalent value in the Transactions, (vii) the solvency, creditworthiness or fair value of Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company or any other participant in the Transactions, or any of their respective assets, under any applicable laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance or similar matters, or (viii) the fairness, financial or otherwise, of the amount, nature or any other aspect of any compensation to or consideration payable to or received by any officers, directors or employees of any party to the Transactions, any class of such persons or any other party, relative to the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger or otherwise. Furthermore, no opinion, counsel or interpretation was intended in matters that require legal, regulatory, accounting, insurance, tax or other similar professional advice. Houlihan Lokey assumed that such opinions, counsel or interpretations had been or would be obtained from appropriate professional sources. Furthermore, Houlihan Lokey relied, with Georgia Gulf s consent, on the assessments by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Georgia Gulf, Splitco and their respective advisors as to all legal, regulatory, accounting, insurance and tax matters with respect to Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco, the combined company, the Transactions or otherwise. The issuance of Houlihan Lokey s opinion was approved by a Houlihan Lokey committee authorized to approve opinions of this nature. Except as described in this summary, Georgia Gulf imposed no other instructions or limitations on Houlihan Lokey with respect to the investigations made or the procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion.

In preparing its opinion to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf, Houlihan Lokey performed a variety of analyses, including those described below. Set forth below is a summary of the material financial analyses performed and factors considered by Houlihan Lokey in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex analytical process involving various quantitative and qualitative judgments and determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant financial, comparative and other analytical methods employed and the adaptation and application of those methods to the particular facts and circumstances presented. Therefore, a financial opinion and its underlying analyses are not readily susceptible to summary description. Houlihan Lokey arrived at its ultimate opinion based on the results of all analyses undertaken by it and assessed as a whole and did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one factor or method of analysis for purposes of its opinion. Accordingly, Houlihan Lokey believes that its analyses and the following summary must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses, methodologies, and factors or focusing on information presented in tabular format, without considering all analyses, methodologies, and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying Houlihan Lokey s analyses and opinion. Each analytical technique has inherent strengths and weaknesses, and the nature of the available information may further affect the value of particular techniques.

In performing its analyses, Houlihan Lokey considered industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, the date of Houlihan Lokey s opinion, many of which are beyond Georgia Gulf s control. Accordingly, the information may not reflect current or future market conditions. No company, business or transaction used in the analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Georgia Gulf, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco or the Transactions, and an evaluation of the results of those analyses is not entirely mathematical. Rather, the analyses involve complex considerations, judgments and assumptions concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the acquisition, public trading or other values of the companies, business segments or transactions analyzed. Houlihan Lokey believes that mathematical derivations (such as determining an average or median) of financial data are not by themselves meaningful and should be considered together with judgments and informed assumptions. The assumptions and estimates contained in Houlihan Lokey s analyses and the reference ranges resulting from any particular analysis are not necessarily indicative of actual values or predictive of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those suggested by

Table of Contents

its analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of assets, businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which assets, businesses or securities actually may be sold or acquired. Accordingly, the assumptions and estimates used in, and the results derived from, Houlihan Lokey s analyses are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

Houlihan Lokey s opinion and financial analyses provided to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf in connection with its evaluation, from a financial point of view, to Georgia Gulf of the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger pursuant to the Merger Agreement were only one of many factors considered by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf in its evaluation of the Transactions and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf or management with respect to the Transactions or the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger. Houlihan Lokey was not requested to, and it did not, recommend the specific consideration payable in the Merger or a specific exchange ratio. The type and amount of consideration payable in the Merger was determined through negotiation between Georgia Gulf and PPG, and the decision to enter into the Merger was solely that of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses reviewed by Houlihan Lokey with the board of directors of Georgia Gulf in connection with Houlihan Lokey s opinion. The order of analyses does not represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Houlihan Lokey. **The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Houlihan Lokey s financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying and the qualifications and evaluations affecting the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of Houlihan Lokey s financial analyses.**

Selected Companies Analysis. Houlihan Lokey performed separate selected companies analyses of Georgia Gulf and Splitco in which Houlihan Lokey reviewed certain financial data of Georgia Gulf based on Georgia Gulf s public filings and internal estimates of Georgia Gulf s management, certain financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business based on estimates of Georgia Gulf s management and certain financial data of the selected publicly traded companies listed below based on publicly available research analysts estimates, public filings and other publicly available information.

Georgia Gulf. In performing a selected companies analysis of Georgia Gulf, Houlihan Lokey reviewed financial and stock market information for Georgia Gulf and the following 10 selected publicly held companies, which generally were selected because, as is the case with Georgia Gulf, they are U.S.-based companies that operate primarily in the chemical manufacturing and building products industries:

A. Schulman, Inc.
Louisiana-Pacific Corporation
Olin Corporation
OMNOVA Solutions Inc.
PolyOne Corporation
Quanex Building Products Corporation
TPC Group Inc.
Trex Company Inc.
Westlake Chemical Corporation
W.R. Grace & Co.

Houlihan Lokey reviewed enterprise values of the selected companies, calculated as equity market values based on reported fully-diluted common shares outstanding and closing stock prices on July 17, 2012 plus debt outstanding and preferred stock less cash and cash equivalents, as a multiple of latest 12 months and next fiscal year estimated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as adjusted for certain non-recurring items, referred to as adjusted EBITDA. The overall low, mean, median and high

Table of Contents

adjusted EBITDA multiples observed for the selected companies for the latest 12 months were 5.5x, 8.7x, 6.4x and 18.4x, respectively, and for the next fiscal year were 5.2x, 7.0x, 6.3x and 12.5x, respectively. In calculating total implied equity value reference ranges for Georgia Gulf, Houlihan Lokey applied selected ranges of latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA multiples of 5.75x to 6.25x and next fiscal year adjusted EBITDA multiples of 5.50x to 6.00x derived from the selected companies to Georgia Gulf s latest 12 months (as of March 31, 2012) and calendar year 2012 adjusted EBITDA, respectively, which indicated approximate total implied equity value reference ranges for Georgia Gulf of $936.2 million to $1,058.6 million (based on Georgia Gulf s latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA) and $1,030.3 million to $1,166.8 million (based on Georgia Gulf s calendar year 2012 estimated adjusted EBITDA).

Splitco. In performing a selected companies analysis of Splitco, Houlihan Lokey reviewed financial information for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and financial and stock market information for the following six selected publicly held companies, which generally were selected because, as is the case with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, they are U.S.-based companies that operate primarily in the chemical manufacturing industry:

A. Schulman, Inc.
Georgia Gulf Corporation
Olin Corporation
PolyOne Corporation
TPC Group Inc.
Westlake Chemical Corporation

Houlihan Lokey reviewed enterprise values of the selected companies, calculated as equity market values based on reported fully-diluted common shares outstanding and closing stock prices on July 17, 2012 plus debt outstanding and preferred stock less cash and cash equivalents, as a multiple of latest 12 months and next fiscal year adjusted EBITDA. The overall low, mean, median and high adjusted EBITDA multiples observed for the selected companies for the latest 12 months were 5.5x, 6.5x, 6.2x and 8.5x, respectively, and for the next fiscal year were 5.1x, 5.9x, 5.8x and 6.6x, respectively. In calculating total implied equity value reference ranges for Splitco, Houlihan Lokey applied selected ranges of latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA multiples of 5.50x to 6.00x and next fiscal year estimated adjusted EBITDA multiples of 5.25x to 5.75x derived from the selected companies to the latest 12 months (as of March 31, 2012) adjusted EBITDA and calendar year 2012 estimated adjusted EBITDA, respectively, of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business which indicated approximate total implied equity value reference ranges for Splitco of $1,352.7 million to $1,558.4 million (based on latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA) and $1,209 million to $1,411.5 million (based on calendar year 2012 estimated adjusted EBITDA).

Based on the total implied equity value reference ranges for Georgia Gulf and Splitco described above, Houlihan Lokey calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference ranges, as compared to the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger:

Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Ranges Based on:		Merger Exchange Ratio
Latest 12 Months	Calendar Year 2012	
1.278x - 1.664x	1.036x - 1.370x	1.02020202

Table of Contents

Selected Transactions Analysis. Houlihan Lokey performed a selected transactions analysis of Splitco in which Houlihan Lokey reviewed certain publicly available financial terms of the following 14 selected transactions, which generally were selected because, as is the case with the Merger, they involved target companies in the chemical manufacturing industry:

Announcement Date	Acquiror	Target
12/16/2011	Apollo Global Management, LLC	Taminco Global Holdings
11/03/2011	The Lubrizol Corporation	Merquinsa Mercados Quimicos S.L.
10/27/2011	Nuplex Industries Limited	Viverso GmbH
07/27/2011	Braskem America, Inc.	Dow Chemical (Global Polypropylene Business)
06/14/2011	INEOS ChlorVinyls Holdings, B.V.	Tessenderlo Chemie NV (Polyvinyl Cloride and Chlor-Alkali Activities)
02/28/2011	Olin Corporation	Sunbelt Chlor-Alkali Partnership
12/17/2010	Mexichem SAB de CV	AlphaGary Corporation
12/07/2010	Arkema S.A.	Cray Valley S.A., Cook Composites and Polymers Co., and Sartomer Company
10/23/2010	DAK Americas LLC	Eastman Chemical Company (Performance Polymers PET Operations)
09/21/2010	OMNOVA Solutions, Inc.	Eliokem SAS
07/16/2010	Honam Petrochemical Corp.	Titan Chemicals Corp.
03/17/2010	Eastman Chemical Company	Genovique Specialties Corporation
02/01/2010	Braskem America, Inc.	Sunoco Chemicals, Inc.
01/22/2010	Braskem S.A.	Quattor Participacoes S.A.

Houlihan Lokey reviewed transactions values of the selected transactions, calculated as the implied enterprise values of the target companies based on announced transaction equity prices plus debt outstanding and preferred stock less cash and cash equivalents, as a multiple of such target companies latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA based on publicly available information. The overall low, mean, median and high latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA multiples observed for the selected transactions were 4.4x, 6.0x, 6.2x and 7.1x, respectively. In calculating a total implied equity value reference range for Splitco, Houlihan Lokey applied a selected range of latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA multiples of 5.50x to 6.00x derived from the selected transactions to the latest 12 months (as of March 31, 2012) adjusted EBITDA of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, which indicated an approximate total implied equity value reference range for Splitco of $1,352.7 million to $1,558.4 million. Financial data of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business were based on estimates of Georgia Gulf s management. Based on the total implied equity value reference range for Splitco described above and the total implied equity value reference range for Georgia Gulf based on latest 12 months adjusted EBITDA under the section of this document entitled Selected Companies Analysis Georgia Gulf described above, Houlihan Lokey calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger:

Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Range	Merger Exchange Ratio
1.278x - 1.664x	1.02020202

Discounted Cash Flow Analyses. Houlihan Lokey performed separate discounted cash flow analyses of Georgia Gulf and Splitco based on estimates of Georgia Gulf s management.

Georgia Gulf. Houlihan Lokey calculated the estimated present value of the standalone unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Georgia Gulf was forecasted to generate during the second half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 through the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2016 and terminal values for Georgia Gulf by applying to Georgia Gulf s fiscal year 2016 estimated unlevered free cash flows a selected range of perpetuity growth rates of 1.75% to 2.25% derived taking into consideration long-term growth rates for Georgia Gulf per Georgia Gulf s management, the industry in which Georgia Gulf operates and the overall economy. The present values (as of July 17, 2012) of the cash flows and terminal values were then calculated using discount rates ranging from 11% to 12% (derived based on a weighted average cost of capital calculation), which indicated an approximate total implied equity value reference range for Georgia Gulf of $1,414 million to $1,715 million.

Splitco. Houlihan Lokey calculated the estimated present value of the standalone unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business was forecasted to generate during the second half of the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 through the full fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 and terminal values for Splitco by applying to the fiscal year 2021 estimated unlevered free cash flows of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business a selected range of perpetuity growth rates of 1.25% to 1.75% derived taking into consideration long-term growth rates for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business per Georgia Gulf s management, the industry in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates and the overall economy. The present values (as of July 17, 2012) of the cash flows and terminal values were then calculated using discount rates ranging from 10% to 11% (derived based on a weighted average cost of capital calculation), which indicated an approximate total implied equity value reference range for Splitco of $1,346.3 million to $1,720.6 million.

Based on the total implied equity value reference ranges for Georgia Gulf and Splitco described above, Houlihan Lokey calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio provided for in the Merger:

Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Range	Merger Exchange Ratio
0.785x - 1.217x	1.02020202

Miscellaneous

Georgia Gulf has paid Houlihan Lokey for its financial advisory services to Georgia Gulf in connection with the Merger an aggregate fee of $1 million, a portion of which was payable in connection with Houlihan Lokey s engagement and the balance of which was payable upon delivery of its opinion. Houlihan Lokey s fee was not contingent upon the successful completion of the Merger or the conclusion contained in its opinion. Georgia Gulf has agreed to reimburse certain of Houlihan Lokey s expenses, including the fees and expenses of Houlihan Lokey s legal counsel, and to indemnify Houlihan Lokey and certain related parties for certain potential liabilities and expenses, including liabilities under the federal securities laws, relating to, or arising out of, its engagement.

Georgia Gulf selected Houlihan Lokey to provide certain financial advisory services to Georgia Gulf in connection with the Merger based on Houlihan Lokey s reputation and experience. Houlihan Lokey is regularly engaged to provide financial advisory services in connection with mergers and acquisitions, financings and financial restructuring.

In the ordinary course of business, certain of Houlihan Lokey s employees and affiliates, as well as investment funds in which they may have financial interests, may acquire, hold or sell, long or short positions, or trade or otherwise effect transactions, in debt, equity, and other securities and financial instruments (including loans and other obligations) of, or investments in, Georgia Gulf, PPG, Splitco or any other party that may be involved in the Transactions and their respective affiliates or any currency or commodity that may be involved in the Transactions.

Houlihan Lokey and certain of its affiliates in the past have provided investment banking, financial advisory and other financial services to Georgia Gulf, for which Houlihan Lokey and such affiliates have received and may receive compensation, including, during the two-year period prior to the date of Houlihan Lokey s opinion having received aggregate fees of approximately $1 million for, among other things, acting as financial advisor to Georgia Gulf in connection with an acquisition transaction and providing certain valuation and other financial advisory services to Georgia Gulf unrelated to the Merger. Houlihan Lokey and certain of its affiliates in the future may provide investment banking, financial advisory and other financial services to Georgia Gulf, the combined company, PPG, other participants in the Transactions and their respective affiliates, for which Houlihan Lokey and such affiliates may receive compensation.

Table of Contents

PPG s Reasons for the Transactions

As discussed in the section of this document entitled Background of the Transactions, from time to time PPG s board of directors and senior management have reviewed PPG s portfolio of businesses and considered possible disposition and merger opportunities. As a result of that process, PPG decided that the success of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business would be maximized if it combined with Georgia Gulf and that, without the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, PPG could better concentrate on its remaining businesses and continue PPG s strategic transformation into a coatings and specialty materials business.

In addition, in reaching its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and the Transactions, PPG s board of directors consulted with PPG s senior management as well as PPG s legal and financial advisors and considered a wide variety of factors, including the significant factors listed below, as generally supporting its decision:

- the expectation that the Separation, Distribution and Merger generally would result in a tax-efficient disposition of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for PPG and PPG s shareholders, while a sale of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for cash generally would result in a taxable disposition for PPG;

- since a portion of the merger consideration is payable in the form of Georgia Gulf common stock, PPG shareholders would have the opportunity to participate in the combined Georgia Gulf and PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business after the Transactions. In that regard, the board of directors of PPG understood that general stock market conditions and the performance of Georgia Gulf s business may cause the value of the merger consideration to fluctuate, perhaps significantly, but was of the view that on a long-term basis it would be desirable for PPG shareholders to have an opportunity to retain some continuing investment in Georgia Gulf after the Transactions;

- the ability of each of PPG s and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Businesses management to concentrate on the expansion and growth of their respective businesses following the Separation, allowing each group of management to pursue the development of business strategies most appropriate to their respective operations;

- Georgia Gulf s business prospects and expected synergies after giving effect to the proposed acquisition of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the re-positioning of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to be part of an integrated chemicals and building products company;

- the financial analyses and advice related to the Transactions presented to PPG s board at the PPG board meeting on July 18, 2012, including presentations by senior management, PPG s financial advisor, Lazard Frères & Co. and PPG s legal counsel, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz;

- the reports of PPG s senior management regarding their due diligence review of Georgia Gulf s business; and

- the review by the board of directors with PPG s management and legal and financial advisors of the structure and terms of the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the Additional Agreements, including the parties representations, warranties and covenants, the conditions to their respective obligations and the termination provisions, as well as the likelihood of consummation of the Transactions and the board s evaluation of the likely time period necessary to close the Transactions.

In the course of its deliberations, the PPG board of directors also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors, including the following:

while the Transactions are expected to be completed, there is no assurance that all conditions to the parties obligations to complete the Transactions will be satisfied or waived, and as a result, it is possible that the Transactions might not be completed;

risks relating to integrating the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with Georgia Gulf s current operations and the potential effects on the value of the Georgia Gulf common stock to be received in the Merger as noted above;

that PPG, prior to the completion of the Transactions, is required to conduct the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the ordinary course, subject to specific limitations and exceptions, which could delay or prevent PPG from undertaking business opportunities that may arise prior to the completion of the Transactions;

the effect of divesting the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business pursuant to the Transactions on PPG s future earnings per share and cash from operating activities pending deployment of the cash received upon the closing of the Transactions; and

risks of the type and nature described under the section entitled Risk Factors.

PPG s board of directors considered all of these factors as a whole and, on balance, concluded that they supported a favorable determination to approve the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement, the Additional Agreements and the Transactions. The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the board of directors of PPG is not exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the board in connection with its evaluation of the Transactions and the complexity of these matters, the board did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. The board evaluated the factors described above, among others, and reached a consensus to approve the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement, the Additional Agreements and the Transactions. In considering the factors described above and any other factors, individual members of the board may have viewed factors differently or given different weight or merit to different factors.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions

As of November 26, 2012, the record date for the Georgia Gulf special meeting, Georgia Gulf s directors and executive officers beneficially owned approximately % of the outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. None of Georgia Gulf s or Splitco s executive officers will receive any severance or other compensation as a result of the Transactions. The directors and officers of PPG, Splitco and Georgia Gulf will receive no extra or special benefit that is not shared on a pro rata basis by all other PPG shareholders or holders of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in connection with the Transactions. As with all holders of shares of PPG common stock, if a director or officer of PPG, Splitco or Georgia Gulf owns shares of PPG common stock, directly or indirectly, such person may participate in the exchange offer on the same terms as other holders of shares of PPG common stock.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger

The following discusses the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution (which includes the exchange offer) and the Merger. The discussion that follows is based on the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect as of the date of this proxy statement, all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion assumes that the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions will be consummated in accordance with the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement and as further described in this proxy statement. This is not a complete description of all of the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions and, in particular, may not address U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to Georgia Gulf stockholders subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax law, such as financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, partnerships and other pass-through entities, holders who acquired their Georgia Gulf common stock as compensation, and holders who hold Georgia Gulf common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction. This discussion does not address the tax consequences to any person who actually or constructively owns more than 5% of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Table of Contents

This discussion is limited to stockholders of Georgia Gulf that are U.S. holders. For purposes of this document, a U.S. holder means a shareholder of Georgia Gulf other than an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) was in existence on August 20, 1996, and has properly elected under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Georgia Gulf common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such entity or arrangement generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding Georgia Gulf common stock, please consult your tax advisor.

In addition, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Georgia Gulf stockholders who do not hold common stock of Georgia Gulf as a capital asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No information is provided in this document with respect to the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions under any applicable foreign, state or local laws.

Georgia Gulf stockholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the Distribution and the Merger to them, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

The Distribution

Because Georgia Gulf stockholders will not participate in the Distribution, Georgia Gulf stockholders generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the Distribution. **Georgia Gulf stockholders should consult their own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences to them of the Distribution.**

The consummation of the Distribution and related transactions are conditioned upon the receipt of (1) a Private Letter Ruling from the IRS substantially to the effect that (i) the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code and (ii) PPG will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in connection with the receipt of the Debt Securities or the consummation of the Debt Exchange (the Private Letter Ruling), and (2) the Distribution Tax Opinion. The Private Letter Ruling and the Distribution Tax Opinion will be based on, among other things, certain facts, assumptions as well as the accuracy of certain representations, statements and undertakings made to the IRS and to counsel. If any of these representations, statements or undertakings are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete, the Private Letter Ruling and the Distribution Tax Opinion may be invalid.

In certain circumstances, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Splitco is (and Georgia Gulf, if applicable, will be) required to indemnify PPG against any taxes on the Distribution that arise as a result of certain disqualifying actions by Georgia Gulf or Splitco. If PPG were to recognize gain on the Distribution for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia Gulf, PPG would not generally be entitled to be indemnified under the Tax Matters Agreement and the resulting tax to PPG could have a material adverse effect on PPG. In addition, in certain circumstances, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Splitco is (and Georgia Gulf will be) required to indemnify PPG against taxes on the Merger that arise as a result of a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia

Gulf. If PPG were to recognize gain on the Merger for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Georgia Gulf, PPG would generally not be entitled to indemnification by Splitco (or Georgia Gulf) under the Tax Matters Agreement. If Splitco (or Georgia Gulf, if applicable) is required to indemnify PPG if the Distribution or the Merger is taxable, this indemnification obligation would be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Georgia Gulf, including with respect to its financial condition and results of operations. See Other Agreements Tax Matters Agreement for a summary of the Tax Matters Agreement.

The Merger

The obligations of PPG, Splitco, Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub to consummate the Merger are conditioned, respectively, on PPG s and Splitco s receipt of the Private Letter Ruling and the Distribution Tax Opinion and PPG s and Georgia Gulf s receipt of a tax opinion from their respective tax counsel, in each case substantially to the effect that the Merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code (the Merger Tax Opinions).

Georgia Gulf will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Merger. Because Georgia Gulf stockholders will not participate in the Merger, Georgia Gulf stockholders generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the Merger. **Georgia Gulf stockholders should consult their own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences to them of the Merger**.

THE FOREGOING IS A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER UNDER CURRENT LAW AND FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. THE FOREGOING DOES NOT PURPORT TO ADDRESS ALL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OR TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ARISE UNDER THE TAX LAWS OR THAT MAY APPLY TO PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS. EACH GEORGIA GULF STOCKHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER TO SUCH SHAREHOLDER, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX LAWS, AND THE EFFECT OF POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAWS THAT MAY AFFECT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger

ASC 805, *Business Combinations*, requires the use of the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. In applying the acquisition method, it is necessary to identify both the accounting acquiree and the accounting acquiror. In a business combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, such as the Merger, the entity that issues the interests (Georgia Gulf in this case) is generally the acquiring entity. In identifying the acquiring entity in a combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, however, all pertinent facts and circumstances must be considered, including the following:

The relative voting interests of Georgia Gulf after the Transactions. In this case, PPG shareholders participating in the exchange offer (and pro rata distribution, if any) are expected to receive at least 50.5% of the equity ownership and associated voting rights in Georgia Gulf after the Transactions.

The composition of the governing body of Georgia Gulf after the Transactions. In this case, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf immediately following the Merger will consist of the members of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger. In addition, as of the consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf will increase the size of its board of directors by three members, and three individuals selected by PPG and approved by the Nominating and Governance Committee of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf will be appointed to fill the vacancies.

The composition of the senior management of Georgia Gulf after the Transactions. In this case, Georgia Gulf s executive officers following the Merger will consist of Georgia Gulf s executive officers immediately prior to the Merger.

Georgia Gulf s management has determined that Georgia Gulf will be the accounting acquiror in the Merger based on the facts and circumstances outlined above and the detailed analysis of the relevant GAAP guidance. Consequently, Georgia Gulf will apply acquisition accounting to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Splitco upon consummation of the Merger. Upon consummation of the Merger, the historical financial statements will reflect only the operations and financial condition of Georgia Gulf.

Regulatory Approvals

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the HSR Act), and the rules promulgated under the HSR Act by the Federal Trade Commission, the parties must file notification and report forms with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and observe specified waiting period requirements before consummating the Merger. Georgia Gulf and PPG each filed the requisite notification and report forms with the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division on August 15, 2012. The waiting period under the HSR Act expired on September 14, 2012.

Under the Competition Act in Canada, the parties must file a pre-Merger notification and observe the specified waiting period requirements before consummating the Merger, unless the parties are exempted from such requirements through the issuance of an Advance Ruling Certificate (an ARC), or a no-action letter together with a waiver of the notification and waiting period requirements. On October 24, 2012, the Competition Bureau of Canada issued a no-action letter together with a waiver of the notification and waiting period requirements in Canada in respect of the Merger.

Federal Securities Law Consequences; Resale Restrictions

Georgia Gulf common stock issued in the Merger will not be subject to any restrictions on transfer arising under the Securities Act, except for shares issued to any PPG shareholder who may be deemed to be an affiliate of Splitco for purposes of Rule 145 under the Securities Act.

In connection with the Distribution, PPG may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11).

No Appraisal or Dissenters Rights

None of Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG or Splitco stockholders will be entitled to exercise appraisal rights or to demand payment for their shares in connection with the Transactions.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Merger Agreement, which summary is qualified in its entirety by the Merger Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document. Stockholders of Georgia Gulf and PPG are urged to read the Merger Agreement in its entirety. This summary of the Merger Agreement has been included to provide Georgia Gulf stockholders with information regarding its terms. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, which is incorporated by reference herein, and not by this summary or any other information included in this document. This summary of the Merger Agreement is not intended to provide any other factual information about Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG or Splitco following the consummation of the Merger. Information about Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG and Splitco can be found elsewhere in this document and in the documents incorporated by reference into this document. See also Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

The Merger

Under the Merger Agreement and in accordance with the DGCL, at the effective time of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco. As a result of the Merger, the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will terminate and Splitco will continue as the surviving corporation and as a wholly owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf and will succeed to and assume all the rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all of the obligations of Merger Sub in accordance with the DGCL. The certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Splitco in effect immediately prior to the Merger will be amended and restated in their entirety and, as so amended and restated, will be the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Splitco following the consummation of the Merger.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the officers of Splitco before the Merger will be the initial officers of Splitco after the Merger and the directors of Merger Sub before the Merger will be the initial directors of Splitco after the Merger.

Alternatively, in lieu of the Merger, Georgia Gulf may, with the prior consent of PPG, elect instead to effect a merger of Splitco directly with and into Georgia Gulf, with Georgia Gulf being the surviving corporation in such merger. The parties have agreed that, if Georgia Gulf elects to effect such merger of Splitco with and into Georgia Gulf, they will work together in good faith to effect such merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement. If Splitco is not so merged directly with and into Georgia Gulf, then Georgia Gulf may be obligated to indemnify PPG against certain Canadian taxes. See Other Agreements Tax Matters Agreement.

Closing; Effective Time

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, the closing of the Merger will take place at 10:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the third business day after the date on which the conditions precedent to the Merger are satisfied or waived (other than those to be satisfied at closing), unless otherwise agreed upon by Georgia Gulf and PPG. However, if the marketing period has not ended at the time of satisfaction or waiver of the conditions precedent to the Merger (other than those to be satisfied at closing), then the closing will occur instead on the date following the satisfaction or waiver of such conditions that is the earlier to occur of (a) any date before or during the marketing period as may be specified by Georgia Gulf to PPG on no less than three business days prior notice and (b) three business days after the date that is the final day of the marketing period, or at such other place, date and time as Georgia Gulf and PPG agree. See Financing Marketing Period.

Georgia Gulf and PPG expect that the closing of the Distribution will occur on the same day as the closing of the Merger, and the closing of the Separation will occur at least two days prior to the closing of the Distribution.

At the closing of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and PPG will cause to be filed a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware to effect the Merger. The Merger will become effective at the time of filing of such certificate of merger or at such later time as Georgia Gulf, PPG, Splitco and Merger Sub may agree and provide in the certificate of merger.

Merger Consideration

The Merger Agreement provides that, at the effective time of the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock (except shares of Splitco common stock held by Splitco as treasury stock) will be automatically converted into a number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock equal to the exchange ratio in the Merger. The exchange ratio in the Merger is equal to the greater of (a) 35,200,000 shares or (b) the product of (1) the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger multiplied by (2) 1.02020202, divided by the number of shares of Splitco common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger. Pursuant to an amendment to the Merger Agreement dated August 31, 2012, Splitco will authorize the issuance of a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger will be that number that results in the exchange ratio in the Merger equaling one. The calculation of the merger consideration as set forth in the Merger Agreement is expected to result, prior to the elimination of fractional shares, in Splitco s shareholders immediately prior to the Merger collectively holding 50.5% of the outstanding equity interests of Georgia Gulf immediately following the Merger and Georgia Gulf s stockholders immediately prior to the Merger collectively holding 49.5% of such equity interests, except as described below. See The Transactions Determination of Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to be Distributed to PPG Shareholders.

Pursuant to a top-up provision in the Merger Agreement, in the event that counsel to PPG would not otherwise be able to deliver the Distribution Tax Opinion because, immediately after the Merger, the percentage of outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be received by Splitco shareholders with respect to Splitco common stock that was not acquired directly or indirectly pursuant to a plan (or series of related transactions) which includes the Distribution (within the meaning of Section 355(e) of the Code) would be less than 50.5% of all outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock (determined before any adjustment pursuant to the top-up provision), then the aggregate number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock into which the shares of Splitco common stock will be converted will be increased such that the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be received by Splitco shareholders with respect to such Splitco common stock that was not acquired directly or indirectly pursuant to a plan (or series of related transactions) which includes the Distribution (within the meaning of Section 355(e) of the Code) will equal 50.5% of all outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock.

As a result of the application of the top-up provision in such circumstances, it is expected that counsel to PPG should be able to deliver the Distribution Tax Opinion. In such event, Splitco may increase the number of shares of Splitco common stock that it issues, in which case each share of Splitco common stock will be exchanged for the right to receive one share of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, and Splitco s stockholders immediately prior to the Merger could collectively hold in excess of 35,200,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock and would collectively hold in excess of 50.5% of the outstanding equity interests of Georgia Gulf immediately following the Merger. At this time, Georgia Gulf cannot quantify the number of additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that would be issued to Splitco shareholders under the top-up provision, as such number would vary depending upon the circumstances that caused application of the top-up provision. There is no cap on the maximum level of dilution to the pre-Merger stockholders of Georgia Gulf that could result from application of the top-up provision. Instead, if such an increase is necessary solely by reason of actions of PPG, then the amount of the Special Distribution that Splitco distributes to PPG, and therefore, the amount of debt that Georgia Gulf would guarantee, following consummation of the Merger, in each case, pursuant to the Separation Agreement, will be adjusted as described in the Merger Agreement.

Table of Contents

No fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be issued pursuant to the Merger. All fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that a holder of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the distribution agent, and the distribution agent will cause the whole shares obtained by such aggregation to be sold in the open market or otherwise as reasonably directed by PPG, and in no case later than five business days after the effective time of the Merger. The distribution agent will make available the net proceeds of the sale, after deducting any required withholding. taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable following the Merger to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

The merger consideration and cash in lieu of fractional shares (if any) paid in connection with the Merger will be reduced by any applicable tax withholding.

Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to PPG

Pursuant to an amendment to the Merger Agreement dated August 31, 2012, Splitco will authorize the issuance of a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger will equal the greater of (i) 35,200,000 shares or (ii) the product of (x) the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger multiplied by (y) 1.02020202. However, pursuant to the amendment, in the event that counsel to PPG cannot deliver the Distribution Tax Opinion because, immediately after the Merger, the percentage of outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be received by Splitco shareholders with respect to Splitco common stock that was not acquired directly or indirectly pursuant to a plan (or series of related transactions) which includes the Distribution (within the meaning of Section 355(e) of the Code) would be less than 50.5% of all outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock (determined before any adjustment pursuant to the top-up provision or the amendment), then, in lieu of an adjustment to the exchange ratio in the Merger contemplated by the top-up provision discussed above, Splitco may increase the number of shares of Splitco common stock that it issues, in which case the exchange ratio in the Merger will be fixed at one, such that the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be received by Splitco shareholders with respect to such Splitco common stock that was not acquired directly or indirectly pursuant to a plan (or series of related transactions) which includes the Distribution (within the meaning of Section 355(e) of the Code) will equal 50.5% of all outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. If such an increase is necessary solely by reason of actions of PPG, then the amount of the Special Distribution that Splitco distributes to PPG pursuant to the Separation Agreement will be adjusted as described in the Merger Agreement.

Distribution of Per Share Merger Consideration

Prior to the effective time of the Merger, Georgia Gulf will deposit with the distribution agent certificates or book-entry authorizations representing the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock for the benefit of the PPG shareholders who received shares of Splitco common stock in the Distribution and for distribution in the Merger upon conversion of the Splitco common stock.

At the effective time of the Merger, all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as described above under Merger Consideration. Immediately thereafter, the distribution agent will distribute the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to each person who was entitled to receive Splitco common stock in the Distribution. Each person entitled to receive Splitco common stock in the Distribution will be entitled to receive in respect of such shares of Splitco common stock a certificate or book-entry authorization representing the number of whole shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that such holder has the right to receive pursuant to the Merger (and cash in lieu of fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as described above under Merger Consideration) (and any dividends or other distributions and other amounts as described below under Distributions With Respect to Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock After the Effective Time of the Merger).

Table of Contents

Treatment of PPG Equity Awards

Each option to purchase shares of PPG common stock held by a current employee of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that is scheduled to vest after December 31, 2013 will be converted into an option to purchase shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. Each such option will otherwise be subject to the same terms and conditions after the Merger as the terms and conditions applicable to such PPG option immediately prior to the Merger, subject to an adjustment to maintain the spread value of such option immediately before and after the Merger. The total number of shares of PPG common stock covered by PPG options that will convert into Georgia Gulf options will not exceed 75,700.

Each PPG performance based restricted stock unit award granted in 2011 and 2012, the vesting of which is based upon continued service and the satisfaction of performance goals, that is held by a current employee of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be converted into a restricted stock unit award of Georgia Gulf, the vesting of which will be based upon continued service and not the satisfaction of performance goals. The conversion of each PPG performance based restricted stock unit award into a restricted stock unit award of Georgia Gulf will be based on 150% of the target number of shares of PPG common stock subject to the award. Except as noted above, each converted restricted stock unit will be subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to such award immediately before the Merger and after the Merger, subject to an adjustment to maintain the value of the awards immediately before and after the Merger. The total number of shares of PPG common stock covered by PPG performance based restricted stock unit awards that will convert into Georgia Gulf restricted stock units will not exceed 25,750.

Distribution With Respect to Shares of Georgia Gulf Common Stock After the Effective Time of the Merger

No dividend or other distributions declared or made after the effective time of the Merger with respect to Georgia Gulf common stock with a record date after the effective time of the Merger will be paid with respect to any shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that are not able to be distributed by the distribution agent promptly after the effective time of the Merger, whether due to a legal impediment to such distribution or otherwise. Subject to the effect of applicable laws, following the distribution of any such previously undistributed shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, the following amounts will be paid to the record holder of such shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, without interest:

- at the time of the Distribution, the amount of cash payable in lieu of fractional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to which such holder is entitled pursuant to the Merger Agreement and the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the Merger theretofore paid with respect to such whole shares of Georgia Gulf common stock; and

- at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the Merger but prior to the distribution of such shares and a payment date subsequent to the Distribution of such shares payable with respect to such whole shares of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Georgia Gulf is required under the Merger Agreement to deposit all such amounts with the distribution agent.

Termination of the Distribution Fund

Any portion of the amounts deposited with the distribution agent under the Merger Agreement (the Distribution Fund) that remains undistributed to the former stockholders of Splitco on the one-year anniversary of the effective time of the Merger will be delivered to Georgia Gulf upon demand, and any former stockholders of Splitco who have not received shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as described above may thereafter look only to Georgia Gulf for payment of their claim for Georgia Gulf common stock and any dividends, distributions or cash in lieu of fractional shares with respect to Georgia Gulf common stock (subject to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law).

Post-Closing Georgia Gulf Board of Directors and Officers

The Merger Agreement provides that the Georgia Gulf board of directors will take all actions necessary such that, effective as of the effective time of the Merger, the Georgia Gulf board of directors will be increased by three members, and three persons selected by PPG and approved by the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Georgia Gulf board of directors will be elected by the Georgia Gulf board of directors to fill the vacancies created. In accordance with the Merger Agreement, these individuals will also be nominated for re-election to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf at Georgia Gulf s 2013 annual meeting of stockholders.

Additionally, the executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Georgia Gulf immediately following the consummation of the Merger.

Stockholders Meeting

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Georgia Gulf is required to call a meeting of its stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger and related matters as promptly as practicable following the date on which the SEC has cleared this document and, if required by the SEC as a condition to the mailing of this document, the registration statement of Georgia Gulf has been declared effective. Georgia Gulf will ask its stockholders to vote on this matter at the special meeting of Georgia Gulf stockholders by delivering this document to its stockholders in accordance with applicable law and its organizational documents. Georgia Gulf is required to call such a stockholders meeting for the purpose of voting upon the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and related matters, regardless of whether the board of directors of Georgia Gulf has made a Change in Recommendation (as defined below).

Representations and Warranties

In the Merger Agreement, each of Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub has made representations and warranties to PPG and Splitco, and PPG has made representations and warranties to Georgia Gulf relating to Splitco and TCI. These representations and warranties relate to, among other things:

- due organization, good standing and qualification;
- capital structure;
- authority to enter into the Merger Agreement (and Additional Agreements) and no conflicts with or violations of governance documents, other obligations or laws;
- financial statements and absence of undisclosed liabilities;
- absence of certain changes or events;
- absence of investigations or litigation;

compliance with applicable laws;

accuracy of information supplied for use in this document, the registration statement of Georgia Gulf filed by Georgia Gulf and the registration statement of Splitco filed by Splitco with respect to the Separation and the Distribution;

environmental matters;

tax matters;

employee benefit matters and compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974;

labor matters;

intellectual property matters;

material contracts;

payment of fees to brokers or finders in connection with the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the Additional Agreements;

approval by the board of directors;

interests in real property;

human health and safety; and

the absence of any other representations.

Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub have also made representations and warranties to PPG and Splitco relating to the opinions of Georgia Gulf s financial advisors, the required vote of Georgia Gulf stockholders on the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement (including the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger), the absence of ownership by Georgia Gulf of any shares of PPG or Splitco common stock and the absence of any stockholder rights plan, poison pill, anti-takeover plan or other similar device. Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub have also made representations and warranties to PPG and Splitco relating to the financing contemplated by a commitment letter, dated as of July 18, 2012 (the Splitco Commitment Letter), with Barclays Bank PLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (the Commitment Parties).

PPG also made representations and warranties to Georgia Gulf relating to the sufficiency of assets contributed to Splitco, the absence of ownership by PPG or Splitco of any shares of Georgia Gulf capital stock and the financing contemplated by a commitment letter, dated as of July 18, 2012, with the Commitment Parties (the PPG Commitment Letter). See Debt Financing PPG Bridge Facility. PPG has also made representations and warranties to Georgia Gulf regarding PPG s authority to enter into the Merger Agreement (and the Additional Agreements), the absence of conflicts with or violations of governance documents, other obligations or laws and the payment of fees to brokers or finders in connection with the Merger Agreement, Separation Agreement and Additional Agreements. PPG has also made representations and warranties

to Georgia Gulf relating to TCI. The representations and warranties regarding TCI relate to:

- valid existence;
- capital structure;
- financial statements;
- absence of certain changes or events;
- absence of investigations or litigation;
- compliance with applicable laws;
- environmental matters; and
- material contracts.

Many of the representations and warranties contained in the Merger Agreement are subject to a material adverse effect standard, knowledge qualifications, or both, and none of the representations and warranties survive the effective time of the Merger. The Merger Agreement does not contain any post-closing indemnification obligations with respect to these matters.

Under the Merger Agreement, a material adverse effect means, with respect to Splitco or Georgia Gulf, as applicable, any change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts that, individually or in the aggregate with all such other changes, developments, events, occurrences, effects or states of facts is materially adverse to the business, financial condition or results of operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business taken as a whole (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (in the case of Georgia Gulf). However, any change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts arising out of or resulting from any of the following will be deemed either to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there is, a material adverse effect:

- capital market conditions generally or general economic conditions, including with respect to interest rates or currency exchange rates;

- geopolitical conditions or any outbreak or escalation of hostilities, acts of war or terrorism occurring after the date of the Merger Agreement (except to the extent that such change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts has a materially disproportionate effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (in the case of Georgia Gulf), as compared with other participants in the industries in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries operate (in the case of Georgia Gulf) (in which case the incremental disproportionate impact or impacts may be deemed either alone or in combination to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there is a material adverse effect));

- any hurricane, tornado, flood, earthquake or other natural disaster occurring after the date of the Merger Agreement (except to the extent that such change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts has a materially disproportionate effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (in the case of Georgia Gulf), as compared with other participants in the industries in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries operate (in the case of Georgia Gulf) (in which case the incremental disproportionate impact or impacts may be deemed either alone or in combination to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there is, a material adverse effect));

- any change in applicable law or GAAP (or authoritative interpretation thereof) which is proposed, approved or enacted after the date of the Merger Agreement (except to the extent that such change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts has a materially disproportionate effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (in the case of Georgia Gulf), as compared with other participants in the industries in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries operate (in the case of Georgia Gulf) (in which case the incremental disproportionate impact or impacts may be deemed either alone or in combination to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there is, a material adverse effect));

- general conditions in the industries in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries operate (in the case of Georgia Gulf) (except to the extent that such change, development, event, occurrence, effect or state of facts has a materially disproportionate effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries taken as a whole (in the case of Georgia Gulf), as compared with other participants in the industries in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries operate (in the case of

Georgia Gulf) (in which case the incremental disproportionate impact or impacts may be deemed either alone or in combination to constitute, or be taken into account in determining whether there is, a material adverse effect));

the announcement and pendency of the Merger Agreement and the other Transactions, including any lawsuit in respect of the Merger Agreement, compliance with the covenants or agreements contained in the Merger Agreement, and, unless it involves (1) a breach by PPG of its representations and warranties related to Splitco s authority to enter into the Merger Agreement (and the Additional Agreements) without conflicting with certain other obligations or requiring certain consents or approvals or (2) a breach by Georgia Gulf of its representations and warranties regarding its authority to enter into the Merger Agreement (and the Additional Agreements) without conflicting with certain other obligations or requiring certain consents or approvals, any loss of or change in relationship with any customer, supplier, distributor, or other business partner, or departure of any employee or officer, of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (in the case of Splitco) or Georgia Gulf or any of its subsidiaries (in the case of Georgia Gulf); and

in the case of Splitco, (1) any of the assets or liabilities not intended to be transferred, assigned or assumed as the case may be to or by Splitco pursuant to the Separation Agreement or (2) any labor dispute, labor arbitration proceeding or labor organizational effort pending or threatened or any slowdown or work stoppage in effect or threatened with respect to employees of Splitco, in any such case, so long as the plant at which any such labor dispute, labor arbitration proceeding, labor organization effort or slowdown or work stoppage is occurring continues to operate.

Conduct of Business Pending Closing

Each of the parties has undertaken to perform customary covenants in the Merger Agreement that place restrictions on it and its subsidiaries until the effective time of the Merger. In general, each of Georgia Gulf, PPG (to the extent of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business only) and Splitco agrees that prior to the effective time of the Merger, except to the extent required by law, consented to by the other party (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), disclosed in their respective disclosure letters, or otherwise expressly permitted or contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Additional Agreements, it will conduct its business in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, and use commercially reasonable efforts to conduct its operations in compliance with all applicable laws, and maintain its current business organization, maintain rights and franchises, keep available the services of its current officers and key employees and maintain its relationships with key customers and key suppliers. In addition, Georgia Gulf has agreed that prior to the effective time of the Merger, except to the extent required by law, disclosed in their respective disclosure letters, consented to by the other party (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed except as otherwise indicated in the Merger Agreement) or otherwise expressly permitted or contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Additional Agreements, it will not take the following actions:

declaring dividends or making distributions in respect of any shares of its capital stock except for the declaration and payment of (1) regular quarterly cash dividends not in excess of $0.08 per share of Georgia Gulf common stock and (2) cash dividends or other distributions paid on or with respect to a class of capital stock all of which shares of capital stock of the applicable corporation are owned directly or indirectly by Georgia Gulf;

splitting, combining or reclassifying any capital stock or issuing or authorizing or proposing the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu or, or in substitution for, shares of its capital stock; or redeeming, repurchasing otherwise acquiring, or permitting any subsidiary to redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire, any shares of its capital stock, except as required by the terms of the securities outstanding on the date of the Merger Agreement or any securities issued after the date of the Merger Agreement not in violation of the Merger Agreement or as required by the terms of a benefit plan;

issuing, delivering, selling, or authorizing any shares of its capital stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for capital stock, other than (a) the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common

stock upon the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock units that are outstanding on the date of the Merger Agreement; (b) the issuance of stock by any wholly owned subsidiary of Georgia Gulf to its parent or another wholly owned subsidiary; and (c) granting stock options or granting restricted stock units with respect to up to 500,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the ordinary course of business, consistent with Georgia Gulf s past practices;

amending its certificate of incorporation;

acquiring or agreeing to acquire by merger or consolidation, or by purchasing a substantial equity interest in or a substantial portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any business or any corporation, partnership, limited liability entity, joint venture, association or other business organization or division thereof or otherwise acquiring or agreeing to acquire any material assets (excluding the acquisition of assets used in the operations of the business of Georgia Gulf and the Georgia Gulf Subsidiaries in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, which assets do not constitute a business unit, division or all or substantially all of the assets of the transferor), in any such case, if such acquisition would reasonably be expected to, individually or in the aggregate, prevent or materially delay satisfaction of any of the conditions to the Merger;

except in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice or as specifically set forth in the Merger Agreement, selling, leasing, licensing, disposing of or otherwise encumbering assets (including the capital stock of its subsidiaries), but excluding, inventory and obsolete equipment in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or not in an amount exceeding $20.0 million in the aggregate;

incurring any indebtedness or guaranteeing or otherwise becoming contingently liable for any indebtedness or issuing or selling any debt securities or warrants or rights to acquire any debt securities or entering into any material lease of real property or entering into any interest rate hedge, other than (1) under the Credit Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2009, by and among Georgia Gulf and Royal Group, Inc., as borrowers, the lenders party thereto, and General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent, in an amount not to exceed $300.0 million and (2) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and not exceeding $20.0 million in the aggregate;

(1) granting any material increases in the compensation of any director, officer or employee, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; (2) paying or agreeing to pay to any director, officer or employee, whether past or present, any pension, retirement allowance or other employee benefit not required or contemplated by any of the existing benefit, severance, termination, pension or employment plans, contracts or arrangements as in effect on the date of the Merger Agreement, except for the right to receive certain retention and bonus payments that are related to the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement that Georgia Gulf may agree to pay and pay to select executives and other employees, which will in no event exceed $10.0 million in the aggregate; (3) except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, entering into any new, or materially amending any existing, employment or severance or termination, contract with any director, officer or employee; (4) accelerating the vesting of, or the lapsing of restrictions with respect to, any stock options or other stock-based compensation; or (5) becoming obligated under any new pension plan, welfare plan, multiemployer plan, employee benefit plan, severance plan, benefit arrangement or similar plan or arrangement that was not in existence on the date of the Merger Agreement, or amending any such plan or arrangement in existence on the date of the Merger Agreement if such amendment would have the effect of materially enhancing any benefits thereunder;

establishing, adopting, terminating, entering into or amending any collective bargaining agreement or other arrangement with a labor union, labor organization or works council for the benefit of any current or former directors, officers or employees or any of their beneficiaries, except, in each case, (1) as is necessary to comply with applicable law, or (2) as would not result in a material increase in the cost of maintaining such collective bargaining agreement or other arrangement;

Table of Contents

authorizing, recommending, proposing or announcing an intention to adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation or dissolution;

making any material change in accounting methods or year, except as required by law;

other than in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, making, changing or revoking any material tax elections or settling, compromising or abandoning any material tax liability;

except in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice, settling or compromising any actions, suits, arbitrations or proceedings (including any employee grievances) or paying, discharging or satisfying any material claims, liabilities or obligations except (1) the payment, discharge or satisfaction (in accordance with their terms) of any such claims, liabilities or obligations reflected or reserved against in, or contemplated by Georgia Gulf s financial statements or (2) settlement or compromise of litigation if it does not involve a grant of injunctive relief and any amounts paid (including as reimbursement of legal fees and expenses) does not exceed $5.0 million;

entering into any joint venture, partnership or other similar business arrangement for the production of chlorine or caustic soda, or building or establishing a plant for the production of chlorine or caustic soda;

entering into or amending any agreement or arrangement with any affiliate of Georgia Gulf or any subsidiary of Georgia Gulf (other than with wholly owned subsidiaries of Georgia Gulf) on terms less favorable to Georgia Gulf or such subsidiary of Georgia Gulf, as the case may be, than could be reasonably expected to have been obtained with an unaffiliated third party on an arm s-length basis;

(1) terminating or failing to use commercially reasonable efforts to renew any material contract, (2) modifying, amending, waiving, releasing or assigning any material rights or claims thereunder, or (3) entering into certain material contracts not consistent with past practice, in each case except in the ordinary course of business or as required by law; or

agreeing or committing to do any of the foregoing actions.

In addition, each of PPG (to the extent of its PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business only) and Splitco has agreed that prior to the effective time of the Merger, except to the extent required by law, disclosed in their respective disclosure letters, consented to by the other party (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed except as otherwise indicated in the Merger Agreement) or otherwise expressly permitted or contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Additional Agreements, it will not take the following actions:

splitting, combining or reclassifying any capital stock or issuing or authorizing or proposing the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of, or in substitution for, shares of its capital stock; or redeeming, repurchasing otherwise acquiring, or permitting any subsidiary to redeem, repurchase or otherwise acquire, any shares of its capital stock, except as required by the terms of the securities outstanding on the date of the Merger Agreement or any securities issued after the date of the Merger Agreement not in violation of the Merger Agreement or as required by the terms of a benefit plan;

issuing, delivering or selling, or authorizing any shares of capital stock, any debt with voting rights or any securities convertible into, or any rights, warrants or options to acquire, any such shares, debt with voting rights or convertible securities, including additional options or other equity-based awards that could be converted into any option to acquire such securities, other than the issuance of stock by any wholly owned subsidiary of Splitco to its parent or another wholly owned subsidiary;

amending the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or similar organizational documents of an entity to be transferred as part of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

acquiring or agreeing to acquire by merger or consolidation, or by purchasing a substantial equity interest in or a substantial portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any business or any corporation, partnership, limited liability entity, joint venture, association or other business organization or division thereof, in each case that would be an asset transferred to Splitco in the

Table of Contents

Separation (excluding the acquisition of assets used in the operations of the business of Splitco or its subsidiaries in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, which assets do not constitute a business unit, division or all or substantially all of the assets of the transferor);

except in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice or as specifically set forth in the Merger Agreement, selling, leasing, licensing, disposing of or otherwise encumbering assets (including the capital stock of certain subsidiaries), but excluding inventory and obsolete equipment in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or not exceeding $2.0 million in the aggregate;

incurring any indebtedness or guaranteeing or otherwise becoming contingently liable for any indebtedness or issuing or selling any debt securities or warrants or rights to acquire any debt securities or entering into any material lease of real property or entering into any interest rate hedge, other than (1) liabilities that would not be assumed by Splitco in the Separation, (2) liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, or (3) other liabilities not exceeding $500,000 in the aggregate;

(1) granting any material increases in the compensation of any director, officer or employee, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; (2) paying or agreeing to pay to any director, officer or employee, whether past or present, any pension, retirement allowance or other employee benefit not required or contemplated by any of the existing benefit, severance, termination, pension or employment plans, contracts or arrangements as in effect on the date of the Merger Agreement, except for the right to receive the retention and bonus payments for select employees of Splitco set forth in the Employee Matters Agreement; (3) except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, entering into any new, or materially amending any existing, employment or severance or termination, contract with any director, officer or employee; or (4) becoming obligated under any new pension plan, welfare plan, multiemployer plan, employee benefit plan, severance plan, benefit arrangement or similar plan or arrangement that was not in existence on the date of the Merger Agreement, or amending any such plan or arrangement in existence on the date of the Merger Agreement if such amendment would have the effect of materially enhancing any benefits thereunder, except with respect to an action that applies uniformly to all similarly situated employees of PPG and its subsidiaries;

establishing, adopting, terminating, entering into or amending any collective bargaining agreement or other arrangement with a labor union, labor organization or works council for the benefit of directors, officers or employees or any of their beneficiaries, except, in each case, (1) as is necessary to comply with applicable law, (2) as would not result in a material increase in the cost of maintaining such collective bargaining agreement or other arrangement, (3) in connection with an action that applies uniformly to all similarly situated employees of PPG and its subsidiaries, (4) as contemplated by the Employee Matters Agreement, or (5) as set forth in the disclosure letter delivered by PPG to Georgia Gulf immediately prior to the execution of the Merger Agreement;

authorizing, recommending, proposing or announcing an intention to adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation or dissolution;

making any material change in accounting methods or year, except as required by law and to the extent it relates to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

other than in the ordinary course consistent with past practice, making, changing or revoking any material tax elections in respect of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that would bind Splitco or a Splitco subsidiary for periods following the effective time of the Merger or settling, compromising or abandoning any material tax liability for which Splitco or a Splitco subsidiary would be responsible under the Tax Matters Agreement;

except in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice, settling or compromising any actions, suits, arbitrations or proceedings (including any employee grievances) or paying, discharging or satisfying any material claims, liabilities or obligations except (1) the payment, discharge or

Table of Contents

satisfaction (in accordance with their terms) of any such claims, liabilities or obligations reflected or reserved against in, or contemplated by, Splitco s financial statements, or incurred in the ordinary course of business since the date of such financial statements or (2) settlement or compromise of litigation if it does not involve a grant of injunctive relief and any amounts paid (including as reimbursement of legal fees and expenses) do not exceed $2.0 million in the aggregate;

entering into or amending any agreement or arrangement that will be assumed by Splitco in the Separation with any affiliate of PPG or any subsidiary of PPG (other than Splitco or a subsidiary of Splitco);

(1) terminating or failing to use commercially reasonable efforts to renew any material contract (including any contract that provides for annual payments in excess of $2.0 million by or to Splitco), (2) modifying, amending, waiving, releasing or assigning any material rights or claims thereunder, or (3) entering into certain material contracts (including any contract that provides for annual payments in excess of $2.0 million by or to Splitco), in each case except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice or as required by law;

issuing to current Splitco employees any additional PPG stock options or PPG phantom stock unit awards that would be converted into Georgia Gulf stock options or Georgia Gulf phantom stock unit awards pursuant to the Merger Agreement, or modifying or waiving the terms of any such outstanding options or awards, or modifying or waiving the terms of any PPG stock plan as applied to any such outstanding options or awards;

failing to make certain capital expenditures for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business; or

agreeing or committing to do any of the foregoing actions.

Tax Matters

The Merger Agreement contains certain additional representations, warranties and covenants relating to the preservation of the tax-free status of: (1) the Separation and the Distribution; (2) the Merger; and (3) the receipt by PPG of the Debt Securities or the exchange by PPG of the Debt Securities in full satisfaction of debt obligations of PPG pursuant to the Debt Exchange. Additional representations, warranties and covenants relating to the tax-free status of the Transactions are contained in the Tax Matters Agreement. PPG, Splitco and Georgia Gulf agree to use their reasonable best efforts to (1) cause the Separation and the Distribution, taken together, to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code; (2) cause the Merger to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code; and (3) facilitate the issuance of the Private Letter Ruling. Indemnification for taxes generally is governed by the terms, provisions and procedures described in the Tax Matters Agreement. See Other Agreements Tax Matters Agreement.

SEC Filings

The parties agreed to prepare this document, a registration statement on Form S-4 of Georgia Gulf, and a registration statement on Form S-4 and S-1 (or such other appropriate registration form or forms to be designated by PPG) of Splitco and to file them with the SEC, and Georgia Gulf and Splitco, as the case may be, have agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to have these documents cleared by the SEC and have their respective registration statements declared effective by the SEC as promptly as reasonably practicable after such filings or at such other time as PPG, Splitco and Georgia Gulf may agree.

Georgia Gulf is required under the terms of the Merger Agreement to mail this document to its stockholders as promptly as practicable after the SEC clears this document and, if required by the SEC, the registration statements described above are declared effective.

Table of Contents

If PPG elects to complete the Distribution by way of an exchange offer, Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco are required under the terms of the Merger Agreement to prepare, and PPG is obligated to file with the SEC, a Schedule TO as promptly as practicable after the date on which the registration statement with respect to the Separation and the Distribution is declared effective and to the extent such filing is required by applicable law.

Regulatory Matters

The Merger Agreement provides that each party to the Merger Agreement will use reasonable best efforts to take or cause to be taken all action and to do, or cause to be done, and to assist and cooperate with the other parties in doing or causing to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under the Merger Agreement and applicable laws to consummate the Merger as soon as practicable, including preparing and filing as promptly as practicable all documentation to effect all necessary applications, notices, petitions, filings and tax ruling requests and to obtain as promptly as practicable all consents, waivers, licenses, orders, registrations, approvals, permits, rulings, authorizations and clearances necessary or advisable to be obtained from any governmental authority. Additionally, each party to the Merger Agreement has agreed to take all reasonable steps as may be necessary to obtain all required approvals and to take reasonable efforts to share information protected from disclosure under the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, joint defense privilege or any other privilege in a manner so as to preserve the applicable privilege. Each party to the Merger Agreement has also agreed to (1) make all required filings under the HSR Act, (2) make appropriate filings, if required, with foreign regulatory authorities in accordance with applicable foreign competition laws with respect to the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement and (3) make all other necessary filings with any other governmental authority relating to the Merger. Each of Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub, on the one hand, and PPG and Splitco, on the other hand, have agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to (1) cooperate in all respects with each other in connection with any filing or submission and in connection with any investigation or other inquiry, including any proceeding initiated by a private party, (2) promptly inform the other party of any communication received by such party from the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission or any other governmental authority and of any material communication received or given in connection with any proceeding by a private party and (3) permit the other party to review in advance any communication to be given by it to, and consult with each other in advance of any meeting or material telephone call with, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission or any other governmental authority or in connection with any proceeding by a private party, with any other person, and give the other party the opportunity to attend and participate in such meetings and conferences.

In addition, each of the parties has agreed to take, or cause to be taken, any and all steps and to make any and all undertakings necessary to avoid or eliminate each and every impediment under any antitrust, merger control, competition or trade regulation law that may be asserted by any governmental authority with respect to the Merger so as to enable the closing of the Merger to occur as soon as reasonably possible, including proposing, negotiating, committing to, and effecting, by consent decree, hold separate order, or otherwise, the sale, divestiture, licensing or disposition of such assets or businesses of Splitco (or Splitco s subsidiaries) or Georgia Gulf (or Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries), as applicable, or otherwise taking or committing to take actions that limit Splitco s or its subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf s or Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries , as applicable, freedom of action with respect to, or their ability to retain, any of the businesses, product lines or assets of Splitco (or Splitco s subsidiaries) or Georgia Gulf (or Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries), in each case, as may be required in order to avoid the entry of, or to effect the dissolution of, any injunction, temporary restraining order, or other order in any suit or proceeding, which would otherwise have the effect of preventing the closing (provided that the effectiveness of any such sale, divestiture, license or disposition or action or commitment must be contingent on consummation of the Merger). However, the parties to the Merger Agreement will not have to take any such action that would result in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a material adverse effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, and PPG will not be required to agree to any sale, divestiture, licensing or disposition of any asset or business, or restriction or change in the ownership, conduct or operation of any assets or business that are not included in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

No Solicitation

The Merger Agreement contains detailed provisions restricting Georgia Gulf s ability to seek an alternative transaction. Under these provisions, Georgia Gulf has agreed that it and its subsidiaries will not, and it will use reasonable best efforts to cause its and its subsidiaries officers, directors, employees, agents and representatives not to:

- initiate or solicit, or knowingly facilitate, assist or encourage, directly or indirectly, any inquiries with respect to, or the encouragement or making of, any acquisition proposal;
- except in limited circumstances, engage in negotiations or discussions with, furnish access to its properties, books and records or provide any information or data to, or cooperate with, any person relating to an acquisition proposal;
- except in limited circumstances, approve, endorse or recommend, or propose publicly to approve, endorse or recommend, an acquisition proposal;
- execute or enter into any letter of intent, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement or other similar agreement relating to an acquisition proposal (other than a confidentiality agreement);
- waive, terminate, modify or fail to enforce any provision of any standstill obligation of any person other than PPG;
- take any action to make the provisions of any fair price, moratorium, control share acquisition, business combination or other simila anti-takeover statute or regulation inapplicable to any transactions contemplated by an acquisition proposal; or
- resolve, propose or agree to do any of the foregoing.

Georgia Gulf has also agreed to cease any solicitations, discussions or negotiations with any person that has made or indicated an intention to make an acquisition proposal (except PPG, Splitco and their respective representatives).

The Merger Agreement provides that the term acquisition proposal means any proposal regarding:

- any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization or other similar transaction or series of related transactions involving Georgia Gulf, or involving any of its subsidiaries the assets of which constitute 25% or more of the total consolidated assets, or the revenues of which represent 25% or more of the total consolidated revenues, of Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole;
- any direct or indirect purchase or sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of the consolidated assets (including stock of any of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of Georgia Gulf) of Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, constituting 25% or more of the total consolidated assets of Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or accounting for 25% or more of the total consolidated revenues of Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in any one transaction or in a series of transactions; or

any direct or indirect purchase or sale of or tender offer, exchange offer or any similar transaction or series of related transactions engaged in by any person involving 25% or more of the outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, prior to the vote of Georgia Gulf stockholders to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger, if Georgia Gulf receives a bona fide written acquisition proposal that did not result from a breach of the restrictions described in this section entitled No Solicitation and the Georgia Gulf board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with outside legal counsel and a financial advisor, that such acquisition proposal could reasonably lead to the receipt of a superior proposal,

Georgia Gulf may furnish certain information pursuant to a confidentiality agreement that contains provisions that are no less restrictive to such person, and no less favorable to Georgia Gulf, than those contained in the confidentiality agreement between Georgia Gulf and PPG or participate in discussions or negotiations with the person making the relevant acquisition proposal. All information that is provided to the person making the acquisition proposal must have been previously provided or made available to PPG or provided or made available to PPG substantially concurrently with the time it is so furnished to the person making the acquisition proposal.

The Merger Agreement provides that the term superior proposal means any bona fide written offer made by a third party to acquire, directly or indirectly, by merger, consolidation or other business combination or other similar acquisition transaction, for consideration consisting of cash and/or securities, at least a majority of the shares of the Georgia Gulf common stock then outstanding or all or substantially all of the assets of Georgia Gulf and the subsidiaries of Georgia Gulf, with respect to which the Georgia Gulf board of directors (after consultation with outside legal counsel and a financial advisor) has determined in its good faith judgment that the consummation of the transactions contemplated by such written offer (x) would be more favorable to Georgia Gulf s stockholders than the Merger, after taking into account all the terms and conditions of such proposal and the Merger Agreement (including any changes to the terms of the Merger Agreement proposed in writing by PPG to Georgia Gulf in response to such proposal or otherwise) and (y) would be reasonably likely to be completed on the terms proposed on a timely basis, taking into account all financial, legal, regulatory and other aspects of such proposal.

The Merger Agreement provides that Georgia Gulf will promptly, and in any event within one business day after receipt, notify PPG of the receipt by Georgia Gulf of an acquisition proposal and provide to PPG copies of any written materials evidencing such proposal, and Georgia Gulf must keep PPG reasonably informed of the status and material terms and conditions of any such acquisition proposal. Georgia Gulf must also promptly provide to PPG (and in any event within one business day) any material modification to the terms of any acquisition proposal and must notify PPG of any determination by the Georgia Gulf board of directors that an acquisition proposal constitutes a superior proposal.

Neither Georgia Gulf nor any of its subsidiaries may enter into any contract that prohibits Georgia Gulf from complying with its obligations in the sections of this document entitled No Solicitation and Board Recommendation.

Board Recommendation

Georgia Gulf has agreed in the Merger Agreement that it and its board of directors will not:

- withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, or publicly propose to withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, its recommendation that Georgia Gulf s stockholders vote in favor of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger;

- approve, endorse, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal, or publicly propose to approve, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal; or

- enter into any agreement, letter of intent, or agreement in principle requiring Georgia Gulf to abandon, terminate or fail to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement or breach its obligations thereunder.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Georgia Gulf board of directors, at any time prior to obtaining stockholder approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger, (1) may withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, or publicly propose to withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, its recommendation that Georgia

Table of Contents

Gulf s stockholders vote in favor of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock pursuant to the Merger, or (2) approve, endorse, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal, or publicly propose to approve, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal, if the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Georgia Gulf board of directors has received a bona fide written acquisition proposal that it determines in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel and a financial advisor) constitutes a superior proposal; and

- the Georgia Gulf board of directors has determined in good faith (after consultation with outside legal counsel) that the failure to (1) withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, or publicly propose to withhold, withdraw, amend, change, qualify or modify in a manner adverse to PPG, its recommendation that Georgia Gulf s stockholders vote in favor of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger or (2) approve, endorse, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal, or publicly propose to approve, adopt or recommend to Georgia Gulf s stockholders any acquisition proposal, would be reasonably likely to constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties under applicable law.

Georgia Gulf and its board of directors may not take the actions described above (a Change in Recommendation) unless:

- Georgia Gulf has notified PPG in writing of its intention to take such action at least five business days prior to taking such action, which notice must include certain information required by the Merger Agreement;

- if requested by PPG, Georgia Gulf and its representatives must have made themselves available to discuss with PPG and its representatives any proposed modifications to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement and negotiated in good faith with PPG during the notice period to enable PPG to propose changes to the terms of the Merger Agreement intended to cause the superior proposal to no longer constitute a superior proposal;

- the Georgia Gulf board of directors must have considered in good faith (after consultation with legal counsel and a financial advisor) any changes to the Merger Agreement proposed in writing by PPG and determined that the superior proposal would continue to constitute a superior proposal if such changes were to be given effect; and

- in the event of any change to any of the financial terms (including the form or amount of consideration) or any material terms of the superior proposal, Georgia Gulf must, in each case, have delivered to PPG an additional notice and copies of the relevant proposed transaction agreement and other material documents, and a new three business day notice period will commence upon such delivery, during which time the above described obligations will generally apply (provided that, if any superior proposal is received less than five business days prior to, or changes to the superior proposal are proposed less than three business days prior to, the meeting of Georgia Gulf s stockholders, then the five business day or three business day period, as applicable, contemplated above will be shortened such that it will expire as of the close of business on the day preceding the stockholders meeting, unless such stockholders meeting is postponed).

The Merger Agreement provides that Georgia Gulf is not prohibited from (1) taking and disclosing to its stockholders a position contemplated by Rule 14d-9 or Rule 14e-2(a) promulgated under the Exchange Act or (2) making any disclosure to its stockholders if the Georgia Gulf board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside legal counsel) that failure to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law.

Financing

Under the Separation Agreement, PPG agreed to use its commercially reasonable efforts to take such steps as may be necessary to permit the conveyance by PPG of the TCI Interests to Splitco in the Separation. If PPG does not convey the TCI Interests to Splitco in the Separation, then the Special Distribution will be reduced by $130.0 million.

Table of Contents

Splitco Financing

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement and in connection with the Separation, PPG is entitled to receive the Special Distribution immediately prior to the Distribution. The cash portion of the Special Distribution will consist of approximately $225.0 million in cash unless PPG elects to (a) reduce such amount prior to the commencement of the marketing period described below (but in no event will such cash portion be less than $200.0 million exclusive of the $12.0 million to be added if the TCI Interests are conveyed to Splitco in the Separation) or (b) increase such amount after considering in good faith the estimated adjusted tax bases of the assets to be transferred by PPG to Splitco and the estimated amount of liabilities to be assumed by Splitco in the Separation (but in no event will such cash portion be greater than $260.0 million exclusive of the $12.0 million to be added if the TCI Interests are conveyed to Splitco in the Separation). Simultaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, Georgia Gulf (on behalf of Splitco) entered into the Splitco Commitment Letter providing for new term loans under the Term Facility in an aggregate principal amount of approximately $225.0 million, the proceeds of which will be used to finance the cash portion of the Special Distribution (the Splitco Financing) and pay the fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Transactions. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Georgia Gulf and certain of its subsidiaries will guarantee the term loans under the Term Facility. See Debt Financing Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

The Merger Agreement provides that if any portion of the Splitco Financing becomes unavailable on the terms and conditions contemplated in the Splitco Commitment Letter and the related fee letters, Georgia Gulf and Splitco will use their reasonable best efforts to arrange alternative debt financing for the purposes of the Splitco Financing in an amount not less than the cash portion of the Special Distribution. Georgia Gulf may also, with PPG s prior written consent (which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), arrange for alternative financing for the Splitco Financing from a third party or parties if the alternative financing meets certain criteria provided in the Merger Agreement. In addition, Georgia Gulf will be responsible for all out-of-pocket, third party fees and expenses related to the Splitco Financing.

PPG Financing

In addition to the cash distributed in the Special Distribution, the Special Distribution will also consist of debt instruments of Splitco having a principal amount equal to (a) $900.0 million (minus $130.0 million if the TCI Interests are not transferred to Splitco in the Separation) less (b) the amount of cash distributed in the Special Distribution, subject to adjustment as described in the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement. Simultaneously with the execution of the Merger Agreement, PPG entered into the PPG Commitment Letter providing for senior unsecured bridge loans that are expected to be approximately $675.0 million (the PPG Debt). **The parties to the Merger Agreement anticipate that the PPG Debt will be issued by PPG at least five days prior to the date of the special meeting (or, if later, five days before the date PPG s board of directors declares the distribution of Splitco stock effecting the Distribution or five days before the date of the commencement of the exchange offer).**

PPG anticipates that it will exchange the Splitco debt instruments in the form of Debt Securities in full satisfaction of the PPG Debt that will be incurred by PPG prior to the Distribution. In the event certain conditions are satisfied (including consummation of the Separation and the Merger in accordance with the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement) and the PPG Debt has not been repaid in full prior to the date the Merger closes because the Debt Securities could not be placed with an interest rate below an agreed cap, the PPG Debt will be repaid on the date the Merger closes with the Exchange Loans or Exchange Notes in full satisfaction of such PPG Debt. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, each of the parties to the Merger Agreement has agreed to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the Debt Exchange to be consummated with the holders of the PPG Debt. Consummation of the Debt Exchange is a condition to the consummation of the Merger. See Conditions to the Merger.

The Merger Agreement provides that PPG may not agree to amend or modify the PPG Commitment Letter without the prior written consent of Georgia Gulf if such amendments or modifications would reasonably be

expected to reduce the amount of the PPG Debt below an amount equal to $900.0 million (minus $130.0 million if the TCI Interests are not transferred to Splitco in the Separation) less the amount of cash distributed in the Special Distribution. The Merger Agreement also provides that if any portion of the PPG Debt becomes unavailable on the terms and conditions contemplated in the PPG Commitment Letter, Georgia Gulf and PPG will use their reasonable best efforts to arrange alternative debt financing for the purposes of the PPG Debt in an amount not less than an amount equal to $900.0 million (minus $130.0 million if the TCI Interests are not transferred to Splitco in the Separation) less the amount of cash distributed in the Special Distribution. In addition, Georgia Gulf will be responsible for all out-of-pocket, third party fees and expenses related to the PPG Debt.

Marketing Period

Georgia Gulf is entitled to a marketing period prior to the closing of the Merger to provide it a reasonable and appropriate period of time during which it can market and place the Debt Securities contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

For the purposes of the Merger Agreement, marketing period means the first period of 20 consecutive business days (or 15 consecutive business days if commenced on or after January 2, 2013) commencing after the date of the Merger Agreement and throughout which:

- Georgia Gulf shall have previously received from Splitco all of the required financial information (consisting of certain financial information of Splitco required to be provided by Splitco under the Merger Agreement) and during which period such information shall remain compliant in all material respects at all times with the applicable provisions of Regulations S-X and S-K under the Securities Act; and

- the mutual conditions to each party s obligation to effect the Merger shall have been satisfied or waived, and nothing has occurred and no condition exists that would cause any of the conditions to PPG s and Splitco s obligation to effect the Merger (other than the condition relating to the Debt Exchange) to fail to be satisfied.

For purposes of determining the marketing period, (1) November 23, 2012 will not be deemed to be a business day and (2) the entirety of the marketing period must occur prior to December 19, 2012, or after January 2, 2013 (provided that, in the case of this clause (2), the marketing period must be completed prior to February 14, 2013 or otherwise not commence until the audited financial statements of both Georgia Gulf and Splitco for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2012 are available). In addition, in any event, the marketing period will not be deemed to have commenced if prior to the completion of the marketing period:

- Splitco s auditors have withdrawn their audit opinion contained in the required financial information, in which case the marketing period shall not be deemed to commence unless and until a new unqualified audit opinion is issued with respect thereto by Splitco s auditors or another independent public accounting firm reasonably acceptable to Georgia Gulf;

- the financial statements included in the required financial information that is available to Georgia Gulf on the first day of the marketing period would not be sufficiently current on any day during such period to satisfy the requirements of Rule 3-12 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act to permit a registration statement using such financial statements to be declared effective by the SEC on the last day of such period, or not sufficient for the underwriters or initial purchasers of the Debt Securities to receive a customary comfort letter, in which case the marketing period shall not be deemed to commence until the receipt by Georgia Gulf of updated required financial information that would be required under Rule 3-12 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act to permit a registration statement using such financial statements to be declared effective by the SEC on the last day of such new 20 consecutive business day period; or

PPG or Splitco issues a public statement indicating its intent to restate any historical financial statements of Splitco or that any such restatement is under consideration or may be a possibility, in which case the marketing period shall not be deemed to commence unless and until such restatement has been completed and the relevant SEC reports have been amended or PPG has announced that it has concluded that no restatement shall be required in accordance with GAAP.

The marketing period shall end on any earlier date that is the date on which the Splitco Financing is funded.

Covenant Not to Compete

PPG has agreed that, for two years after the date of the effective time of the Merger, it and its subsidiaries will not engage in any of the businesses in which the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is engaged in as of the effective date of the Merger (the Restricted Business) anywhere throughout the world without the prior written consent of Georgia Gulf. Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- none of PPG and its subsidiaries will be prohibited from engaging in the business conducted by PPG or its subsidiaries (excluding the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business) on the effective date of the Merger;

- none of PPG and its subsidiaries will be prohibited from owning 5% or less of any class of capital stock or other equity interest of any person engaged in the Restricted Business;

- if PPG completes a business combination transaction with a person, which transaction results in the holders of the voting securities of PPG outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of such transaction owning less than 50% of the voting power of the voting securities of PPG or the surviving entity in the transaction or any parent of such entity outstanding immediately after the consummation of such transaction, the acquiror or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates (but not PPG or any of its subsidiaries) may engage in any Restricted Business;

- PPG may acquire interests in or securities of any person as an investment by their pension funds or funds of any other benefit plan of PPG whether or not such person is engaged in any Restricted Business;

- PPG may acquire interests in or securities of any person that derived 20% or less of its total revenues in its most recent fiscal year from activities that constitute Restricted Businesses (provided that such person may not use the PPG name in connection with the activities that constitute Restricted Businesses);

- PPG may perform its obligations under the Merger Agreement and the Transaction Agreements; and

- if the TCI Interests are not transferred to Splitco, PPG may continue to hold the TCI Interests and take any actions in connection with its ownership in TCI.

Non-Solicitation of Employees

PPG and Georgia Gulf have each agreed that, for two years following the date of closing of the Merger, it will not, without the prior written consent of the other party, solicit to hire, hire or enter into a consulting agreement with, certain employees of the other party. The restrictions in the preceding sentence shall not apply to general solicitations (such as advertisements) for employment placed by a party or such party s subsidiary and not specifically targeted at the other party s employees. In addition, neither party is restricted from responding to or hiring any employee of the other party or such party s subsidiaries who contacts the other party without any prior solicitation (other than as under the general solicitation exception described above).

Table of Contents

Certain Other Covenants and Agreements

The Merger Agreement contains certain other covenants and agreements, including covenants (with certain exceptions specified in the Merger Agreement) relating to:

audited financial statements for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that PPG is required to provide to Georgia Gulf as soon as reasonably practicable after the date of the Merger Agreement, financial statements for periods not covered by such audited financial statement that PPG is required to provide after the end of the applicable fiscal period, and monthly financial statements that PPG is required to provide promptly after the end of each calendar month;

Georgia Gulf s intention to pay quarterly dividends after the closing of the Merger at no less than $0.32 per share of Georgia Gulf common stock per annum;

actions to be taken by the independent auditors of each of Georgia Gulf and PPG;

guarantee agreements to be entered into by Georgia Gulf to the extent required to obtain a release of a guarantee of PPG or any of its subsidiaries as contemplated by the Separation Agreement;

Splitco authorizing the issuance of a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger will equal the total number of shares of PPG common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger;

avoiding the application of any fair price, moratorium, control share acquisition or other form of antitakeover statute or regulation;

a prohibition against exercising any options to purchase Georgia Gulf common stock during the three business days prior to the effective date of the Merger;

any press release or public announcement relating to the Transactions;

the defense of any litigation that may arise with respect to the Transactions, in connection with which none of PPG, Splitco or Georgia Gulf will settle any action, suit or proceeding or fail to perfect on a timely basis any right to appeal any judgment rendered or order entered against such party without having previously consulted with the other parties;

advising the other parties if the representations and warranties of the party in the Merger Agreement have become untrue or inaccurate or if the party has failed to comply with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition or agreement that could be complied with or satisfied by it at such time under the Merger Agreement (provided, however, that no such notification will affect the representations, warranties, covenants or agreements of the parties or the conditions to the obligations of the parties under the Merger Agreement);

access to each other s officers, employees, accountants, properties and records;

steps required to be taken to cause any disposition of Splitco common stock or acquisitions of Georgia Gulf common stock resulting from the Transactions by each individual who is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act with respect to Georgia Gulf or Splitco to be exempt under Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act; and

the parties obligation between the signing of the Merger Agreement and the Separation to negotiate in good faith to agree upon definitive terms for certain agreements related to the Transactions, including the Transition Services Agreement and the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement, among others, and that all pricing for the services provided under such agreements will be consistent with the economics in the financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business provided by PPG to Georgia Gulf prior to the signing of the Merger Agreement.

Table of Contents

Conditions to the Merger

The obligations of Georgia Gulf, PPG, Merger Sub and Splitco to consummate the Merger are subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:

- the consummation of the Separation and the Distribution in accordance with (1) the Separation Agreement (2) the Private Letter Ruling and (3) the Distribution Tax Opinion;
- the expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act;
- the receipt of certain approvals or notices under the Competition Act (Canada);
- the effectiveness of the registration statement of Georgia Gulf and the registration statement of Splitco and the absence of any stop order or proceedings seeking a stop order with respect thereto;
- the receipt of all necessary permits and authorizations under state securities or blue sky laws, the Securities Act and the Exchange Act relating to the issuance and trading of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to be issued pursuant to the Merger, and the effectiveness of such permits and authorizations;
- the approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock and such other shares required to be reserved for issuance pursuant to the Merger;
- the approval by Georgia Gulf stockholders of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger; and
- the absence of court orders or orders of other governmental authorities prohibiting the Separation, the Distribution or the Merger.

The conditions listed above are referred to as the Joint Conditions to the Merger.

PPG s and Splitco s obligation to effect the Merger is subject to the satisfaction or, to the extent permitted by law, waiver of the following conditions:

- the performance or compliance in all material respects by Georgia Gulf of all obligations and covenants required to be performed or complied with by it prior to the effective time of the Merger;
- the truth and correctness in all material respects of Georgia Gulf s representations and warranties, subject to specified materiality thresholds, as of the closing date of the Merger;
- the receipt by PPG of a certificate, dated as of the effective time of the Merger, of a senior officer of Georgia Gulf certifying the satisfaction by Georgia Gulf of the conditions described in the preceding two bullet points;

- the receipt by PPG and Splitco of the Merger Tax Opinion from PPG s tax counsel, dated as of the closing date of the Merger;

- the receipt by PPG and Splitco of the Private Letter Ruling, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to PPG and Splitco, which ruling is still valid and in full force and effect; and

- the consummation of the Debt Exchange in full satisfaction of the PPG Debt in an amount equal to (a) $900.0 million (minus $130.0 million if the TCI Interests are not transferred to Splitco in the Separation) less (b) the amount of cash distributed in the Special Distribution, subject to adjustment as described in the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement.

We refer to the conditions listed above as the Additional Conditions to the Merger for PPG s Benefit.

Table of Contents

Georgia Gulf s and Merger Sub s obligation to effect the Merger is subject to the satisfaction or, to the extent permitted by law, waiver of the following conditions:

- the performance or compliance in all material respects by PPG and Splitco of all obligations and covenants required to be performed or complied with by them prior to the effective time of the Merger;
- the truth and correctness in all material respects of PPG s representations and warranties, subject to specified materiality thresholds, as of the closing date of the Merger;
- the receipt by Georgia Gulf of a certificate, dated as of the effective time of the Merger, of a senior officer of each of PPG and Splitco certifying the satisfaction by PPG and Splitco of the conditions described in the preceding two bullet points;
- the receipt by Georgia Gulf of a Merger Tax Opinion from Georgia Gulf s tax counsel, dated as of the closing date of the Merger;
- the entry by Splitco and PPG (or a subsidiary of Splitco and PPG) into the Separation Agreement and applicable Additional Agreements and, to the extent applicable, performance in all material respects by Splitco and PPG of all obligations under the Separation Agreement and the applicable Additional Agreements to be performed prior to the effectiveness of these Additional Agreements; and
- the income before income taxes of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011, as reported in the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 when delivered pursuant to the Merger Agreement, representing not less than 90% of the income before income taxes of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the fiscal years 2010 and 2011, as had been reported in the unaudited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for such fiscal years (the Income Before Taxes Targets).

We refer to the conditions listed above are referred to as the Additional Conditions to the Merger for Georgia Gulf s Benefit.

Termination

The Merger Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the consummation of the Merger by the mutual written consent of PPG and Georgia Gulf. Also, subject to specified qualifications and exceptions, either PPG or Georgia Gulf may terminate the Merger Agreement at any time prior to the consummation of the Merger if:

- the Merger has not been consummated by May 18, 2013;
- any governmental entity has issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other action permanently restraining, enjoining, or otherwise prohibiting the Transactions, and the order, decree, ruling or other action has become final and nonappealable; or
- Georgia Gulf s stockholders failed to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger at the Georgia Gulf special meeting (including any adjournment, continuation or postponement of the Georgia Gulf special meeting).

In addition, subject to specified qualifications and exceptions, PPG may terminate the Merger Agreement if:

Georgia Gulf has breached or failed to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties, covenants or other agreements contained in the Merger Agreement, which breach or failure to perform (1) would result in a failure of a Joint Condition or an Additional Condition to the Merger for PPG s Benefit and (2) cannot be cured by May 18, 2013; or

the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors has effected a Change in Recommendation.

In addition, subject to specified qualifications and exceptions, Georgia Gulf may terminate the Merger Agreement if:

- either PPG or Splitco has breached or failed to perform in any material respect any of its representations, warranties, covenants or other agreements contained in the Merger Agreement, which breach or failure to perform (1) would result in a failure of a Joint Condition or an Additional Condition to the Merger for Georgia Gulf s Benefit and (2) the failure cannot be cured by May 18, 2013; or

- PPG has not delivered the audited combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 by the date that is 120 days after the date of the Merger Agreement, or, upon delivery of such financial statements, the Income Before Taxes Targets are not met.

If the Merger Agreement is terminated, the Merger Agreement will terminate without any liability on the part of any party except as described below in the section of this document entitled Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances, provided that nothing in the Merger Agreement will relieve any party of liability for fraud or willful breach of the Merger Agreement or the Separation Agreement prior to termination.

Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances

The Merger Agreement provides that, upon termination of the Merger Agreement under specified circumstances, certain termination fees may be payable. The circumstances under which termination fees may be payable include:

- (A) if an acquisition proposal with respect to Georgia Gulf has been made to Georgia Gulf or its stockholders, or such acquisition proposal becomes publicly known or any person has publicly announced an intention to make an acquisition proposal, and (B) thereafter the Merger Agreement is terminated (1) by either party because the Merger has not been consummated by May 18, 2013, (2) by PPG due to a breach by Georgia Gulf of its covenants under the Merger Agreement or (3) by either party after a failure to obtain the approval by Georgia Gulf stockholders of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger (and, in the case of this clause (3) only, such acquisition proposal or such announcement of an intention to make an acquisition proposal is publicly known and has not been irrevocably withdrawn at least five days prior to the Georgia Gulf stockholders meeting), and (C) within twelve months after such termination of the Merger Agreement, any acquisition of Georgia Gulf is consummated or any definitive agreement with respect to such acquisition is entered into, then, in any such case, Georgia Gulf must pay PPG a termination fee of $24.5 million;

- if the Merger Agreement is terminated by PPG following a Change in Recommendation by the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote in favor of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger, Georgia Gulf must pay PPG a termination fee of $24.5 million;

- if the Merger Agreement is terminated after a failure to obtain the approval by Georgia Gulf stockholders of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock in the Merger, Georgia Gulf must reimburse PPG and Splitco for their expenses in connection with the Transactions not to exceed an amount agreed upon by the parties; and

- if the Merger Agreement is terminated because PPG has not delivered the financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for fiscal years 2010 and 2011 by the date that is 120 days after the date of the Merger Agreement, or, upon delivery of such financial statements, the Income Before Taxes Targets are not met, PPG must reimburse Georgia Gulf for its expenses in connection with the Transactions not to exceed an amount agreed upon by the parties.

Expenses

The Merger Agreement provides that, except as described immediately above and in the section of this document entitled Financing, each party will pay its own fees and expenses in connection with the Merger Agreement, the Merger and the other Transactions, except expenses that are to be shared equally by PPG and Georgia Gulf, which include:

- certain expenses incurred in connection with the filing, printing and mailing of this document, a registration statement to effect registration of the shares of Splitco common stock to be issued in connection with the Distribution and the registration statement of Georgia Gulf relating to the shares of its common stock to be issued in the Merger; and
- filing fees paid pursuant to the HSR Act and appropriate filings, if required, with foreign regulatory authorities.

In addition, any fees and expenses incurred in connection with seeking third-party consents will be paid as set forth in the Separation Agreement. Georgia Gulf will be responsible for all out-of-pocket costs, third party fees and expenses related to the Splitco Financing and the PPG Debt.

Specific Performance

If there is any actual or threatened default in, or breach of, any of the terms, conditions and provisions of the Merger Agreement or any of the other Transaction Agreements, the party who is, or is to be, aggrieved will have the right to specific performance of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement or such other Transaction Agreement and injunctive or other equitable relief in respect of its rights under the Merger Agreement or the other Transaction Agreements, in addition to any and all other rights and remedies at law or in equity.

Other Transaction Agreements

Any provisions affecting PPG and Georgia Gulf, respectively, found in certain other agreements executed in connection with the Transactions (including, among others, the Separation Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement, the Transition Services Agreement and the Tax Matters Agreement) shall be binding upon PPG and Georgia Gulf, respectively, as if they were parties thereto.

Amendments

The Merger Agreement may be amended by the parties at any time before or after the stockholders of Georgia Gulf approve the issuance of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, but after such approval, no amendment which by law or under the rules of any relevant stock exchange or automated inter-dealer quotation system requires further stockholder approval may be made to the Merger Agreement without obtaining such further approval. All amendments to the Merger Agreement must be in writing and signed by each party.

Table of Contents

THE SEPARATION AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Separation Agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the Separation Agreement, dated as of July 18, 2012, a copy of which is attached as Annex B to this document. Stockholders of PPG and Georgia Gulf are urged to read the Separation Agreement in its entirety. This description of the Separation Agreement has been included to provide PPG shareholders and Georgia Gulf stockholders with information regarding its terms. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Separation Agreement, which is incorporated by reference herein, and not by this summary or any other information included in this document. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG or Splitco. Information about Georgia Gulf, Merger Sub, PPG and Splitco can be found elsewhere in this document and in the documents incorporated by reference into this document. See also Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

Descriptions regarding the assets and liabilities conveyed to Splitco and retained by PPG contained in the Separation Agreement are qualified by certain information that has been exchanged between PPG and Splitco and that is not reflected in the Separation Agreement. Thus, general descriptions of assets and liabilities in the Separation Agreement may have been modified in important ways by the information exchanged between PPG and Georgia Gulf.

Overview

The Separation Agreement provides for the Separation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business from PPG. Among other things, the Separation Agreement specifies which assets of PPG and certain of its subsidiaries related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are to be transferred to, and which liabilities of PPG and certain of its subsidiaries related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are to be assumed by, Splitco and its subsidiaries, and sets forth when and how these transfers and assumptions will occur. The Separation Agreement also includes procedures by which PPG and Splitco will become separate and independent companies. The matters addressed by the Separation Agreement include, without limitation, the matters described below.

In consideration for the conveyance by PPG of the specified assets and liabilities relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, Splitco will:

- issue to PPG shares of Splitco common stock which, along with any other shares of Splitco common stock owned by PPG, will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco; and
- make the Special Distribution to PPG.

Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to PPG Shareholders

In consideration for the conveyance by PPG of the specified assets and liabilities relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (1) the Splitco board of directors and PPG, as Splitco s sole shareholder, will adopt an amendment to Splitco s certificate of incorporation to increase the authorized shares of Splitco common stock, and Splitco will issue to PPG a number of shares of Splitco common stock, which together with the shares of Splitco common stock already owned by PPG, will constitute all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock outstanding at the effective time of the Separation and (2) the Splitco board of directors will establish a record date preceding the Distribution and authorize Splitco to distribute to PPG the Special Distribution, which will be payable no later than immediately prior to the Distribution.

Table of Contents

Transfer of the Assets and Assumption of Liabilities

Generally, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Separation Agreement:

- PPG or a subsidiary of PPG will transfer to Splitco or a subsidiary of Splitco generally all assets primarily relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, and Splitco or a subsidiary of Splitco will generally assume all liabilities related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- PPG will retain all assets and liabilities that are not transferred to Splitco in the Separation; and

- following the Distribution, the parties will transfer any misallocated assets or liabilities to such other party as such party would have been entitled to under the Separation Agreement.

The assets to be transferred or assigned to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries include the following, to the extent they are owned by PPG or its subsidiaries at the effective time of the Separation:

- all inventories of materials, parts, raw materials, packaging materials, stores, supplies, work-in-process, goods in transit, and finished goods and products that are, in each case, used or held for use primarily in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- certain real property used in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- all contracts that are related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and certain contracts for the sole benefit of Splitco into which certain shared contracts are separated pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

- all approvals, consents, franchises, licensees, permits, registrations, authorizations and certificates or other rights issued or granted by any governmental authority and all pending applications therefor that are, in each case, used primarily in or held primarily for the benefit of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- all business records and other documentation and materials related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- all tangible personal property that is used or held for use primarily in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

- equity interests of certain specified subsidiaries and other investments of PPG;

- all patents and applications therefore, trademarks and intellectual property that is used or held for use primarily in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including those listed on specified schedules;

- all rights in all telephone numbers and post office boxes used or held primarily for use in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, all websites maintained primarily for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the content, information and

databases contained therein (except for specifically enumerated excluded assets) and all uniform product codes used or held for use primarily in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all cash and cash equivalents in Splitco bank accounts not withdrawn prior to the effective time of the Separation;

all trade accounts and notes receivable and other amounts receivable arising from the sale or other disposition of goods, or the performance of services, by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all prepaid expenses, prepaid property taxes, security deposits, credits, deferred charges and advanced payments that are, in each case, related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (other than certain prepaid amounts in connection with workers compensation and other policies related to liabilities retained by PPG);

all rights with respect to third party warranties and guaranties that are, in each case, related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and all related claims, credits, rights of recovery and other similar rights as to such third parties;

all rights to causes of action, lawsuits, judgments, claims and demands that are, in each case, related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including items listed on specified schedules, but not including any counter-claims in connection with an underlying claim that is not related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

PPG s fee and/or leasehold interest, as applicable, in and to the Starks and Sulphur Mines Salt Dome Facilities in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana which service the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business at the Lake Charles, Louisiana site (including any and all personal property, pipelines and other equipment owned by PPG in connection therewith);

PPG s fee and/or leasehold interest, as applicable, in and to the Orange Line ethylene pipeline which services the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business at the Lake Charles, Louisiana site (including the real property and equipment (including any and all personal property, pipelines and other equipment owned by PPG in connection therewith));

licenses for certain intellectual property owned by PPG; and

all assets expressly identified in the Separation Agreement or any Additional Agreement as assets to be acquired by Splitco and all other assets (other than specifically enumerated excluded assets) owned by PPG that are used or held for use primarily in, or related primarily to, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

The Separation Agreement provides that the assets to be transferred or assigned to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries will not in any event include any of the following:

the assets listed on a specified schedule or not included as an acquired asset of Splitco;

intellectual property in which PPG or any of its subsidiaries or the Splitco Group has any right, title or interest, other than intellectual property that is used or held for use primarily in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (other than certain trademark registrations and applications therefor listed on a specified schedule) and certain intellectual property rights related to titanium dioxide or to the development, production, manufacture or finishing of titanium dioxide products;

any cash or cash equivalents in Splitco bank accounts withdrawn prior to the effective time of the Separation;

any dividends declared by TCI, PHH Monomers, LLC and RS Cogen but not yet paid as of the effective time of the Separation, except to the extent such dividends are included as assets in working capital;

except as otherwise provided in the Separation Agreement, all insurance policies, binders and claims and rights thereunder and all prepaid insurance premiums;

any real property interests of PPG not expressly identified in the Separation Agreement or any Additional Agreement as real property interests to be acquired by Splitco or its subsidiaries, certain real property interests designated as being retained by PPG and other real property on a specified schedule; and

all assets that are expressly contemplated by the Separation Agreement or any Additional Agreement to be retained by PPG and each of its subsidiaries (excluding Splitco and its subsidiaries) at the effective time of the Separation.

The liabilities that are to be assumed by Splitco or one of its subsidiaries include the following:

all liabilities that are identified on a specified schedule;

Table of Contents

all liabilities relating primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business or any of the assets that are to be assigned or transferred to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

all trade and other accounts payable related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all operating expenses and other current liabilities (including liabilities for services and goods for which an invoice has not been received prior to the Separation) related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities under the contracts that are related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including the contracts that relate both to Splitco and the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, respectively, to the extent related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities arising from commitments, quotations, proposals and bids to purchase or acquire raw materials, components, supplies or services related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities arising from commitments, quotations, proposals and bids to sell products or provide services related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities with respect to any return, rebate, discount, credit, recall warranty, customer program, or similar liabilities relating primarily to products of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities for death, personal injury, advertising injury and other injury to persons or property damage relating to past, current or future use of or exposure to any of the products designed, manufactured, serviced or sold or services performed by or on behalf of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities relating primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business or any assets that are to be assigned or transferred to Splitco to the extent that the same constitutes a past, current or future tort, breach of contract or violation of, or non-compliance with, any law or any approval or other right granted from a governmental authority;

all liabilities relating to workers compensation or claims for occupational health and safety, occupational disease, or occupational injury, or other claim relating to health, safety, disease or injury with respect to certain current and former employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business or other persons who are or were employed, hired or engaged by or to provide services to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities for any lawsuit or governmental proceeding related primarily to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities under the Splitco Financing and all other indebtedness for borrowed money of Splitco as of the effective time of the Separation;

all indebtedness to which PPG is subject by virtue of its ownership interests in RS Cogen, PHH, and, under certain circumstances, TCI;

all liabilities, known or unknown, for environmental conditions relating primarily to activities or operations at any of certain scheduled real properties of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (including any release of certain hazardous materials occurring before, at or after the Separation that has migrated, is migrating or in the future migrates from certain property transferred to Splitco in the Separation) or any violation of environmental law arising out of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business at any such properties and all liabilities of environmental conditions at any third-party site relating primarily to hazardous materials generated at such properties;

all liabilities to the extent arising out of (a) the activities or operation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business or the ownership or use of the assets transferred to Splitco under the Separation Agreement after the Separation by Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf, (b) the activities or operations of any other business conducted by Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries at any time after the Separation (including any liabilities relating to any act or failure to act by any director, officer, employee, agent or representative of Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf (whether or not such act or failure to act is or was within such person s authority)) or (c) any of the terminated or discontinued businesses that were operated on certain scheduled real properties of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

all liabilities expressly contemplated by the Separation Agreement or any Additional Agreement to be assumed or retained by or allocated to any of Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf;

all liabilities of any of Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries, Georgia Gulf or Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries under the Separation Agreement or any Additional Agreement; and

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from (a) any action or failure to take action within the control of Georgia Gulf, (b) any event involving the capital stock or assets of Georgia Gulf or (c) any breach by Georgia Gulf of any representation, warranty or covenant made in the Tax Matters Agreement that causes the tax-free status of the Transactions to be lost.

The Separation Agreement provides that the liabilities that are to be assumed by Splitco or one of its subsidiaries will not in any event include any of the following:

any liabilities relating to any of the assets that will not be transferred or assigned to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the contamination in the Ohio River which was the subject of or related to, directly or indirectly, sediment sampling conducted or to be conducted by or on behalf of PPG (along with any associated follow-up sampling or testing), as and to the extent set forth in certain schedules, but not including liabilities for on-site remediation or other remediation outside of the Ohio River;

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from natural resource damages and other third party tort (only) damage claims related to the Calcasieu River Estuary, other than (i) liabilities in the Calcasieu Estuary related to remediation, including contribution or similar claims for costs of remediation and (ii) liabilities arising out of any release of hazardous materials by Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf into the Ohio River or the Calcasieu Estuary after the Separation;

all liabilities relating to, arising out of, or resulting from any real property owned, leased or operated prior to the Separation by PPG or its affiliates relating to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (other than certain scheduled real properties of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and other than real property expressly identified by the Separation Agreement or Additional Agreements as assets to be acquired by Splitco, Splitco s subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf), certain real property scheduled to be retained by PPG or any business or operation conducted prior to the Separation that is not included in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, including (i) all liabilities relating to, arising out of, or resulting from any environmental conditions or any violation of environmental law at any such locations, and (ii) all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from any environmental conditions at any third-party site arising from, related to or resulting from hazardous materials from any such locations or businesses or operations;

all liabilities that are expressly provided by the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement or any Additional Agreements as liabilities to be retained or assumed by PPG or any of PPG s subsidiaries (other than Splitco or its subsidiaries);

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from (i) any action or failure to take action within the control of PPG or its subsidiaries, (ii) any event involving the capital stock or assets of PPG or

Table of Contents

(iii) any breach by PPG of any representation, warranty or covenant made in the Tax Matters Agreement that causes the tax-free status of the Transactions to be lost;

all liabilities of PPG and its subsidiaries (excluding Splitco) constituting an obligation to defend, indemnify or hold harmless any third-party insurers that issued insurance policies to PPG (including without limitation any indemnity obligations that PPG has assumed or may assume in connection with the Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization of Pittsburgh Corning Corporation);

all liabilities of certain scheduled subsidiaries of PPG that are unrelated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (including liabilities related to titanium dioxide or to the development, production, manufacture or finishing of titanium dioxide products);

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from the indemnification of any director, officer, agent or employee of PPG or any of its affiliates who was a director, officer, agent or employee of PPG or any of its affiliates on or prior to the consummation of the Merger to the extent such director, officer, agent or employee is or becomes a named defendant in (i) any shareholder derivative suit against PPG arising from the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement or the Merger Agreement or (ii) any lawsuit or governmental proceeding related to liabilities that are not to be assumed by Splitco under the Separation Agreement; and

all liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from claims for or relating to exposure to asbestos at any real property that is an asset of Splitco prior to the Separation, whether such claim is made before or after the Separation, subject to certain scheduled terms.

Transfer of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

The Separation Agreement requires PPG and Splitco to deliver certain documents to the other party to effect the transfer of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Splitco.

On the effective date of the Separation, PPG or its subsidiaries are required to deliver the following documents to Splitco:

a Tax Matters Agreement, a Transition Services Agreement, an Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease, a Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement, a Servitude Agreement, a Shared Facilities Agreement for Monroeville, a Master Terminal Agreement and certain sales agreements providing for the ongoing supply of certain chemicals between the parties;

all necessary transfer documents relating to the assets to be transferred or assigned to Splitco (or to be retained by PPG, as the case may be) and the liabilities to be assumed by Splitco (or to be retained by PPG, as the case may be); and

resignations of each of the individuals who serve as an officer or director of the Splitco Group as set forth on a specified schedule in their capacity as such and the resignations of any other persons that will be employees of any member of the PPG Group after the effective time of the Separation and that are directors or officers of any member of the Splitco Group, to the extent requested by Splitco.

On the effective date of the Separation, Splitco is required to deliver the following documents to PPG:

in each case where any member of the Splitco Group is to be a party to the Tax Matters Agreement, Transition Services Agreement, Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease, Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement, Servitude Agreement, Shared Facilities Agreement for Monroeville, Master Terminal Agreement and certain sales agreements providing for the ongoing supply of certain chemicals between the parties, the executed agreement;

all necessary transfer documents relating to the assets to be transferred or assigned to Splitco (or to be retained by PPG, as the case may be) and the liabilities to be assumed by Splitco (or to be retained by PPG, as the case may be); and

Table of Contents

resignations of each of the individuals who serve as an officer or director of the PPG Group as set forth on a specified schedule in their capacity as such and the resignations of any other persons that will be employees of any member of the Splitco Group and that are directors or officers of any member of the PPG Group, to the extent requested by PPG.

Intercompany Arrangements and Guarantees

Except for certain agreements such as the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement and the Additional Agreements, all contracts between Splitco or any member of the Splitco Group, on the one hand, and PPG and any member of the PPG Group, on the other hand, will be terminated as of the effective time of the Separation. Splitco and PPG also will settle all intercompany accounts at the effective time of the Separation. On or prior to the effective time of the Separation, the parties (with the reasonable cooperation of the applicable other party) will use their reasonable best efforts to have the applicable other party removed as a guarantor or obligor for any liability which such party retains pursuant to the Separation Agreement. If the parties are unable to obtain such removal, they will indemnify the party retaining such guarantee or obligation and will pay, perform and discharge fully all the obligations or other liabilities of such guarantor or obligor thereunder.

Consents and Delayed Transfers

The Separation Agreement provides that PPG and Splitco will use their respective commercially reasonable efforts to obtain any required third-party consents or governmental approvals required in connection with the Separation or the Distribution; provided, that except for certain exceptions (including the transfer of the TCI Interests as discussed in Transfer of the TCI Interests), neither PPG nor Splitco will be required to make any payments or offer or grant any accommodation (financial or otherwise) to any third party or governmental authority to obtain any such consent or governmental approval, except to the extent that a member of the other party agrees to reimburse and make whole PPG or Splitco, as the case may be. The transfer of any specific asset to either Splitco or PPG in connection with the Separation will automatically be deferred until all legal impediments are removed and all necessary consents and governmental approvals have been obtained, subject to certain exceptions. The party retaining such asset will hold such asset for the benefit of the other (at such other party s expense) until properly conveyed. The obligations of the parties to obtain such consents will generally terminate on the two-year anniversary of the effective date of the Separation.

If any conveyance of assets or liabilities to Splitco and its subsidiaries or PPG and its subsidiaries pursuant to the Separation Agreement would be a violation of applicable laws or require any third-party consent or governmental approval in connection with the Separation, the Distribution or other transactions contemplated under the Separation Agreement, then such conveyance will automatically be deferred until all legal or contractual impediments are removed or such third-party consents or governmental approvals have been obtained. Either party may elect to require conveyance of certain assets or liabilities under the Separation Agreement despite the legal or contractual impediment, but such party would be responsible for any liabilities that may arise from such conveyance, except where the parties jointly agree to effect such conveyance, in which case any such liabilities would be shared equally between Splitco and PPG. If such legal or contractual impediments are removed or the required third-party consent and/or governmental approvals are obtained, the transfer of the applicable asset or liability will be effected promptly in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement.

If PPG fails to obtain any required governmental approvals associated with the subdivision of any real property that is to be transferred to Splitco from real property that is to be retained by PPG in the Separation or the parties have not exercised their respective rights to transfer such real property despite the legal impediment as described above, PPG and Splitco or a subsidiary of Splitco will enter into a lease agreement, with terms as provided in the Separation Agreement, effective as of the Separation pursuant to which Splitco or its designated subsidiary, as applicable, will lease from PPG the applicable real property from and after the Separation until such time, if any, as PPG has received the applicable governmental approval. Upon receipt of such governmental approval, the temporary lease agreement will terminate and PPG will convey the real property to Splitco, or its designated subsidiary or affiliate.

Table of Contents

Shared Contracts

The Separation Agreement provides that PPG and Splitco will use their respective commercially reasonable efforts to separate contracts that are listed on a specified schedule and any other contract that relates both to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the businesses conducted by the PPG Group prior to the effective time of the Separation that are not included in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, which are referred to as the shared contracts, into separate contracts effective as of the effective time of the Separation so that from and after the effective time of the Separation, the Splitco Group will have the sole benefit and liabilities with respect to each shared contract to the extent related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the PPG Group will have the sole benefit and liabilities with respect to each shared contract to the extent not related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. The assets to be transferred or assigned to the Splitco Group will not include shared contracts unrelated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. To the extent any counterparty to any shared contract is entitled to consent to the separation of the shared contract, and has not provided its consent, PPG and Splitco will use their respective commercially reasonable efforts promptly to develop and implement arrangements to make the portion of the shared contract related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business available for use by (and for the benefit of) Splitco in accordance with the procedure described in Consents and Delayed Transfers above. If and when any required consents are obtained, the shared contract will be separated as described above. The obligations of PPG and Splitco with respect to shared contracts terminate on the two-year anniversary of the effective time of the Separation. Splitco and PPG will generally share equally any costs related to separating the shared contracts.

Transfer of the TCI Interests

Subject to certain scheduled terms, PPG will use its commercially reasonable efforts to take such steps as may be necessary to permit the conveyance of all the shares of TCI owned by PPG as of immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger (the TCI Interests) to Splitco at or prior to the effective time of the Separation. In the event that PPG does not convey the TCI Interests at or prior to the effective time of the Separation to Splitco, the Special Distribution will be reduced by $130 million and the TCI Interests (and any assets relating to the TCI Interests) will not be considered one of the assets to be transferred or assigned to Splitco or one of its subsidiaries pursuant to the Separation Agreement.

No Representations or Warranties

Under the Separation Agreement, other than as expressly provided therein, neither PPG nor any member of the PPG Group will make any representations or warranties, express or implied, as to any matter whatsoever, including as to the condition or the value of any asset or liability, the existence of any security interest of any asset, the absence of defenses from counterclaims, or any implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Under the Separation Agreement (other than expressly provided therein), the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will take the assets and liabilities allocated to it as is, where is, and bear the economic risk relating to conveyance of, title to or the assumption of those assets and liabilities. None of the foregoing has any impact on the representations and warranties made by PPG and any member of the PPG Group in the Merger Agreement or any ancillary agreement. See The Merger Agreement Representations and Warranties for a description of the representations and warranties related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business which are contained in the Merger Agreement.

Mutual Releases and Indemnification

Without limiting the parties rights and obligations under the Separation Agreement and the Additional Agreements and subject to certain other exceptions noted below, both PPG and Splitco (and the members of their respective Groups) will release each other and specified related parties from any and all liabilities existing or arising from any acts or events occurring (or failing to occur) at or before the effective time of the Separation or any conditions existing or alleged to have existed on or before the effective time of the Separation. The

Separation Agreement, however, provides that neither PPG nor Splitco will be released from the following liabilities:

- any rights a person may have to enforce the obligations established by the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement or any Additional Agreement;
- any liability the release of which would result in the release of any person other than a person released pursuant to this provision;
- any liability assumed, transferred, assigned or allocated to a Group of which a person is a member in accordance with the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement or any Additional Agreements;
- any liability for unpaid amounts for products or services or refunds owing on products or services due on a value-received basis for work done by a member of one Group, at the request or on behalf of a member of the other Group;
- any liability that PPG or Splitco may have with respect to indemnification or contribution pursuant to the Separation Agreement for claims brought against the parties by third persons; or
- any liability for fraud or willful misconduct.

In addition, under the Separation Agreement, Splitco and each member of the Splitco Group will, in general, be jointly and severally liable to indemnify PPG and each of its subsidiaries against certain liabilities from losses relating to, arising out of or resulting from (whether prior to or following the effective time of the Separation):

- any failure of Splitco or any member of the Splitco Group to discharge or comply with any liabilities assumed by Splitco, its subsidiaries or Georgia Gulf under the Separation Agreement;
- any breach by Splitco or any member of the Splitco Group of any agreement or obligation to be performed by such persons pursuant to the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement or any Additional Agreement unless such agreement expressly provides for separate indemnification therein; and
- the enforcement by PPG, each member of the PPG Group, and all persons who are or have been shareholders, directors, partners, managers, managing members, officers, agents or employees of any member of the PPG Group (in each case, in their respective capacities as such) or, in the event the TCI Interests are transferred to Splitco at or prior to the effective time of the Separation Agreement, TCI, in each case, together with their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of their rights to be indemnified.

Further, under the Separation Agreement, PPG and any of its subsidiaries will indemnify Splitco and any member of the Splitco Group against certain liabilities from claims relating to, arising out of or resulting from (whether prior to or following the effective time of the Separation):

- any failure by PPG or any other member of the PPG Group or any other person to discharge or comply with any liabilities retained by PPG or members of the PPG Group under the Separation Agreement;

any breach by PPG or any other member of the PPG Group of any agreement or obligation to be performed by such persons pursuant to the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement or any Additional Agreement unless such agreement expressly provides for separate indemnification therein; and

the enforcement by Splitco, each member of the Splitco Group, and all persons who are or have been shareholders, directors, partners, managers, managing members, officers, agents or employees of any member of the Splitco Group (in each case, in their respective capacities as such), in each case, together with their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of their rights to be indemnified under the Separation Agreement.

Table of Contents

Under the Separation Agreement, indemnification payments will be reduced by any insurance proceeds or other amounts actually recovered from unaffiliated third-parties by or on behalf of the indemnitee in respect of the related loss. The existence of a claim by an indemnitee for payment from an insurer or against a third party in respect of any indemnifiable loss will not, however, delay any payment pursuant to the indemnification provisions contained in the Separation Agreement and otherwise determined to be due and owing by the indemnifying party. Rather, the indemnifying party will make payment in full of the amount determined to be due and owing by it, and the indemnitee will assign to the indemnifying party its entire claim for insurance proceeds or against such third party.

In the absence of a final resolution to the contrary, any amount payable by Splitco to PPG under the Separation Agreement will be treated as occurring immediately prior to the Separation, as an inter-company distribution, and any amount payable by PPG to Splitco under the Separation Agreement will be treated as occurring immediately prior to the Separation, as a distribution or contribution to capital. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any indemnification amounts will be decreased to take into account the present value of any tax benefit made allowable to the indemnitee (or an affiliate) arising from the incurrence or payment of the relevant indemnified item.

The amount that any indemnifying party may be required to provide to or on behalf of an indemnitee will be decreased or increased, as the case may be, to take into account the present value of any tax benefit or cost to the indemnitee (or an affiliate thereof) arising from the incurrence or payment of the relevant indemnified item.

Post-Closing Working Capital Adjustment

The Separation Agreement provides for a working capital adjustment to the extent that the actual working capital of Splitco as of the effective date of the Separation is greater or less than its target working capital as of such date, which adjustment will be further adjusted in the event the TCI Interests are transferred to Splitco. If the actual working capital transferred to Splitco by PPG in the Separation exceeds the target working capital amount described in the Separation Agreement, then Splitco will pay to PPG the difference between the actual working capital amount and the target working capital amount by increasing the Below Basis Amount and the Above Basis Amount by the absolute value of such difference. If the actual working capital amount transferred to Splitco by PPG in the Separation is less than the target working capital amount set forth in the Separation Agreement, then PPG will pay to Splitco the difference between the actual working capital amount and the target working capital amount by reducing the Below Basis Amount and the Above Basis Amount by the absolute value of such difference.

Covenants

The Separation Agreement addresses additional obligations of PPG and Splitco, relating to, among others, the exchange of information, ownership of information, record retention, compensation for providing information and production of witnesses, and the privileged nature of information, and includes covenants relating to PPG s use of names retained by Splitco, and the removal of tangible assets transferred to Splitco and PPG from facilities transferred to Splitco or retained by PPG, as applicable. Certain obligations and covenants are described below.

Further Assurances

Each of PPG and Splitco agrees to cooperate with each other and use commercially reasonable efforts, prior to, at and after the effective time of the Separation, to take all actions and to do all things reasonably necessary on their part under applicable law or contractual obligations to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement and the Additional Agreements as promptly as reasonably practicable.

Exchange of Information

Except as otherwise provided in the Transition Services Agreement, each party will provide access to information shared between members of the Splitco Group and the PPG Group related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business until the later of (i) a period of six years following the effective time of the Separation and (ii) the expiration of the relevant statute of limitations to certain shared information in its possession or control.

Intellectual Property

Splitco will generally take all actions necessary to ensure that no member of the Splitco Group operates the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business utilizing the name, trademarks or goodwill of any member of the PPG Group; provided that members of the Splitco Group may refer to the PPG Group and trademarks of the PPG Group in connection with describing the historical relationship of the Splitco Group to the PPG Group.

Insurance

From and after the effective date of the Separation, none of Splitco nor any other member of the Splitco Group will have any rights with respect to any insurance policies of PPG and its subsidiaries in effect at the effective time of the Separation, except that PPG will, if requested by Splitco, use commercially reasonable efforts to assert, on behalf of Splitco, claims for any loss, liability or damage with respect solely to the Splitco assets or liabilities under claims made insurance policies for which indemnification is sought from Splitco under the Separation Agreement.

Right of First Refusal Relating to Land at Natrium, West Virginia

If at any time prior to the 20-year anniversary of the effective time of the Separation, PPG desires to sell all or a portion of certain land located in Natrium, West Virginia to a third party, Splitco will have a right of first refusal to purchase all or a portion of such land.

Conditions to the Separation and Distribution

The completion of the Separation and Distribution is conditional upon the fulfillment (or waiver by PPG, which is subject to the consent of Georgia Gulf) at or prior to the date of the Separation and Distribution of the following conditions:

- each of the parties to the Merger Agreement has irrevocably confirmed to the others that the conditions to the Merger (other than the consummation of the Separation and the Distribution) have been fulfilled, will be fulfilled at the effective time of the Merger, or are being waived by such party, as the case may be;

- PPG will have received the Private Letter Ruling and the Distribution Tax Opinion, each in form reasonably satisfactory to PPG; and

- PPG and Splitco have received all necessary permits and authorizations under state securities or blue sky laws, the Securities Act and the Exchange Act in connection with the Distribution, and these permits and authorizations are in effect.

In addition, each of PPG s and Splitco s obligations to effect the Distribution is subject to the satisfaction or, to the extent permitted by law, waiver of the following additional conditions:

- Splitco has issued to PPG additional shares of Splitco common stock as consideration for the conveyance by PPG to Splitco of specified assets and liabilities that are used in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business;

PPG has received the Special Distribution; and

Splitco will have assumed the liabilities it is required to assume pursuant to the Separation Agreement.

Table of Contents

Termination

Prior to the closing of the Merger, the Separation Agreement will terminate without further action at any time before the effective time of the Merger upon the termination of the Merger Agreement. In the event of such a termination, neither party will have any further liability to the other party except as provided in the Merger Agreement.

Parties in Interest

The Separation Agreement provides that Georgia Gulf is a third party beneficiary and that the Separation Agreement may not be amended, and rights under the Separation Agreement may not be waived, without the written consent of Georgia Gulf. As of the effective time of the Separation, Georgia Gulf will be subject to the obligations imposed on, and will be the beneficiary of the rights of Splitco under the Separation Agreement.

Table of Contents

DEBT FINANCING

In connection with the entry into the Merger Agreement, each of PPG and Georgia Gulf entered into certain commitment letters with other parties thereto pursuant to which those parties agreed to provide various financing in connection with the Transactions. The terms of the debt financing, including any conditions thereto and covenants thereunder, will be set out in various definitive documentation to be entered into by the respective parties. The following is a description of the principal terms of the indebtedness to be incurred in connection with the Transactions, as set out in the applicable commitment letters, including pursuant to the Term Facility and the Debt Securities.

Senior Secured Term Loan Facility

Pursuant to the Splitco Commitment Letter, the Commitment Parties agreed to provide the Term Facility to:

- finance the cash portion of the Special Distribution; and
- pay fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Transactions.

The Commitment Parties currently expect that the size of the Term Facility will be approximately $225.0 million. The Splitco Commitment Letter provides that the Commitment Parties will make the Term Facility available in a single draw on the closing date of the Merger. The commitments contemplated by the letter are in effect until May 18, 2013, and are subject to customary conditions, including, subject to exceptions, the absence of any material adverse effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business since December 31, 2011. Georgia Gulf has agreed to pay certain fees to the Commitment Parties in connection with the Term Facility and has agreed to indemnify such parties against certain liabilities.

The credit agreement governing the Term Credit Facility is expected to have several features similar to credit facilities of this nature, including, but not limited to:

Maturity and Amortization

Borrowings under the Term Facility are expected to mature on the earlier of (1) the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Merger and (2) 91 days prior to the maturity of the 9 percent notes unless, at least 91 days prior to the maturity date of the 9 percent notes, the 9 percent notes are refinanced with notes having a maturity date at least six months after the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Merger.

The outstanding principal amount of the term loans under the Term Facility is expected to be payable in equal quarterly amounts of 1.0% *per annum* prior to the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Merger, with the remaining balance, together with all amounts owed with respect thereto, payable on the maturity date.

Interest Rates

Amounts outstanding under the Term Facility are expected to bear interest, at Splitco s option, at a rate equal to:

- the Base Rate plus 1.75% *per annum*; or
- the reserve adjusted Eurodollar Rate plus 2.75% *per annum*;

provided that at no time will the Base Rate be deemed to be less than 2.00% *per annum* or the reserve adjusted Eurodollar Rate be deemed to be less than 1.00% *per annum*.

For purposes of this summary: (1) Base Rate has a meaning customary and appropriate for financings of this type, and the basis for calculating accrued interest for loans bearing interest at the base rate will be customary and appropriate for financings of this type and (2) reserve adjusted Eurodollar Rate means a

fluctuating rate *per annum* equal to (a) the rate *per annum* determined by the administrative agent to be the offered rate appearing on the page of the Reuters Screen which displays an average British Bankers Association Interest Settlement Rate applicable to U.S. dollar deposits or (b) if the rate in clause (a) above does not appear on such page or service or if such page or service is not available, the rate *per annum* determined by the administrative agent to be the offered rate on such other page or other service which displays an average British Bankers Association Interest Settlement Rate applicable to U.S. dollar deposits or (c) if the rates in clauses (a) and (b) are not available, the administrative agent s offered quotation rate to first class banks in the London interbank market, in each as adjusted for applicable reserve requirements.

Prepayments

Subject to certain conditions and exceptions, including but not limited to those to ensure compliance with the indenture governing the 9 percent notes, the credit agreement governing the Term Facility would require Splitco to prepay outstanding loans in certain circumstances, including (a) in an amount equal to 100% of the net cash proceeds from sales or dispositions of certain property or assets of Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries in excess of certain amounts to be agreed, (b) in an amount equal to 100% of the net cash proceeds from property insurance or condemnation awards in excess of an amount to be agreed, and (c) in an amount equal to 100% of the net cash proceeds from the incurrence of additional debt other than debt permitted under the credit agreement governing the Term Facility. Splitco would also be required to prepay outstanding loans with specified percentages of excess cash flow based on Georgia Gulf s leverage ratio. The credit agreement governing the Term Facility would contain other customary prepayment obligations.

The credit agreement governing the Term Facility would also provide for voluntary prepayment of loans without premium or penalty, subject to certain conditions and exceptions, including an exception for certain prepayments or repricings of the Term Facility which may be made prior to the first anniversary of the closing date of the Merger, which exception requires the lenders holding term loans under the Term Facility to be paid an amount equal to 101% of the amount of such loans repaid or repriced (or effectively refinanced).

Covenants

The Term Facility will contain customary affirmative covenants (subject to exceptions), including covenants related to: financial statements and other reports, existence, payment of taxes and claims, maintenance of properties, insurance, books and records, inspections, lenders meetings, compliance with laws, environmental, subsidiaries, additional material real estate assets, additional collateral, further assurances, and maintenance of ratings (but no minimum rating requirement). The Term Facility will also contain customary negative covenants (subject to exceptions) that will restrict Georgia Gulf and its subsidiaries in their activities, including covenants related to: indebtedness, liens, no further negative pledges, restricted junior payments, restrictions on subsidiary distributions, investments, fundamental changes, disposition of assets, acquisitions, capital expenditures, contingent obligations, sales and lease-backs, transactions with affiliates, conduct of business, amendments or waivers of organizational documents, amendments or waivers with respect to certain indebtedness, and fiscal year. In addition, Georgia Gulf will be subject to a senior secured leverage ratio, to be defined in the definitive documentation, of 3.50 to 1.00.

Guarantee/Collateral

Obligations under the Term Facility will be unconditionally guaranteed by each of Splitco s existing and subsequently acquired or organized direct or indirect domestic subsidiaries and, after consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and each of its existing and subsequently acquired subsidiaries that guarantee any other indebtedness of Georgia Gulf on the closing date of the Merger. The obligations under the Term Facility will be secured by all assets of Splitco and the guarantors that secure the obligations in respect of the 9 percent notes as of the closing date of the Merger, and the guarantees thereof on an equal and ratable basis.

Table of Contents

Events of Default

The Term Facility is expected to contain the following events of default (and, as appropriate, grace and cure periods): failure to make payments when due, default under certain other agreements, breach of certain covenants, material breach of representations, other defaults under the Term Facility documentation, involuntary bankruptcy, voluntary bankruptcy, judgments and attachments, dissolution, employee benefit plans, change of control, guaranties, security documents, and failure of subordinated indebtedness to be subordinated, subject to customary qualifications and limitations for materiality.

Splitco Debt Securities

On July 18, 2012, Georgia Gulf entered into an engagement letter contemplating the issuance of the Debt Securities to PPG immediately prior to the Distribution. The Debt Securities are expected to have a maturity date of at least eight years and are expected to be non-callable for a period of at least five years. The Commitment Parties currently expect Splitco to issue approximately $675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Debt Securities. In addition, the Debt Securities are expected to have an interest rate based on then current market conditions (but not to exceed an agreed cap) and customary covenants for high yield securities. These Debt Securities are also expected to be guaranteed by each of Splitco s existing and subsequently acquired or organized direct or indirect domestic subsidiaries and, after consummation of the Merger, Georgia Gulf and each of its existing and subsequently acquired subsidiaries that guarantee any other indebtedness of Georgia Gulf on the closing date of the Merger. Other terms of the Debt Securities will be established in accordance with the terms of the Merger Agreement.

Under the Debt Exchange, Georgia Gulf and PPG expect the Debt Securities to be transferred by PPG on or about the closing date of the Merger to the Commitment Parties in satisfaction of debt obligations of PPG under the Bridge Facility. PPG has the right to condition the consummation of the Merger on the consummation of the Debt Exchange. See PPG Bridge Facility and Debt Exchange.

PPG Bridge Facility

Pursuant to the PPG Commitment Letter, subject to certain conditions, the Commitment Parties agreed to provide to PPG the PPG Debt, up to $675.0 million in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured bridge loans, subject to increase or decrease by PPG (the PPG Bridge Facility). PPG may elect to increase or decrease the amount of PPG Debt under the Bridge Facility, but in no event will the amount of such PPG Debt be more than $700.0 million or less than $640 million. In the event of any such increase or decrease, the aggregate principal amount of Debt Securities will be increased or decreased correspondingly to equal the amount of PPG Debt under the PPG Bridge Facility to be exchanged for the Debt Securities. In connection with any such increase or decrease, the Term Facility will be increased or decreased such that the total amount of the Special Distribution is equal to approximately $900.0 million. Pursuant to the terms of the PPG Bridge Facility, the PPG Debt will mature 180 days after its incurrence (prepayable without penalty) and will bear interest at a floating rate. PPG anticipates that it will use the proceeds of the PPG Debt for general corporate purposes (which may include the repayment of debt).

The Commitment Parties expect to enter into an exchange agreement pursuant to which the Commitment Parties will exchange the PPG Debt for the Debt Securities, provided that the Commitment Parties have held the PPG Debt for their own account for at least 14 days before such exchange. If the Debt Securities have not been issued and the PPG Debt has not been repaid in full prior to the date the Merger closes, subject to certain conditions, the PPG Debt will be repaid in full on such date with Exchange Loans (described below) or Exchange Notes (as described below) in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of the PPG Debt. Such repayment by PPG of PPG Debt with Exchange Loans will be in full satisfaction of such PPG Debt.

Table of Contents

Debt Exchange

Below is a step-by-step list illustrating the sequence of material events relating to the Debt Exchange:

Step 1 At least five days before Georgia Gulf s special meeting of its stockholders (or, if later, five days before the date PPG s board of directors declares the distribution of Splitco stock effecting the Distribution or five days before the date of the commencement of the exchange offer), the Commitment Parties will provide PPG the PPG Debt in the form of the PPG Bridge Facility.

Step 2 Splitco will issue the Debt Securities to PPG as part of the Special Distribution in connection with the Separation and the Distribution.

Step 3 At a time when the Commitment Parties have held the PPG Debt for at least 14 days for their own account, the Commitment Parties will exchange the PPG Debt for the Debt Securities pursuant to an exchange agreement to be entered into more than five days after the issuance of the PPG Debt.

Step 4 It is anticipated that the Commitment Parties will sell, in a public offering or otherwise, the Debt Securities received in the Debt Exchange to third party investors pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act (either in a private placement or a Rule 144A transaction).

Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the Debt Exchange.

Table of Contents

Exchange Loans and Exchange Notes

The PPG Commitment Letter provides that, to the extent that Splitco does not issue the Debt Securities on the closing date of the Merger, the PPG Debt will be repaid in full on the closing date with Exchange Loans having an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of PPG Debt (subject to gross up to account for applicable fees and original issue discount). At any time on or after the first anniversary of the date the Exchange Loans (if any) are first exchanged for PPG Debt, the Exchange Loans (if any) may be exchanged in whole or in part, at the option of the applicable lender, for Exchange Notes having an equal principal amount. The Exchange Notes (if any) will not be issued pursuant to an indenture. Under the PPG Commitment Letter, the Exchange Loans and the Exchange Notes are expected to have substantially similar terms.

The Exchange Loans will mature eight years after the closing of the Merger, and are not prepayable without payment of a make-whole premium until the fifth anniversary of the Merger. The Exchange Notes will mature eight years after the closing of the Merger and will not be callable without payment of a make-whole premium until the fifth anniversary of the Merger. Each of the Exchange Loans and the Exchange Notes will bear interest at a rate equal to an agreed cap, subject to default interest, if any. The agreements governing each of the Exchange Loans and the Exchange Notes will contain customary covenants for high yield debt, as well as customary events of default substantially consistent with (and no less favorable than) the corresponding covenants and events of default contained in the indenture governing the 9 percent notes. The Exchange Notes will also have the benefit of registration rights.

The applicable lender under the Exchange Loans will make the determination as to whether the Exchange Loans used to satisfy the PPG Debt are exchanged for the Exchange Notes. Subject to any fluctuations in prevailing market conditions, Georgia Gulf does not believe that such determination will have a material impact on Splitco s or Georgia Gulf s liquidity, cash flows and operating results since the terms of the Exchange Loans and the Exchange Notes are expected to be substantially similar.

New ABL Revolver

In connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf expects to refinance the ABL Revolver with a syndicate of banks led by General Electric Capital Corporation (the New ABL Revolver). Among other things, the New ABL Revolver is expected to increase revolver availability after the consummation of the Transactions to up to $500.0 million, subject to applicable borrowing base limitations and certain other conditions. Georgia Gulf expects to use the New ABL Revolver to fund working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, after the Transactions are completed.

Table of Contents

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Georgia Gulf, PPG, Splitco and Merger Sub or their respective subsidiaries, in each case as applicable, have entered into or, before the consummation of the Transactions, will enter into, certain other agreements relating to the Transactions and various interim and on-going relationships between Georgia Gulf, PPG and Splitco. The material terms of these agreements are summarized below.

Employee Matters Agreement

In connection with the Transactions, Georgia Gulf, Splitco and PPG entered into an Employee Matters Agreement with respect to the transfer of employees engaged in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and related matters including terms of employment, benefits plans, retirement plans and collective bargaining agreements. This summary is qualified by reference to the complete text of the Employee Matters Agreement, which is attached hereto as Annex C and expressly made a part of this document.

General Allocation of Splitco Employee Liabilities

In general, Splitco will assume or retain, subject to certain exceptions (i) all Splitco benefit plans and the related liabilities thereunder, (ii) all liabilities with respect to retiree health and/or life insurance benefits for current and former employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business (Splitco Employees), (iii) all liabilities with respect to any actions or other legal proceedings by Splitco Employees with respect to their employment or termination of employment and (iv) any other liabilities assumed or retained by Splitco under the Employee Matters Agreement.

Terms of Employment for Splitco Employees

Splitco Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements will continue to receive compensation, benefits and terms of employment in accordance with the terms of the applicable collective bargaining agreement. Splitco Employees not covered by a collective bargaining agreement will receive until the one year anniversary of the Separation (or with respect to certain health and welfare plans, through December 31, 2013) (i) base compensation and bonus opportunities that, in each case, are no less favorable in the aggregate than those provided to Splitco Employees immediately before the Separation and (ii) all other compensation and benefits that are no less favorable in the aggregate than the other compensation and benefits provided to Splitco Employees immediately before the Separation. In addition, with respect to such Splitco Employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement, while no severance benefits from employment are automatically payable upon the consummation of the Transactions, severance benefits that are no less favorable than those provided to the Splitco Employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement immediately before the Separation will be provided by Splitco until the one-year anniversary of the Separation.

Under the benefit plans of Georgia Gulf and/or Splitco, Splitco Employees will receive credit for their years of service with PPG to the same extent as they were entitled to credit for such service under any similar PPG benefit plan for all purposes, other than (i) under any benefit plan that is unavailable to new participants, (ii) under any frozen defined benefit plan or (iii) to the extent service credit would result in a duplication of benefits. In addition, Splitco Employees will be immediately eligible to participate, without any waiting time, in any corresponding benefit plans of Georgia Gulf and/or Splitco to the extent coverage is comparable to a PPG benefit plan in which the Splitco Employees participated. For the purposes of any medical, dental, pharmaceutical or vision plan, Georgia Gulf and Splitco will use their commercially reasonable efforts to cause all pre-existing condition exclusions and actively-at-work requirements of such plans to be waived.

Table of Contents

Defined Contribution Retirement Plans Covering Splitco Employees

PPG will retain all assets and liabilities under its U.S. and Canadian defined contribution retirement plans in respect of benefits accrued thereunder by Splitco Employees prior to the Transactions, and generally no assets or liabilities from the PPG plan will be transferred to Splitco. Splitco will establish U.S. and Canadian defined contribution plans that will accept eligible account balance rollovers from Splitco Employees.

Defined Benefit Plans Covering Splitco Employees

As soon as practicable following the Merger, Splitco will establish one or more defined benefit pension plans in order to provide benefits to the Splitco Employees and to accept the transfer of assets and liabilities from PPG s U.S. and Canadian defined benefit pension plans. After the Merger, a portion of the assets of the trusts funding the PPG defined benefit pension plans will be transferred to the trusts designated to fund the new Splitco defined benefit pension plans. The asset transfer with respect to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans will be based on the requirements under Section 414(l) of the Code and the asset transfer with respect to the Canadian defined benefit pension plan will be based on applicable Canadian requirements.

With respect to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans covering Splitco Employees, the Employee Matters Agreement provides for an additional payment based on the present value of the liabilities corresponding to the Splitco Employees under those plans. If the present value of the liabilities, calculated in accordance with funding requirements, corresponding to the Splitco Employees under the U.S. defined benefit pension plans exceeds the value of the transfer pursuant to Section 414(l) of the Code, PPG is required to pay Georgia Gulf or Splitco an amount equal to such excess and Georgia Gulf or Splitco is required to deposit such amount into trust for the benefit of the Splitco Employees. If the value of the transfer pursuant to Section 414(l) of the Code exceeds the present value of the liabilities, calculated in accordance with funding requirements, corresponding to the Splitco Employees under the U.S. defined benefit pension plans, Georgia Gulf must pay to PPG an amount equal to the lesser of (x) $50 million or (y) such excess.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

Effective as of the completion of the Merger, (i) Splitco is required to establish for certain eligible Splitco Employees who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement certain U.S. and Canadian non-qualified retirement plans and deferred compensation plans substantially identical to the corresponding PPG plans, (ii) Splitco will assume the liabilities for all benefits under the corresponding PPG nonqualified retirement and deferred compensation plans with respect to the Splitco Employees who were participants in the corresponding PPG plans, and (iii) Splitco will pay such benefits to such participants.

Collective Bargaining Agreements of Splitco Employees

Splitco will assume the collective bargaining agreements covering certain Splitco Employees immediately after the Separation and Splitco will have, with certain exceptions, sole responsibility for all liabilities arising under such collective bargaining agreements.

Annual Bonuses and Retention Bonuses

PPG will retain liability for annual bonuses for eligible Splitco Employees for periods through the date that the Merger occurs, and Splitco will be responsible for annual bonuses for eligible Splitco Employees for periods following the date that the Merger occurs. PPG will pay a portion of the costs relating to retention bonuses for specified Splitco Employees; Splitco will pay the balance of the costs relating to these retention bonuses.

Health and Welfare Plans; COBRA; HIPAA and WARN

In general, with respect to liabilities incurred in respect of Splitco Employees under health and welfare plans, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended, or the requirements of the

Table of Contents

Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, PPG will retain such liabilities for events occurring prior to the closing of the Transactions and Splitco will assume such liabilities for events occurring after the closing.

Flexible Spending Accounts and Vacation

Splitco will establish a mirror flexible spending account arrangement to cover claims during the remainder of the calendar year in which the closing of the Transactions occurs. PPG will transfer to the Splitco arrangement the net balances of any eligible Splitco Employee in a flexible spending account determined as of the closing. Splitco will honor unused vacation, personal days and sick days in the calendar year in which the closing of the Transactions occurs.

Tax Matters Agreement

In connection with the Transactions, PPG, Splitco, and Georgia Gulf will enter into a Tax Matters Agreement that will govern the parties respective rights, responsibilities, and obligations with respect to taxes, including taxes arising in the ordinary course of business, and taxes, if any, incurred as a result of any failure of the Distribution to qualify as tax-free for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Tax Matters Agreement will also set forth the respective obligations of the parties with respect to the filing of tax returns, the administration of tax contests and assistance and cooperation on tax matters. This summary is qualified by reference to the complete text of the form of the Tax Matters Agreement, which is attached hereto as Annex D and expressly made a part of this document.

In general, the Tax Matters Agreement will govern the rights and obligations of PPG, on the one hand, and Splitco and Georgia Gulf, on the other hand, after the Distribution with respect to taxes for both pre- and post-Distribution periods. Under the Tax Matters Agreement, PPG generally will be responsible for pre-Distribution income and non-income taxes (including income and non-income taxes attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business), and Splitco will be responsible for all post-Distribution income and non-income taxes attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. In certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, Splitco will be responsible for certain taxes resulting from the Transactions. Furthermore, each party will be responsible for any taxes imposed on PPG that arise from the failure of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions to qualify as tax-free transactions to the extent that such failure to qualify is attributable to certain actions (described below) taken by such party.

The Tax Matters Agreement will further provide that Splitco will indemnify PPG for (i) all taxes for which Splitco is responsible as described above, (ii) all taxes incurred by PPG or any subsidiary of PPG by reason of the breach by Splitco or Georgia Gulf of any of their respective representations, warranties or covenants under the Tax Matters Agreement and (iii) any costs and expenses related to the foregoing (including reasonable attorneys fees and expenses). PPG will indemnify Splitco for (i) all taxes for which PPG is responsible as described above, (ii) all taxes incurred by Splitco or any subsidiary of Splitco by reason of a breach by PPG of any of its representations, warranties or covenants under the Tax Matters Agreement and (iii) any costs and expenses related to the foregoing (including reasonable attorneys fees and expenses).

In addition, the Tax Matters Agreement generally will prohibit Splitco, Georgia Gulf, and their affiliates from taking certain actions that could cause the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions to fail to qualify as tax-free transactions. In particular, for a two-year period following the date of the Distribution, Splitco may not:

- enter into any transaction or series of transactions (or any agreement, understanding or arrangement) as a result of which one or more persons would acquire (directly or indirectly) stock comprising 50% or more of the vote or value of Splitco (taking into account the stock of Splitco acquired pursuant to the Merger);

- redeem or repurchase any stock or stock rights;
- amend its certificate of incorporation or take any other action affecting the relative voting rights of its capital stock;
- merge or consolidate with any other person (other than pursuant to the Merger);
- take any other action that would, when combined with any other direct or indirect changes in ownership of Splitco capital stock (including pursuant to the Merger), have the effect of causing one or more persons to acquire stock comprising 50% or more of the vote or value of Splitco, or would reasonably be expected to adversely affect the tax-free status of the Transactions;
- liquidate or partially liquidate;
- discontinue the active conduct of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business; or
- sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets (including stock of subsidiaries) that constitute more than 30% of the consolidated gross assets of Splitco and/or its subsidiaries (subject to exceptions for, among other things, ordinary course dispositions and repayments or prepayments of Splitco debt).

If Splitco intends to take any such restricted action, Splitco will be required to cooperate with PPG in obtaining a supplemental IRS ruling or an unqualified tax opinion reasonably acceptable to PPG to the effect that such action will not affect that status of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions as tax-free transactions. However, if Splitco takes any of the actions above and such actions result in tax-related losses to PPG, then Splitco generally will be required to indemnify PPG for such losses, without regard to whether PPG has given Splitco prior consent.

The Tax Matters Agreement will be binding on and inure to the benefit of any successor to any of the parties of the Tax Matters Agreement to the same extent as if such successor had been an original party to the Tax Matters Agreement. Further, as of the effective time of the Merger, Georgia Gulf will be subject to the obligations and restrictions imposed on Splitco, including, without limitation, with respect to the indemnification obligations of Splitco and restrictions on Splitco described above.

Transition Services Agreement

In connection with the Transactions, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Transition Services Agreement, the material terms of which will provide that PPG will provide certain services to Splitco, and Splitco will provide certain services to PPG after the closing of the Transactions in support of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business with substantially the same degree of care, skill and diligence with which the provider performs such services for itself, consistent with past practices during the last six months.

Under the Transition Services Agreement, transition services are to be provided for a period not to exceed 24 months after the closing date of the Transactions unless otherwise terminated and will generally relate to the following:

- logistics;
- purchasing;
- finance systems, including access thereto;

- contract manufacturing;
- information technology;
- human resources;
- tax; and
- payroll processing.

Table of Contents

The party providing the services under the Transition Services Agreement will defend, indemnify and hold the recipient of such services, its officers, directors, managers, partners, members, employees, agents, successors, assigns and affiliates, harmless against any actual or alleged losses, damages and expenses resulting from the provider or its subcontractors breach of the transition services agreement, gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud with respect to the provision of such services. Under no circumstances will the party providing the services under the Transition Services Agreement, or any of its affiliates, have liability under the Transition Services Agreement in the aggregate in excess of the total amount of fees paid by the recipient of such services, or be otherwise required to pay out in damages, cost of settlement, or otherwise in excess of such amount.

The Transition Services Agreement may be terminated by either party immediately upon notice to the other party if either party becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or a receiver is appointed for either party. The Transition Services Agreement may also be terminated by the non-breaching party if a party defaults in any material respect in the performance of the agreement and fails to cure or take reasonable steps to cure the breach within 30 days after receiving notice of such breach. If the Transition Services Agreement is not terminated earlier, it will terminate on the expiration or termination of the last service to be performed thereunder.

Under the Transition Services Agreement, the parties will pay for the transition services provided within 30 days of receipt of an invoice relating to such services.

Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement

At the date of the Separation, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement which provides for the long term sharing of facilities, provision of services and the supply of products in Lake Charles, Louisiana where Splitco will operate a chlor-alkali facility and PPG will operate a silicas facility. Each of these facilities currently uses common pipelines, roads, rail lines and rail spurs to deliver products to their respective facilities and the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement will provide for that common use to continue, as well as the common use of a parking facility. The Shared Facilities Agreement will also provide for the sale and delivery by Splitco to PPG of products such as steam, condensate, natural gas, process water, fire water and oxygen which are necessary to operate the silicas facility. The Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement will also require Splitco to provide operation and maintenance services for PPG s leasehold interest in certain electricity infrastructure, other services such as access to existing effluent systems; warehouse receiving and storage; maintenance, repair and fuel services; railcar management, emergency services and the use of large equipment. The initial pricing for the services and products to be provided pursuant to the Shared Facilities, Services and Supply Agreement shall be consistent with the internal PPG pricing prior to the signing of the Merger Agreement.

Servitude Agreement

Pursuant to the Transactions, at the date of the Separation, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Servitude Agreement which will provide record evidence of various easements granted between PPG s retained silicas plant at Lake Charles, Louisiana (Lake Charles) and the remaining portion of the Lake Charles facility transferred to Splitco. The easements referenced in the Servitude Agreement include rights of access by PPG and Splitco on common roadways and railways serving the Lake Charles facility which will be located on one another s property. The above-referenced easements will also include the right to transmit steam, natural gas, oxygen, condensate, sanitary and storm sewer and other materials through pipelines located on the Lake Charles facility in support of PPG s and Splitco s respective operations at the Lake Charles facility.

The Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease

In connection with the Transactions, at the date of the Separation, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Electric Generation, Distribution and Transmission Facilities Lease which will provide PPG s silicas plant with an undivided leasehold interest in the powerhouse C generation facility in Lake Charles adequate to allow PPG s

silicas plant to self-supply its power requirements. The leasehold interest will also include an interest in the Splitco electric distribution and transmission system adequate to deliver power from powerhouse C to PPG s silicas plant. The lease will be for an initial 20 year term with 5 year renewal options. In return, PPG s silicas plant will pay a fixed monthly rental payment to Splitco. This lease will include a one-time option for PPG s silicas plant to increase its leased generation interest up to 10 MW upon prior written notice effective October 30, 2014.

Chlorine, Liquid Caustic Soda and Hydrochloric Acid Sales Agreements

At the date of the Separation, PPG and Georgia Gulf will enter into certain agreements pursuant to which Splitco will supply PPG and/or subsidiaries of PPG, and PPG and/or subsidiaries of PPG will supply Splitco, as the case may be, with chlorine, caustic soda, and hydrochloric acid. The initial term of the chlorine, liquid caustic soda, and hydrochloric acid sales agreements will be for 60 months beginning after the Distribution, and the agreements will continue after such initial term on a yearly basis unless or until terminated by either PPG or Georgia Gulf at the end of such initial term or any subsequent year term, upon prior written notice.

Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement

In connection with the Transactions, at the date of the Separation, PPG and Splitco will enter into the Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement which will provide for a 12-month lease (with an option to extend for up to 6 additional months) of a portion of PPG s Monroeville chemicals technical center to Splitco employees for offices and related use, at a rental rate of $100,000 per month (inclusive of all utilities). The Monroeville Shared Facilities Agreement will also permit Splitco to share with PPG certain laboratory, conference center and other space at the Monroeville chemicals technical center at a cost similar to the cost charged to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for that use prior to the effective time of the Separation. PPG s and Splitco s employees and contractors will be required to keep confidential any proprietary information of the other party which they may acquire in the course of their use of the shared facilities. PPG will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the leased facilities.

Master Terminal Agreement

In connection with the Transactions, at the date of the Separation, the Master Terminal Agreement, entered into by and between PPG and Splitco, will allow Splitco to continue to use a facility related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business located in Barberton, Ohio that will be retained by PPG (the Barberton Terminal) for the unloading of product from tanks to trucks for delivery to Splitco s customers. The term of the Master Terminal Agreement will be from the date of the Master Terminal Agreement until the earlier to occur of (1) the three-year anniversary of the Master Terminal Agreement or (2) the date on which the underlying agreements committing Splitco to supply certain products to the relevant customers terminate. The Master Terminal Agreement will automatically renew annually thereafter unless cancelled by either PPG or Splitco by providing 180 days prior written notice. Each party to the Master Terminal Agreement may terminate the agreement (1) for any reason with at least 90 days prior written notice, (2) if the other party fails to carry out any material term of the agreement for a period of three days, with at least 60 days prior written notice, and (3) if use of PPG s equipment and the Barberton Terminal is terminated by any governmental authority or in other similar circumstances, immediately.

Table of Contents

Chlorine Sales Agreement Amendment

In connection with entering into the Merger Agreement, PPG and a subsidiary of Georgia Gulf entered into an amendment to an existing Chlorine Sales Agreement, pursuant to which PPG sells chlorine to Georgia Gulf. Prior to the execution of this amendment to the Chlorine Sales Agreement on July 18, 2012, the Chlorine Sales Agreement continued unless or until it was terminated by either party effective any December 31 on not less than twenty-four (24) months prior written notice to the other. Under the terms of this amendment, in the event the Merger Agreement is terminated (other than in certain circumstances) then the Chlorine Sales Agreement may not be terminated by either party prior to the three (3) year anniversary of the date the Merger Agreement is terminated and will be terminated on such date only if a party delivers written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement prior to the one (1) year anniversary of the date the Merger Agreement is terminated. If the Merger Agreement has been terminated (other than in certain circumstances), and neither party delivers a termination notice prior to the one (1) year anniversary of the date the Merger Agreement is terminated, then the term of the Chlorine Sales Agreement will continue on a year-to-year basis unless it is terminated by either party in accordance with the terms existing prior to this amendment.

DESCRIPTION OF GEORGIA GULF CAPITAL STOCK

The rights of Georgia Gulf stockholders are governed by Delaware law, the Articles and the Bylaws. For information on how to obtain a copy of the Articles and the Bylaws, see Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

The following description of Georgia Gulf s capital stock does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the complete text of the Articles and the Bylaws.

Common Stock

The Articles authorizes the issuance of up to 100 million shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share. If the proposals to issue Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock under the Articles are approved by the Georgia Gulf stockholders and the Merger is consummated, the Articles will be amended to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares. As of November 9, 2012, there were 34,538,268 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Holders of common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors to the board of directors of Georgia Gulf. Except as set out below or as otherwise provided by law, any action to be taken by the stockholders may be taken by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of shares of common stock entitled to vote thereon. The Articles provide that certain transactions proposed to be entered into between Georgia Gulf and a Controlling Person (as defined in the Articles) must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least four-fifths of the shares of common stock not beneficially owned by such Controlling Person unless certain specified conditions are met or the transaction is approved by a majority of the Continuing Directors (as defined the Articles) at a time when Continuing Directors comprise a majority of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf. The Articles also require (1) the affirmative vote of the holders of at least four-fifths of the shares of common stock not beneficially owned by Controlling Persons to approve any amendment to the provisions thereof relating to the approval of any such transaction with a Controlling Person, unless certain specified conditions are met; (2) the approval by the holders of at least four-fifths of the outstanding shares of common stock to amend or repeal the provision of the Articles requiring that any actions to be taken by the holders of common stock may be taken only at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders, and relating to the ability to call a special meeting of stockholders only being granted to or at the direction of, a majority of Georgia Gulf s board of directors or the Chairman thereof; and (3) the approval by the holders of at least four-fifths of the outstanding shares of common stock to amend or repeal the Articles provision setting out such vote requirements.

The Bylaws further provide that the affirmative vote of the holders of 80% of the shares of stock entitled to vote on a matter, voting together as a single class, is required to amend any provision of the Bylaws relating to the calling, matters to be addressed, time and place of meetings of the stockholders, and relating to the number, election, appointment and removal of directors, including the process for nomination of directors, as well as the Bylaw provision setting out such vote requirements.

Holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the board of directors of Georgia Gulf. In the event of Georgia Gulf s liquidation or dissolution, holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in any of Georgia Gulf s assets remaining after payment of liabilities and any amounts due to holders of any preferred stock. Holders of common stock have no conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions with respect to the common stock. The outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

Table of Contents

Georgia Gulf has adopted and maintains equity incentive and stock purchase plans pursuant to which Georgia Gulf is authorized to issue stock, stock options and other types of equity-based compensation to employees, directors, consultants and other persons who provide services to Georgia Gulf. As of November 9, 2012, Georgia Gulf had outstanding awards to acquire approximately 1,045,579 shares of its common stock under these plans, and had reserved approximately 1,191,952 additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock for future issuances under these plans. If the Plan Amendment is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and becomes effective, an additional 1,800,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be available for future issuance under the Plan.

Preferred Stock

The Articles authorizes the board of directors of Georgia Gulf to provide for the issuance of up to 75 million shares of preferred stock, par value $0.01 per share, from time to time, in one or more series, to designate the number of shares in such series and fix the rights, powers, preferences and the relative participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations and restrictions of the shares of each series so established, including provisions concerning voting or consent, redemptions, dividends, dissolution or distribution of assets, and conversion or exchange. As of November 9, 2012, there were 1.0 million shares of preferred stock designated as junior participating preferred stock. These shares were designated in connection with Georgia Gulf s previously disclosed adoption of a rights agreement, which agreement has been terminated. There are no shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding, and Georgia Gulf has no current plans or arrangements to issue any shares of preferred stock.

The rights of the holders of Georgia Gulf common stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any shares of preferred stock that may be issued in the future. Georgia Gulf s board of directors may authorize the issuance of Georgia Gulf preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of Georgia Gulf common stock. The issuance of any Georgia Gulf preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Georgia Gulf and may adversely affect the market price of Georgia common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Certain Anti-Takeover Effects of Provisions of the Articles and the Bylaws

The Articles and the Bylaws include a number of provisions that may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying or preventing changes in control of Georgia Gulf s board of directors, including the following:

Supermajority Provisions. The Articles provides that certain transactions proposed to be entered into between Georgia Gulf and a Controlling Person (as defined in the Articles) must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least four-fifths of the shares of common stock not beneficially owned by such Controlling Person unless certain specified conditions are met or the transaction is approved by a majority of the Continuing Directors (as defined in the Articles) at a time when Continuing Directors comprise a majority of the board of directors of Georgia Gulf. The Articles also require (1) the affirmative vote of the holders of at least four-fifths of the shares of common stock not beneficially owned by Controlling Persons to approve any amendment to the provisions thereof relating to the approval of any such transaction with a Controlling Person, unless certain specified conditions are met; (2) the approval by the holders of at least four-fifths of the outstanding shares of common stock to amend or repeal the provision of the Articles requiring that any actions to be taken by the holders of common stock may be taken only at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders, and relating to the ability to call a special meeting of stockholders only being granted to or at the direction of, a majority of Georgia Gulf s board of directors or the Chairman thereof; and (3) the approval by the holders of at least four-fifths of the outstanding shares of common stock to amend or repeal the Articles provision setting out such vote requirements. The Bylaws further provide that the

affirmative vote of the holders of 80% of the shares of stock entitled to vote on a matter, voting together as a single class, is required to amend any provision of the Bylaws relating to the calling, matters to be addressed, time and place of meetings of the stockholders, and relating to the number, election, appointment and removal of directors, including the process for nomination of directors, as well as the Bylaw provision setting out such vote requirements. The supermajority voting requirements may deter a potential acquiror from attempting to obtain control of Georgia Gulf.

Number of Directors; Removal of Directors; Director Vacancies. The number of directors constituting Georgia Gulf s board of directors may be set only by the affirmative vote of a majority of Georgia Gulf s entire board of directors. In addition, the Bylaws provide that directors may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power entitled to vote thereon. Further, the Articles and the Bylaws authorize only the board of directors to fill vacant directorships. These provisions prevent a stockholder from increasing the size of, and make it more difficult for a stockholder to change the composition of, Georgia Gulf s board of directors and gain control of Georgia Gulf s board of directors by filling any resulting vacancies with its own nominees.

Stockholder Action; Special Meeting of Stockholders. The Articles provide that Georgia Gulf s stockholders may not take action by written consent, but may take action only at annual or special meetings of Georgia Gulf stockholders. Georgia Gulf s stockholders are not permitted to cumulate their votes for the election of directors. The Bylaws further provide that special meetings of Georgia Gulf s stockholders may be called only by or at the direction of a majority of Georgia Gulf s board of directors or the Chairman of Georgia Gulf s board of directors. These provisions may preclude a stockholder or group of stockholders from acting by written consent or calling a special meeting to replace members of Georgia Gulf s board of directors, instead requiring that any such action be taken at Georgia Gulf s annual meeting.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations. The Bylaws provide advance notice procedures for stockholders seeking to bring business before Georgia Gulf s annual meeting of stockholders, or to nominate candidates for election as directors at Georgia Gulf s annual meeting of stockholders. The Bylaws also specify certain requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder s notice. These provisions may preclude Georgia Gulf s stockholders from bringing matters before Georgia Gulf s annual meeting of stockholders or from making nominations for directors at Georgia Gulf s annual meeting of stockholders.

Issuance of Undesignated Preferred Stock. Georgia Gulf s board of directors has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to issue up to 75 million shares of undesignated preferred stock with rights and preferences, including voting rights, designated from time to time by Georgia Gulf s board of directors. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock enables Georgia Gulf s board of directors to render more difficult or to discourage an attempt to obtain control of Georgia Gulf by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise.

Listing

Georgia Gulf common stock trades on the NYSE under the trading symbol GGC.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent and register for the Georgia Gulf common stock is Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

Table of Contents

OWNERSHIP OF GEORGIA GULF COMMON STOCK

The following table and footnotes set forth as of November 9, 2012, the beneficial ownership, as defined by regulations of the SEC, of Georgia Gulf common stock held by:

- each person or group of persons known to Georgia Gulf to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Georgia Gulf common stock;

- each director and named executive officer of Georgia Gulf; and

- all current directors and executive officers of Georgia Gulf as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount of Common Stock Beneficially Owned and Nature of Beneficial Ownership(2)	Percent of Class(3)
Paul D. Carrico	389,749(4)	1.12%
Gregory C. Thompson	156,752(5)	*
Mark J. Orcutt	96,976(6)	*
James L. Worrell	76,454(7)	*
Joseph C. Breunig	51,733(8)	*
Patrick J. Fleming	8,850(9)	*
T. Kevin DeNicola	7,645	*
Robert M. Gervis	7,645	*
Stephen E. Macadam	7,645	*
William L. Mansfield		
Mark L. Noetzel	7,645	*
David N. Weinstein	7,645	*
All directors and executive officers as group (12 persons)	818,739(10)	2.37%
JP Morgan Chase & Co. 270 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017	3,825,086(11)	11.07%
BlackRock, Inc. 40 East 52nd Street New York, NY 10022	3,584,757(12)	10.38%
Capital World Investors 333 South Hope Street Los Angeles, CA 90071	3,461,187(13)	10.02%
Mr. David Freelove 711 Fifth Avenue	2,050,000(14)	5.94%

New York, NY 10022		
Dimensional Fund Advisors LP Palisades West, Building One 6300 Bee Cave Road Austin, TX 78746	1,967,799(15)	5.70%
The Vanguard Group, Inc. 100 Vanguard Blvd. Malvern, PA 19355	1,802,344(16)	5.22%

* Represents less than 1%.

(1) The address of each of the directors and executive officers is c/o Corporate Secretary, Georgia Gulf Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346.

(2) Beneficial ownership as reported in the table has been determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Under those rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of, or to direct the disposition of, such security. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership (such as by exercise of options) within 60 days. Under such rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities, and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which he or she may disclaim any beneficial interest. Except as indicated in other notes to this table, directors and executive officers possessed sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock referred to in the table.

(3) Based on 34,538,268 shares of Georgia Gulf s common stock outstanding as of November 9, 2012.

(4) Includes 24,488 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Carrico, and 45 shares held in his 401(k) account.

(5) Includes 9,125 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Thompson and 563 shares in his 401(k) account.

(6) Includes 8,554 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Orcutt.

(7) Includes 6,041 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Worrell.

(8) Mr. Breunig does not hold any vested options.

(9) Includes 822 shares that may be acquired upon exercise of vested options by Mr. Fleming.

(10) See notes (4) (9).

(11) As reported on Amendment No. 3 to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on March 7, 2012, JPMorgan Chase & Co. has sole voting power with respect to 3,366,321 shares, shared voting power with respect to 70,210 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 3,754,876 shares.

(12) As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on November 9, 2012, BlackRock, Inc. has sole voting power and sole dispositive power with respect to 3,584,757 shares. BlackRock, Inc. is deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares as a result of BlackRock, Inc. acting as the parent holding company or control person of various investment management and advisory firms.

(13) As reported on Amendment No. 8 to Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 10, 2012, Capital World Investors, a division of Capital Research and Management Company (CRMC), has sole voting power with respect to 3,461,187 shares. Capital World Investors is deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares as a result of CRMC acting as investment advisor to various investment companies.

(14) As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on October 1, 2012, David Freelove, individually and as managing member of Del Mar Management, LLC, has sole voting power with respect to 525,000 shares, shared voting power with respect to 1,525,000 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 525,000 shares.

(15) As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2012, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP has sole voting power with respect to 1,935,047 shares, no shared voting power and sole dispositive power with respect to 1,967,799 shares. Dimensional Fund Advisors is deemed to be the beneficial owner of such shares as a result of it acting as investment advisor to various investment companies and commingled group trusts and separate accounts.

(16) As reported on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 10, 2012, the Vanguard Group, Inc. has sole voting power with respect to 48,209 shares, no shared voting power, sole dispositive power with respect to 1,754,135 shares and shared dispositive power with respect to 48,209 shares.

Table of Contents

PROPOSAL NO. 1

PROPOSAL TO APPROVE THE ISSUANCE OF SHARES OF GEORGIA GULF COMMON STOCK

IN THE MERGER

For a summary and detailed information regarding this proposal, see the information about the proposed Merger, and the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, contained throughout this document, including the information set forth in the sections of this document entitled The Transactions, The Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement.

Copies of the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement are attached to this document as Annex A and Annex B, respectively.

If the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is not approved, the Merger cannot be completed, and each of PPG and Georgia Gulf will have the right to terminate the Merger Agreement, as described in the section entitled The Merger Agreement Termination.

Required Vote

This proposal regarding the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal).

Georgia Gulf s board of directors recommends that stockholders vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

Table of Contents

PROPOSAL NO. 2

PROPOSAL TO APPROVE THE AMENDMENT OF THE ARTICLES TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED SHARES OF GEORGIA GULF COMMON STOCK

General

Georgia Gulf proposes to amend the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares, subject to the approval of the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and contingent on the consummation of the Merger.

Georgia Gulf s board of directors has unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing, approving, declaring advisable and recommending to Georgia Gulf s stockholders for their approval, subject to stockholder approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and contingent on the consummation of the Merger, the Articles Amendment, which amends Article IV of the Articles to effect the increase to the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. The form of certificate of amendment to the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock is attached as Annex H to this proxy statement. If the amendment is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders, Georgia Gulf expects to file the amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware promptly following the consummation of the Merger.

Overview

The Articles currently authorize the issuance of 100 million shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share and 75 million shares of preferred stock, par value $0.01 per share. On September 11, 2012, Georgia Gulf s board of directors approved the Articles Amendment, which amends Article IV of the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares and, correspondingly, to increase the total number of shares of all classes of stock which Georgia Gulf has authority to issue from 175 million to 275 million shares.

The proposed Articles Amendment would delete Article IV thereof in its entirety and replace it with the following:

The total number of shares of stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is two hundred seventy-five million (275,000,000) shares, consisting of two hundred million (200,000,000) shares of Common Stock, par value $.01 per share, and seventy-five million (75,000,000) shares of Preferred Stock, par value $.01 per share, which may be issued from time to time in one or more series, with the Board of Directors being hereby authorized to fix by resolution or resolutions the designation of the Preferred Stock and the rights, powers, preferences, and the relative participating, optional or other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such provisions as may be desired concerning voting or consent, redemption, dividends, dissolution or the distribution of assets, conversion or exchange, and such other subjects or matters as may be fixed by resolution or resolutions of the Board of Directors under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

As of November 9, 2012, there were:

- 34,538,268 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock issued and outstanding;
- 1.0 million shares of preferred stock designated as junior participating preferred stock, none of which were issued or outstanding;
- 1,045,579 shares Georgia Gulf common stock subject to outstanding awards under Georgia Gulf s equity incentive and stock purchase plans; and
- 1,191,952 additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock reserved for future issuances under Georgia Gulf s equity incentive and stock purchase plans.

182

Table of Contents

Georgia Gulf expects to issue approximately 35,236,010 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, although the exact number of shares to be issued in the Merger will not be known until the closing date.

As a result of the 100 million shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that Georgia Gulf is currently authorized to issue, approximately 127,688,191 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are expected to remain available under the Articles after the consummation of the Merger, assuming this proposal is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

The information required pursuant to Item 13 of Schedule 14A is incorporated by reference to Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Other information required under Item 13 is included in this document.

Background and Purpose of the Proposed Articles Amendment

As discussed elsewhere in this document, Georgia Gulf s stockholders are considering and voting on a proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. Georgia Gulf s board of directors believes it is in Georgia Gulf s best interest to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to 200 million in order to accommodate the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and to assure that additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are available for general corporate purposes, which may include:

- raising capital through sales of equity securities (issuances of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or debt or equity securities that are convertible into Georgia Gulf common stock);
- acquiring other businesses or assets;
- establishing strategic relationships with other companies;
- providing equity incentives to employees, officers or directors;
- declaring stock dividends or effecting stock splits; and
- achieving other corporate purposes.

Georgia Gulf does not have any current intention or plan to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock for any purpose except for the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and in connection with Georgia Gulf s existing employee benefit plans; but, Georgia Gulf s board of directors nevertheless believes the additional authorized shares of common stock should be available for corporate purposes from time to time, without the potential expense and delay incident to obtaining stockholder approval for a particular issuance.

Effects of the Proposed Articles Amendment

The additional shares of authorized Georgia Gulf common stock would be identical to the shares of common stock now authorized and outstanding, and this proposed amendment would not affect the rights of current holders of Georgia Gulf common stock. Any issuances of additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, however, could adversely affect the existing holders of shares of common stock by diluting their ownership, voting power and earnings per share with respect to such shares. The current holders of Georgia Gulf common stock do not have preemptive rights to purchase any shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that may be issued. Georgia Gulf is currently authorized to issue up to 75 million shares of preferred stock, par value $.01 per share, including 1.0 million shares of preferred stock designated as junior participating preferred stock. The proposed the Articles Amendment will not affect this authorization. For a further description of Georgia Gulf s capital stock, please see the section entitled Description of Georgia Gulf Capital Stock.

As a general matter, Georgia Gulf s board of directors would be able to issue the additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in its discretion from time to time, subject to and as limited by any rules or listing requirements of NYSE or of any other then applicable securities exchange and without further action or approval

183

of Georgia Gulf s stockholders. The discretion of Georgia Gulf s board of directors, however, would be subject to any other applicable rules and regulations in the case of any particular issuance or reservation for issuance that might require stockholder approval of such transaction.

Possible Anti-Takeover Effects of the Articles Amendment

Georgia Gulf s board of directors is unaware of any specific effort to obtain control of Georgia Gulf and has no present intention of using the proposed increase in the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as an anti-takeover device. However, Georgia Gulf s authorized but unissued common stock could (within the limits imposed by applicable law, regulation and the NYSE rules) be issued in one or more transactions that could make a change of control much more difficult and therefore more unlikely. The additional authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock could be used to discourage persons from attempting to gain control of Georgia Gulf by diluting the voting power of shares then outstanding or increasing the voting power of persons who would support the Georgia Gulf board of directors in a potential takeover situation, including preventing or delaying a proposed business combination that is opposed by the Georgia Gulf board of directors, although perceived to be desirable by some stockholders.

No Appraisal Rights

Georgia Gulf s stockholders will not have dissenters or appraisal rights under Delaware corporate law or under the Articles in connection with the proposed Articles Amendment.

Required Vote

The proposed Articles Amendment to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock thereunder must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock entitled to vote on the proposal. The Articles Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

Recommendation of the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors

The Georgia Gulf board of directors recommends that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote **FOR** approval of the Articles Amendment to increase the number of authorized shares of Georgia Gulf common stock from 100 million shares to 200 million shares.

PROPOSAL NO. 3

PROPOSAL TO APPROVE THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION 2011 EQUITY AND PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE PLAN

General

At the Georgia Gulf 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, Georgia Gulf s stockholders approved the Plan, which is intended to attract and retain officers, employees, consultants and directors for Georgia Gulf and Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries and to motivate these persons to achieve performance objectives related to Georgia Gulf s overall goal of increasing stockholder value. At the special meeting, Georgia Gulf s stockholders will be asked to approve the Plan Amendment:

- to increase the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available under the Plan by 1,800,000 shares to a total of 3,600,000 shares (including those shares as to which grants previously have been made);

- to permit the grant under the Plan of stock-based awards in substitution for or conversion of stock or stock-based awards held by awardees of an entity engaging in a corporate acquisition or merger transaction with Georgia Gulf or any of it subsidiaries, with the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock delivered under the substituted or converted award not counting against the share limit or other limits on the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available for issuance under the Plan; and

- to limit the aggregate amount of stock or stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under the Plan during any calendar year to a value as of their respective dates of grant of $300,000.

Georgia Gulf s board of directors unanimously approved the Plan Amendment, subject to approval by Georgia Gulf s stockholders at the special meeting. In addition the Plan Amendment is subject to approval by the Georgia Gulf stockholders of the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger and is contingent on the consummation of the Merger.

The Georgia Gulf board of directors believes the Plan Amendment is in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and the Georgia Gulf stockholders because (1) it will facilitate the conversion of certain stock-based awards held by current employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, who in connection with the Merger will become employees of Georgia Gulf or an affiliate of Georgia Gulf, into stock-based awards covered under the Plan and (2) it will enable Georgia Gulf after the Merger to continue to reward and provide incentives to Georgia Gulf s key employees, the number of which will increase significantly upon the consummation of the Merger as a result of the employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business joining Georgia Gulf, as well as to attract and retain additional highly qualified employees. In addition, the Georgia Gulf board of directors believes that it is in the best interests of Georgia Gulf and the Georgia Gulf stockholders to place a limit on the number of stock or stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under the Plan during any calendar year. As disclosed below, the Plan currently places an aggregate limit on awards to non-employee directors that is equal to 10% of the total shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available for issuance under the Plan. However, the Georgia Gulf board of directors is seeking shareholder approval of a more specific limitation on awards to individual directors and believes that such a limitation is appropriate in order to provide reasonable restrictions on the amount of each non-employee director s equity-based compensation in any calendar year.

Georgia Gulf s board of directors also believes that it is in Georgia Gulf s best interest and the best interests of the Georgia Gulf stockholders to provide for an equity incentive plan under which certain equity-based compensation awards made to Georgia Gulf s executive officers may qualify for deductibility for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Plan, including as amended by the Plan Amendment, has been structured so that certain awards may satisfy the requirements for the performance-based exclusion from the deduction limitations under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Table of Contents

Effects of the Plan Amendment

PPG, Splitco and Georgia Gulf have agreed to treat outstanding PPG equity awards as follows under the Merger Agreement:

- Each option to purchase shares of PPG common stock held by a current employee of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business that is scheduled to vest after December 31, 2013 will be converted into an option to purchase shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. Each such option will otherwise be subject to the same terms and conditions after the Merger as the terms and conditions applicable to such PPG option immediately prior to the Merger, subject to an adjustment to maintain the spread value of such option immediately before and after the Merger.

- Each PPG performance based restricted stock unit award granted in 2011 and 2012, the vesting of which is based upon continued service and the satisfaction of performance goals, that is held by a current employee of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will be converted into a restricted stock unit award of Georgia Gulf, the vesting of which will be based upon continued service and not the satisfaction of performance goals. The conversion of each PPG performance based restricted stock unit award into a restricted stock unit award of Georgia Gulf will be based on 150% of the target number of shares of PPG common stock subject to the award. Except as noted above, each converted restricted stock unit will be subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to such award immediately before the Merger and after the Merger, subject to an adjustment to maintain the value of the awards immediately before and after the Merger.

It is anticipated that the conversion of these awards under the Merger Agreement will not exceed the equivalent of approximately 300,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. The adoption of the Plan Amendment permits Georgia Gulf to grant these converted stock-based awards under the Plan. The adoption of the Plan Amendment also would not count these converted stock-based awards against the share limit or other limits on shares available for issuance under the Plan. The Georgia Gulf board of directors believes that the Plan Amendment will provide Georgia Gulf a reasonable number of available shares under the Plan to issue awards to its key employees and the Splitco key employees.

The Plan Amendment will become effective, subject to approval by the Georgia Gulf stockholders of the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, following its approval by Georgia Gulf s stockholders at the special meeting and the consummation of the Merger. If Georgia Gulf s stockholders do not approve the Plan Amendment or the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, the Plan will continue in full force and effect with no increase in the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available under the Plan and no specific limit on the number of stock-based awards which a non-employee director may be granted under the Plan. In addition, if Georgia Gulf s stockholders do not approve the Plan Amendment, the stock-based awards held by the current employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will still be converted into stock-based awards for Georgia Gulf common stock, but such converted stock-based awards will not be granted under the Plan. The Plan will expire in 2021.

A summary description of the Plan as amended is set forth below. The summary is not intended to be exhaustive and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the terms of the Plan and the Plan Amendment (a copy of the Plan Amendment is attached to this proxy statement as Annex I).

Plan Highlights

The Plan authorizes the granting of equity-based compensation in the form of stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs), performance shares, performance units, and other awards for the purpose of providing Georgia Gulf s directors, officers, other employees and consultants incentives and rewards for superior performance. Some of the key features of the Plan are set forth below.

Table of Contents

Administration. The Plan is administered by the leadership development and compensation committee of Georgia Gulf s board of directors (referred to in this proposal as the Committee). The Committee may delegate its authority under the Plan to a subcommittee. The Committee may also delegate to one or more of its members or to one or more of Georgia Gulf s officers, or to one or more agents or advisors, administrative duties or powers to do one or both of the following (subject to certain limitations described in the Plan):

- designate employees to receive awards under the Plan; and
- determine the size of any such awards.

Plan Limits. As of November 9, 2012, a maximum 1,191,952 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock were available for issuance under the Plan. As of November 9, 2012, there were 596,533 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock subject to outstanding awards under the Plan. If the Plan Amendment is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders, an additional 1,800,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be available for future issuance under the Plan.

The Plan also provides that:

- the aggregate number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock actually issued or transferred upon the exercise of incentive stock options (ISOs) will not exceed 1,800,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock;
- no participant will be granted stock options or SARs, in the aggregate, for more than 1,000,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock during any calendar year;
- no participant will be granted awards of restricted stock, RSUs, performance shares or other awards that are intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, in the aggregate, for more than 500,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock during any calendar year;
- no participant in any calendar year will receive an award of performance units that are intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code having an aggregate maximum value in excess of $10,000,000; and
- no non-employee director will be granted stock or stock-based awards that, in the aggregate, have a value as of their respective dates of grant in excess of $300,000, during any calendar year.

No Liberal Recycling Provisions. The Plan provides that only shares with respect to awards that expire or are forfeited or cancelled, or shares that were covered by an award the benefit of which is paid in cash instead of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, will again be available for issuance under the Plan. The following shares will not be added back to the aggregate plan limit:

- shares tendered in payment of the option exercise price;
- shares withheld by Georgia Gulf to satisfy the tax withholding obligation; and
- shares that are repurchased by Georgia Gulf with stock option proceeds.

Further, all shares covered by a SAR that is exercised and settled in shares, and whether or not all shares are actually issued to the participant upon exercise of the right, will be considered issued or transferred pursuant to the Plan. Under the Plan, shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are deemed to be no longer available for issuance under the Plan at the time such shares are issued in respect of any award.

Minimum Vesting Periods. The Plan provides that generally:

Restricted stock and RSUs may not become unrestricted by the passage of time sooner than one-third per year over three years unless restrictions lapse sooner by virtue of retirement, death or disability of a participant or upon certain events related to a change in control;

187

The period of time within which Management Objectives (as defined below) relating to performance shares and performance units must be achieved will be a minimum of one year, subject to earlier lapse or modification by virtue of retirement, death or disability of a participant or upon certain events related to a change in control;

Restricted stock and RSUs that vest upon the achievement of Management Objectives cannot vest sooner than one year from the date of grant, but may be subject to earlier lapse or modification by virtue of retirement, death or disability of a participant or upon certain events related to a change in control; and

A limited number of awards, however, including restricted stock and RSUs granted to non-employee directors, may be granted without regard to the above minimum vesting periods.

No Repricing. We have never repriced underwater stock options or SARs, and repricing of options and SARs is prohibited without stockholder approval under the Plan.

Change in Control. In general, a change in control will be deemed to have occurred if:

a person or group buys 33% or more of the voting power of Georgia Gulf, other than:

any acquisition directly from Georgia Gulf;

any acquisition by Georgia Gulf; or

any acquisition by any employee benefit plan (or related trust) sponsored or maintained by Georgia Gulf;

there is a consummation of a reorganization, merger or consolidation or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of Georgia Gulf s assets, unless no person or group beneficially owns 33% or more of the voting power of the entity resulting from the transaction, and at least half of the members of the board of directors of the company resulting from the transaction were members of Georgia Gulf s board of directors at the time the transaction was entered into;

a change in a majority of the members of Georgia Gulf s board of directors occurs:

within one year following the public announcement of an actual or threatened election contest or a public announcement or filing indicating that a person or group intends to effect a change in control;

as a result of the exercise of contractual rights; or

as a result of a majority of the members of Georgia Gulf s board of directors having been proposed, designated or nominated by any person or group other than Georgia Gulf or its board of directors; or

Georgia Gulf s stockholders approve its complete liquidation or dissolution.

Georgia Gulf has determined that the Merger described in this document will not constitute a change in control of Georgia Gulf for purposes of the Plan.

For an award granted under the Plan, the Committee may provide in the applicable award agreement for an acceleration of vesting upon a change in control if:

- within a specified period following the change in control, the respective participant s employment is involuntarily terminated for reasons other than cause or is terminated for good reason; or

- the award is not assumed or converted into a replacement award in a manner described in the award agreement.

Table of Contents

Dividend Equivalents. The Plan provides that dividends or other distributions on performance shares, restricted stock or RSUs that are earned or that have restrictions that lapse as a result of the achievement of Management Objectives will be deferred until and paid contingent upon the achievement of the applicable Management Objectives.

Other Features.

The Plan also provides that no stock options or SARs will be granted with an exercise or base price less than the fair market value of Georgia Gulf common stock on the date of grant.

The Plan is designed to allow awards to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Summary of the Plan

Shares Available Under the Plan. As of November 9, 2012, subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, a maximum of 1,191,952 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock may be issued or transferred upon the exercise of stock options or SARs, in payment of restricted stock and released from substantial risks of forfeiture, in payment of RSUs, in payment of performance shares or performance units that have been earned, as awards to non-employee directors, as other awards, or in payment of dividend equivalents paid for awards made under the Plan. As of November 9, 2012, there were 596,533 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock subject to outstanding awards under the Plan. If the Plan Amendment is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and becomes effective, an additional 1,800,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will be available for future issuance under the Plan. The shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that may be issued under the Plan may be shares of original issuance or treasury shares or a combination of the foregoing.

Shares of Georgia Gulf common stock covered by an award granted under the Plan will not be counted as used unless and until they are actually issued and delivered to a participant. The total number of shares available under the Plan as of a given date will not be reduced by any shares relating to prior awards that have expired or have been forfeited or cancelled. Upon payment in cash of the benefit provided by any award granted under the Plan, any shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that were covered by that award will be available for issue or transfer.

If shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are tendered or otherwise used in payment of an option exercise price, the total number of shares covered by the stock option being exercised will count against the total number of shares available under the Plan. Shares of Georgia Gulf common stock withheld by Georgia Gulf to satisfy tax withholding obligations will count against the total number of shares available under the Plan. The number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock covered by a SAR that is exercised and settled in shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, and whether or not all shares are actually issued to the participant upon exercise of the SAR, will be considered issued or transferred pursuant to the Plan. In the event that Georgia Gulf repurchases shares with stock option proceeds, those shares will not be added to the total number of shares available under the Plan. If, under the Plan, a participant has elected to give up the right to receive compensation in exchange for shares of Georgia Gulf common stock based on fair market value, such shares of Georgia Gulf common stock will not count against the aggregate plan limit described above.

The Plan also provides for the limits described above in the section entitled Plan Highlights Plan Limits.

Up to 10% of the maximum number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that may be issued or transferred under the Plan may be used for:

awards of restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units and other awards that do not comply with the three-year or one-year vesting requirements set forth in the Plan; plus

awards granted to non-employee directors.

Table of Contents

Eligibility. Georgia Gulf s officers and employees, the officers and employees of Georgia Gulf s subsidiaries, Georgia Gulf s non-employee directors, consultants and any person who has agreed to commence serving in any of those capacities within 90 days of the date of grant may be selected by the Committee to receive benefits under the Plan. Approximately 3,760 employees (not including officers), 6 executive officers and 7 non-employee directors currently qualify to participate in the Plan. Georgia Gulf anticipates that following consummation of the Merger, approximately 5,900 employees (not including officers), 6 executive officers and 10 non-employee directors will qualify to participate in the Plan. The Committee will determine which persons will receive awards and the number of shares subject to such awards.

Stock Options. Georgia Gulf may grant stock options that entitle the optionee to purchase shares of Georgia Gulf common stock at a price not less than market value per share at the date of grant. The market price of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as reported on the NYSE on November 9, 2012 was $38.98 per share. The option price is payable in cash, check or wire transfer at the time of exercise, by the transfer to Georgia Gulf of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock owned by the participant and having a value at the time of exercise equal to the option price, by a combination of such payment methods, or by such other method as may be approved by the Committee.

To the extent permitted by law, any grant of a stock option may provide for deferred payment of the option price from the proceeds of a sale through a bank or broker of some or all of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock to which the exercise relates.

Stock options will be evidenced by an award agreement containing such terms and provisions, consistent with the Plan, as the Committee may approve. No stock option may be exercisable more than 10 years from the date of grant. Each grant will specify the period of continuous service with Georgia Gulf or any subsidiary that is necessary before the stock options become exercisable.

Successive grants may be made to the same participant whether or not stock options previously granted remain unexercised. Any grant of stock options may specify Management Objectives (as described below) that must be achieved as a condition to exercising such rights.

SARs. A SAR is a right, exercisable by the surrender of a related stock option (if granted in tandem with stock options) or by itself (if granted as a free-standing SAR), to receive from Georgia Gulf an amount equal to 100%, or such lesser percentage as the Committee may determine, of the spread between the base price (or option exercise price if a tandem SAR) and the value of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock on the date of exercise. Any grant may specify that the amount payable on exercise of a SAR may be paid by Georgia Gulf in cash, in shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, or in any combination of the two.

SARs will be evidenced by an award agreement containing such terms and provisions, consistent with the Plan, as the Committee may approve. Any grant of a tandem SAR will provide that it may be exercised only at a time when the related stock option is also exercisable, at a time when the spread is positive, and by surrender of the related stock option for cancellation. Successive grants of a tandem SAR may be made to the same participant regardless of whether any tandem SARs previously granted to the participant remain unexercised. Each grant will specify in respect of each free-standing SAR a base price that will be equal to or greater than the market value per share on the date of grant. Successive grants may be made to the same participant regardless of whether any free-standing SARs previously granted to the participant remain unexercised. No free-standing SAR granted under the Plan may be exercised more than 10 years from the date of grant.

Any grant of a SAR may specify waiting periods before exercise and permissible exercise dates or periods as well as Management Objectives that must be achieved as a condition to exercise such rights.

Restricted Stock. A grant of restricted stock involves the immediate transfer by Georgia Gulf to a participant of ownership of a specific number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in consideration of the

performance of services. The participant is entitled immediately to voting, dividend and other ownership rights in such shares. The transfer may be made without additional consideration or in consideration of a payment by the participant that is less than current market value at the date of grant, as the Committee may determine.

Restricted stock that vests upon the passage of time must be subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture within the meaning of Section 83 of the Code for a period, generally, no shorter than three years, except that the restrictions may be removed ratably during the three-year period, on at least an annual basis, as the Committee may determine at the date of grant. If a grant of restricted stock provides that Management Objectives must be achieved to result in a lapse of restrictions, the restrictions cannot lapse sooner than one year from the date of grant.

Grants of restricted stock will be evidenced by an award agreement containing such terms and provisions, consistent with the Plan, as the Committee may approve. Any grant or sale of restricted stock may require that any or all dividends or other distributions paid with respect to the restricted stock during the period of restriction be automatically deferred and reinvested in additional shares of restricted stock, which may be subject to the same restrictions as the underlying award. However, dividends or other distributions on restricted stock with restrictions that lapse as a result of the achievement of Management Objectives will be deferred until and paid contingent upon the achievement of the applicable Management Objectives.

RSUs. A grant of RSUs (including performance leveraged units) constitutes an agreement by Georgia Gulf to deliver shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or cash to the participant in the future in consideration of the performance of services, but subject to the fulfillment of such conditions during the restriction period as the Committee may specify. The Committee may, at the date of grant, authorize the payment of dividend equivalents on RSUs on either a current, deferred or contingent basis, either in cash or in additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock. However, dividends or other distributions on shares of Georgia Gulf common stock underlying RSUs with restrictions that lapse as a result of the achievement of Management Objectives will be deferred until and paid contingently upon the achievement of the applicable Management Objectives.

RSUs with a restriction period that lapses only by the passage of time will have a restriction period of at least three years, except that the restriction period may expire ratably during the three-year period, at least on an annual basis, as determined by the Committee at the date of grant. If the RSUs have a restriction period that lapses only upon the achievement of Management Objectives or that the RSUs will be earned based on the achievement of Management Objectives, the restriction period may not be a period of less than one year from the date of grant.

RSUs will be evidenced by an evidence of award containing such terms and provisions, consistent with the Plan, as the Committee may approve. Each grant or sale of RSUs may be made without additional consideration or in consideration of a payment by such participant that is less than the market value per share at the date of grant. Each grant or sale of RSUs will also specify the time and manner of payment of the RSUs that have been earned and will specify that the amount payable with respect to such grant will be paid by Georgia Gulf in shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or cash or a combination of the two.

Performance Shares and Performance Units. A performance share is the equivalent of one share of Georgia Gulf common stock and a performance unit is the equivalent of $1.00 or such other value as determined by the Committee. A participant may be granted any number of performance shares or performance units, subject to the limitations described above. The participant will be given one or more Management Objectives to meet within a specified period (the Performance Period). The specified Performance Period will be a period of time not less than one year.

To the extent earned, the performance shares or performance units will be paid to the participant at the time and in the manner determined by the Committee. Any grant may specify that the amount payable with respect thereto may be paid by Georgia Gulf in cash, shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, shares of restricted stock, RSUs or any combination of the foregoing. The Committee may, at the date of grant of performance shares,

Table of Contents

provide for the payment of dividend equivalents to a participant either in cash or in additional shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, subject in all cases to deferral and payment on a contingent basis based on the participant s earning of the performance shares with respect to which such dividend equivalents are paid.

Performance shares and performance units will be evidenced by an award agreement containing such terms and provisions, consistent with the Plan, as the Committee may approve. Each grant will specify the number of performance shares or performance units to which it pertains, which number or amount may be subject to adjustment to reflect changes in compensation or other factors. However, no adjustment will be made in the case of an award intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code (other than in connection with the death or disability of the participant or a change in control) where such action would result in the loss of the otherwise available exemption of the award under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Awards to Non-Employee Directors. Non-employee directors may receive stock options, SARs or other awards and may also receive grants of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, restricted stock or RSUs (which may also be referred to as deferred stock units). Each grant of an award to a non-employee director will be upon such terms and conditions as will be evidenced by an award agreement. Each grant will specify in the case of a stock option, an option price per share, and in the case of a free-standing SAR, a base price per share, each of which will not be less than the market value per share on the date of grant. Each stock option and free-standing SAR granted under the Plan to a non-employee director will expire not more than 10 years from the date of grant and will be subject to earlier termination as provided in the Plan. Non-employee directors may be awarded, or may elect to receive, all or any portion of their annual retainer, meeting fees or other fees in shares of Georgia Gulf common stock, restricted stock, RSUs or other awards under the Plan in lieu of cash.

Other Awards. The Committee may grant to any participant such other awards that may be denominated or payable in, valued in whole or in part by reference to, or otherwise based on, or related to, shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or factors that may influence the value of such shares, including, without limitation,

- convertible or exchangeable debt securities;
- other rights convertible or exchangeable into shares of Georgia Gulf common stock;
- purchase rights for shares of Georgia Gulf common stock;
- awards with value and payment contingent upon Georgia Gulf s performance or specified subsidiaries, affiliates or other business units of Georgia Gulf or any other factors designated by the Committee; and
- awards valued by reference to the book value of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock or the value of securities of, or the performance of, specified subsidiaries or affiliates or other business units of Georgia Gulf.

The Committee will determine the terms and conditions of the other awards. The Committee will determine the terms and conditions by which the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock delivered pursuant to an award in the nature of a purchase right will be purchased.

The Committee may grant shares of Georgia Gulf common stock as a bonus, or may grant other awards in lieu of Georgia Gulf s obligation or a subsidiary s obligation to pay cash or deliver other property under the Plan or under other plans or compensatory arrangements.

If the earning or vesting of, or elimination of restrictions applicable to, another award is based only on the passage of time rather than the achievement of Management Objectives, the period of time will be no shorter than three years, except that the restrictions may be removed no sooner than ratably on an annual basis during the three-year period as determined by the Committee. If the earning or vesting of, or elimination of restrictions applicable to, another award is based on the achievement of Management Objectives, the earning, vesting or restriction period may not terminate sooner than one year from the date of grant.

192

Table of Contents

Treatment of Awards upon Certain Events. Any award agreement may provide for the earlier vesting of the award in the event of the retirement, death or disability of the participant, or upon a change in control if:

- within a specified period following the change in control, the participant s employment is involuntarily terminated for reasons other than for cause or is terminated for good reason; or
- the award is not assumed or converted into a replacement award by the successor corporation in a manner described in the award agreement.

Management Objectives. The Committee may establish Management Objectives for purposes of performance shares, performance units and other awards. Management Objectives may be described in terms of company-wide objectives or objectives that are related to the performance of the individual participant or of the subsidiary, division, department, region, function or other organizational unit within Georgia Gulf or the subsidiary in which the participant is employed. The Management Objectives may be made relative to the performance of other companies or subsidiaries, divisions, departments, regions, functions or other organization units within such other companies, and may be made relative to an index or one or more of the performance criteria themselves. The Committee may grant awards subject to Management Objectives that may or may not be intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code. The Management Objectives applicable to any award intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code to a covered employee, within the meaning of 162(m) of the Code, will be based on one or more, or a combination, of the following criteria:

- price of Georgia Gulf common stock;
- market share;
- sales;
- return on equity, assets, capital or sales;
- economic profit;
- total shareholder return;
- costs;
- margins;
- earnings or earnings per share;
- cash flow;

customer satisfaction;

pre-tax profit;

earnings before interest and taxes;

earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization;

debt/capital ratio;

compliance with covenants under Georgia Gulf s principal debt agreements; and

any combination of the foregoing.

If the Committee determines that a change in the business, operations, corporate structure or Georgia Gulf s capital structure, or the manner in which Georgia Gulf conducts its business, or other events or circumstances render the Management Objectives unsuitable, the Committee may in its discretion modify such Management Objectives or the related minimum acceptable level of achievement, in whole or in part, as the Committee deems appropriate and equitable, except in the case of an award intended to qualify as qualified performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code (other than in connection with a change in control) where such

action would result in the loss of the otherwise available exemption of the award under Section 162(m) of the Code. In such case, the Committee will not make any modification of the Management Objectives or minimum acceptable level of achievement with respect to such award.

Administration. The Committee has the authority to administer the Plan, and may, from time to time, delegate all or any part of its authority under the Plan to a subcommittee of the Committee. The Committee may delegate certain administrative duties to one or more of Georgia Gulf s officers, agents or advisors, by which the delegated individual may:

- designate employees to receive awards under the Plan; and
- determine the size of any such awards.

However, the Committee may not delegate such responsibilities to any such officer for awards granted to an employee who is a Section 16 officer, director, or more than 10% beneficial owner as determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 16 of the Exchange Act. The resolution providing for such authorization must set forth the total number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock any delegated officer may grant and the officer must report periodically to the Committee regarding the nature and scope of the awards granted pursuant to the delegated authority.

Amendments. Georgia Gulf s board of directors may at any time and from time to time amend the Plan in whole or in part. However, an amendment to the Plan will be subject to stockholder approval if the amendment would:

- materially increase the benefits accruing to participants under the Plan;
- materially increase the number of securities which may be issued under the Plan;
- materially modify the requirements for participation in the Plan; or
- need to be approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders in order to comply with applicable law or the rules of the NYSE (or Georgia Gulf s applicable securities exchange).

If permitted by Section 409A of the Code and Section 162(m) of the Code, in the case of an involuntary termination of employment or a termination of the employment of a participant by reason of death, disability, or retirement or in the event of a change in control, the Committee may accelerate the time at which:

- an option or SAR may be exercised;
- the restrictions for restricted stock, RSUs or other awards may lapse; or
- the performance requirements for performance shares and performance units may be deemed achieved.

Georgia Gulf s board of directors may, in its discretion, terminate the Plan at any time. Termination of the Plan will not affect the rights of participants or their successors under any outstanding awards and not exercised in full on the date of termination

No Repricing of Stock Options or SARs. Except in connection with certain corporate transactions described in the Plan, the terms of outstanding awards may not be amended to reduce the option price of outstanding stock options or the base price of outstanding SARs, or cancel outstanding

stock options or SARs in exchange for cash, other awards or stock options or SARs with an option price or base price, as applicable, that is less than the option price of the original stock options or base price of the original SARs, as applicable, without stockholder approval. This restriction is intended to prohibit the repricing of underwater stock options and SARs and will not be construed to prohibit the adjustments in connection with certain corporate transactions provided for in the Plan.

194

Detrimental Activity. Any award agreement may provide for the cancellation or forfeiture of an award or the forfeiture and repayment to Georgia Gulf of any gain related to an award, or other provisions intended to have a similar effect, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Committee, if a participant, either during employment by Georgia Gulf or a subsidiary or within a specified period after termination of such employment, engages in any detrimental activity (as defined in the Plan). In addition, any award agreement may also provide for the cancellation or forfeiture of an award or the forfeiture and repayment to Georgia Gulf of any gain related to an award, or other provisions intended to have a similar effect, upon such terms and conditions as may be required by the Committee or under Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any applicable rules or regulations promulgated by the SEC or any national securities exchange or national securities association on which Georgia Gulf common stock may be traded.

Transferability. Except as otherwise determined by the Committee, generally, no stock option, SAR or other derivative security granted under the Plan will be transferable by the participant except to the participant s immediate family members, as provided in the Plan, or by will or the laws of descent and distribution, and in no event will any such award granted under the Plan be transferred for value.

Adjustments. The Committee will make or provide for such adjustments in the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock covered by outstanding awards granted under the Plan and, if applicable, in the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock covered by other awards, in the option price and base price provided in outstanding stock options and SARs, and in the kind of shares covered by the awards as the Committee may determine is equitably required to prevent dilution or enlargement of the rights of participants or optionees that otherwise would result from:

- any stock dividend, stock split, combination of shares, recapitalization or other change in the capital structure of Georgia Gulf;
- any merger, consolidation, spin-off, split-off, spin-out, split-up, reorganization, partial or complete liquidation or other distribution of assets, issuance of rights or warrants to purchase securities; or
- any other corporate transaction or event having an effect similar to these events or transactions.

In the event of any such transaction or event or in the event of a change in control, the Committee, in its discretion, may provide in substitution for any or all outstanding awards under the Plan such alternative consideration (including cash), if any, as it, in good faith, may determine to be equitable in the circumstances and may require the surrender of all awards so replaced in a manner that complies with Section 409A of the Code.

In addition, for each stock option or SAR with an option price or base price greater than the consideration offered in connection with any such transaction or event or change in control, the Committee may in its sole discretion elect to cancel such stock option or SAR without any payment to the person holding such stock option or SAR. The Committee will also make adjustments in the total number of shares available under the Plan and any other share limits under the Plan as the Committee may determine is appropriate to reflect any transaction or event described above. However, any adjustment to the number of ISOs that may be granted under the Plan will be made only if and to the extent that such adjustment would not cause any option intended to qualify as an ISO to fail to so qualify.

Converted Stock-Based Awards. Awards may be granted under the Plan in substitution for or conversion of stock or stock-based awards held by awardees of an entity engaging in a corporate acquisition or merger transaction with Georgia Gulf or any of its subsidiaries. The shares of Georgia Gulf common stock delivered under the substituted or converted award will not count against the shares limit or other limits on the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available for issuance under the Plan.

Effective Date and Termination. The Plan became effective on May 17, 2011, upon approval by Georgia Gulf s stockholders at the Georgia Gulf 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. No grant will be made under the

Plan more than 10 years after its effective date, but all grants made on or prior to such date will continue in effect thereafter subject to the terms of the applicable award agreement and the terms of the Plan.

The Plan Amendment will become effective upon approval by Georgia Gulf s stockholders at the special meeting. If Georgia Gulf s stockholders do not approve the Plan Amendment, the Plan will continue in full force and effect with no increase in the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock available under the Plan.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a brief summary of some of the federal income tax consequences of certain transactions under the Plan based on federal income tax laws currently in effect. This summary is not intended to be complete and does not describe state or local tax consequences.

Tax Consequences to Participants.

Non-qualified Stock Options. In general, (1) no income will be recognized by an optionee at the time a non-qualified stock option is granted; (2) at the time of exercise of a non-qualified stock option, ordinary income will be recognized by the optionee in an amount equal to the difference between the option price paid for the shares and the fair market value of the shares, if unrestricted, on the date of exercise; and (3) at the time of sale of shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of a non-qualified stock option, appreciation (or depreciation) in value of the shares after the date of exercise will be treated as either short-term or long-term capital gain (or loss) depending on how long the shares have been held.

Incentive Stock Options. No income generally will be recognized by an optionee upon the grant or exercise of an ISO. The exercise of an ISO, however, may result in alternative minimum tax liability. If shares of Georgia Gulf common stock are issued to the optionee pursuant to the exercise of an ISO, and if no disqualifying disposition of such shares is made by such optionee within two years after the date of grant or within one year after the transfer of such shares to the optionee, then upon sale of such shares, any amount realized in excess of the option price will be taxed to the optionee as a long-term capital gain and any loss sustained will be a long-term capital loss.

If shares of Georgia Gulf common stock acquired upon the exercise of an ISO are disposed of prior to the expiration of either holding period described above, the optionee generally will recognize ordinary income in the year of disposition in an amount equal to the excess (if any) of the fair market value of such shares at the time of exercise (or, if less, the amount realized on the disposition of such shares if a sale or exchange) over the option price paid for such shares. Any further gain (or loss) realized by the participant generally will be taxed as short-term or long-term capital gain (or loss) depending on the holding period.

SARs. No income will be recognized by a participant in connection with the grant of a tandem SAR or a free-standing SAR. When the SAR is exercised, the participant normally will be required to include as taxable ordinary income in the year of exercise an amount equal to the amount of cash received and the fair market value of any unrestricted stock received on the exercise.

Restricted Stock. The recipient of restricted stock generally will be subject to tax at ordinary income rates on the fair market value of the restricted stock (reduced by any amount paid by the participant for such restricted stock) at such time as the shares are no longer subject to forfeiture or restrictions on transfer for purposes of Section 83 of the Code (Restrictions). However, a recipient who so elects under Section 83(b) of the Code within 30 days of the date of transfer of the shares will have taxable ordinary income on the date of transfer of the shares equal to the excess of the fair market value of such shares (determined without regard to the Restrictions) over the purchase price, if any, of such restricted stock. If a Section 83(b) election has not been made, any dividends received with respect to restricted stock that is subject to the Restrictions generally will be treated as compensation that is taxable as ordinary income to the participant.

Table of Contents

RSUs. No income generally will be recognized upon the award of RSUs. The recipient of a RSU award generally will be subject to tax at ordinary income rates on the fair market value of unrestricted stock on the date that such shares are transferred to the participant under the award (reduced by any amount paid by the participant for such RSUs), and the capital gains/loss holding period for such shares will also commence on such date.

Performance Shares and Performance Units. No income generally will be recognized upon the grant of performance shares or performance units. Upon payment in respect of the earn-out of performance shares or performance units, the recipient generally will be required to include as taxable ordinary income in the year of receipt an amount equal to the amount of cash received and the fair market value of any unrestricted stock received.

Tax Consequences to Georgia Gulf or a Subsidiary.

To the extent that a participant recognizes ordinary income in the circumstances described above, Georgia Gulf or the subsidiary for which the participant performs services will be entitled to a corresponding deduction provided that, among other things, the income meets the test of reasonableness, is an ordinary and necessary business expense, is not an excess parachute payment within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code and is not disallowed by the $1 million limitation on certain executive compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code.

Registration with the SEC

If the Plan Amendment is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders, Georgia Gulf intends to file a Registration Statement on Form S-8 relating to the issuance of the additional 1,800,000 shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that will be available for issuance under the Plan with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Act.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information with respect to compensation plans under which Georgia Gulf s equity securities are authorized for issuance to employees as of December 31, 2011:

Plan category	**Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)**	**Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)**	**Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)**
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	925,479	$ 297.41(1)	1,685,044
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	925,479	$ 297.41	1,685,044

(1) Weighted-average exercise price excludes restricted share units which have no exercise price.

Table of Contents

New Plan Benefits

No awards have been granted, and no shares of Georgia Gulf common stock have been issued, on the basis of the proposed 1,800,000 share increase. It is not possible to determine specific amounts and types of awards that may be awarded in the future under the Plan because the grant and actual pay-out of awards under such plans are discretionary and in some cases based on the future value of Georgia Gulf common stock.

Aggregate Past Grants Under the Plan

In accordance with SEC rules, the following table sets forth summary information with respect to the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock subject to awards made under the Plan to Georgia Gulf s named executive officers, all current executive officers as a group, directors, nominees for election as director, associates of such executive officer, directors and nominees, each other person who received or is to receive 5% of such options, warrants or rights and all employees (other than executive officers) as a group as of November 9, 2012.

Individual or Group	Number of Shares Underlying Restricted Stock Unit Awards
Paul D. Carrico President and Chief Executive Officer	214,972
Gregory C. Thompson Chief Financial Officer	34,638
Mark J. Orcutt Executive Vice President Building Products	26,487
Joseph C. Breunig Executive Vice President Chemicals	33,618
James L. Worrell Vice President Human Resources	16,300
All current executive officers as a group	326,015
All current directors who are not executive officers as a group	20,982
Each nominee for election as a director	
Each associate of any such director, executive officer or nominees	
Each other person who received or is to receive 5% of such awards	
All employees, including all current officers who are not executive officers as a group(1)	249,536

(1) Includes 48,150 shares related to performance restricted stock units that were granted to certain senior management employees that are not executive officers in May 2012, calculated based on the assumption that, upon vesting, the employees will receive the maximum number of shares (150% of the number of target shares) associated with those grants.

Required Vote

The Plan Amendment must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia Gulf common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal). The Plan Amendment will be effected only if the proposal relating to the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger is approved by Georgia Gulf s stockholders and the Merger is consummated.

Recommendation of the Georgia Gulf Board of Directors

The Georgia Gulf board of directors recommends that the stockholders of Georgia Gulf vote **FOR** approval of the Plan Amendment.

Table of Contents

PROPOSAL NO. 4

PROPOSAL TO APPROVE THE ADJOURNMENT OR POSTPONEMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, IF NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE

If, at the special meeting of stockholders, the board of directors of Georgia Gulf determines it is necessary or appropriate to adjourn or postpone the special meeting in order to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the proposal to issue shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger, Georgia Gulf intends to move to adjourn or postpone the special meeting. If the board of directors of Georgia Gulf determines that adjournment or postponement of the special meeting is necessary or appropriate, Georgia Gulf will ask its stockholders to vote only upon the adjournment or postponement proposal, and not on the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

In this proposal, Georgia Gulf is asking you to vote in favor of adjournment or postponement of the special meeting to a later date or time, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger. If the stockholders approve the adjournment or postponement proposal, Georgia Gulf could adjourn or postpone the special meeting and use the additional time to solicit additional proxies, including the solicitation of proxies from stockholders that have previously voted. Among other things, approval of the adjournment or postponement proposal could mean that, even if Georgia Gulf had received proxies representing a sufficient number of votes against the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger to defeat that proposal, Georgia Gulf could adjourn or postpone the special meeting without a vote and seek to convince the holders of those shares to change their votes to vote in favor of approval of the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger.

Required Vote

This proposal regarding the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Georgia common stock represented and voting at the special meeting, either in person or by proxy (provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% in interest of all shares entitled to vote on the proposal).

Georgia Gulf s board of directors recommends that stockholders vote FOR the proposal to approve adjournments or postponements of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies, if necessary or appropriate.

Table of Contents

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS FOR 2013 ANNUAL MEETING

Proposals by stockholders intended to be presented at Georgia Gulf s 2013 annual meeting must be forwarded in writing and received at Georgia Gulf s principal executive offices no later than December 18, 2012, directed to the attention of the Corporate Secretary, for consideration for inclusion in Georgia Gulf s proxy statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013. Any stockholder who intends to submit a matter for consideration at the 2013 annual meeting, other than by submitting a proposal to be included in Georgia Gulf s proxy statement, must give timely notice according to the Bylaws. The Bylaws provide that, to be timely, a stockholder s notice must be received by Georgia Gulf s Corporate Secretary between January 17, 2013 and February 16, 2013. For each matter any stockholder intends to bring before the 2013 annual meeting, the stockholder s notice must comply with all applicable provisions of the Bylaws, including a description of the business the stockholder wishes to be considered, the reasons for conducting that business at the meeting, and any material interest the stockholder has in that business as well as information regarding the stockholder and the number of shares of Georgia Gulf common stock that the stockholder owns. Any stockholder proposals must also comply in all respects with the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Table of Contents

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION; INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

Georgia Gulf files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy materials that Georgia Gulf has filed with the SEC at the following SEC public reference room: 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room.

Georgia Gulf s SEC filings are also available to the public on the SEC s Internet website at *www.sec.gov*, which contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding companies that file electronically with the SEC. In addition, Georgia Gulf s SEC filings are also available to the public on Georgia Gulf s website, *www.ggc.com*. Information contained on Georgia Gulf s website is not incorporated by reference into this document, and you should not consider information contained on that website as part of this document.

Statements contained in this document, or in any document incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, regarding the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and each such statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to that contract or other document filed as an exhibit with the SEC. The SEC allows Georgia Gulf to incorporate by reference into this proxy statement documents Georgia Gulf files with it. This means that Georgia Gulf can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this proxy statement, and later information that Georgia Gulf files with the SEC will update and supersede that information. Georgia Gulf incorporates by reference into this document the documents listed below and any future filings Georgia Gulf makes with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act, including any filings after the date of this document until the date of the special meeting. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this document. Any statement in a document incorporated by reference into this document will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this document to the extent a statement contained in this or any other subsequently filed document that is incorporated by reference into this document modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will be not deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this document.

- Georgia Gulf s annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012;

- Georgia Gulf s quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012, filed with the SEC on May 5, 2012, for the period ended June 30, 2012, filed with the SEC on August 6, 2012, and for the period ended September 30, 2012, filed with the SEC on November 8, 2012;

- Georgia Gulf s current reports on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on January 17, 2012, May 9, 2012, May 21, 2012, May 23, 2012, July 19, 2012, August 2, 2012, August 8, 2012, September 5, 2012, September 11, 2012, November 7, 2012 and November 14, 2012;

- Georgia Gulf s Definitive Proxy Statement, filed with the SEC on April 16, 2012; and

- the description of Georgia Gulf common stock contained in Georgia Gulf s registration statement on Form 8-A, declared effective by the SEC on May 15, 1990, as amended.

You can obtain a copy of any document incorporated by reference into this document except for the exhibits to those documents from Georgia Gulf. You may also obtain these documents from the SEC or through the SEC s website described above. Documents incorporated by reference are available from Georgia Gulf without charge, excluding all exhibits unless specifically incorporated by reference as an exhibit into this document. You may obtain documents incorporated by reference into this document by requesting them in writing or by telephone from Georgia Gulf at the following address and telephone number: Georgia Gulf Corporation, 115 Perimeter Center Place, Suite 460, Atlanta, Georgia 30346, Attention: Investor Relations, telephone: (770) 395-4500.

If you would like to request documents, please do so by , 2012 to receive them before the special meeting. If you request any of these documents from Georgia Gulf, we will mail them to you by first-class mail, or similar.

201

Table of Contents

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference into this document in voting your shares at the special meeting. Georgia Gulf has not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this document. This document is dated , 2012. You should not assume that the information contained in this document is accurate as of any other date, and neither the mailing of this document to Georgia Gulf s stockholders nor the issuance of Georgia Gulf common stock in the Merger will create any implication to the contrary.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

	Page(s)
Audited Financial Statements of the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Combined Statement of Income for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-3
Combined Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-4
Combined Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011 and 2010	F-5
Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-6
Combined Statement of Changes in Parent Company Equity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	F-7
Notes to Combined Financial Statements	F-8-34
Unaudited Financial Statements of the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business:	
Condensed Combined Statement of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011	F-35
Condensed Combined Statement of Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011	F-36
Condensed Combined Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011	F-37
Condensed Combined Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011	F-38
Notes to Condensed Combined Financial Statements	F-39-51

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of PPG Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheet of the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. (the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business), as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related combined statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in parent company equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such combined statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 and Note 13, the accompanying combined financial statements of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and include allocations of certain costs from PPG Industries, Inc. These allocations may not be reflective of the actual expense which would have been incurred had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operated as a separate entity apart from PPG Industries, Inc.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

August 30, 2012

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(in millions)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2011	**2010**	**2009**
Net sales	$ 1,741	$ 1,441	$ 1,282
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	1,224	1,117	1,001
Selling, general and administrative (See Note 13)	123	102	100
Depreciation and amortization	41	39	40
Research and development	2	2	2
Business restructuring (See Note 10)			6
Other charges (See Note 16)	10	11	9
Other earnings (See Note 19)	(27)	(7)	(12)
Income before income taxes	368	177	136
Income tax expense (See Note 14)	122	65	43
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	246	112	93
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(7)	(5)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 233	$ 105	$ 88

The accompanying notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this combined statement.

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

COMBINED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2011	**2010**	**2009**
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	$ 246	$ 112	$ 93
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax (See Note 17):			
Unrealized currency translation adjustment	(2)	(2)	6
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments (See Note 15)	(27)	(20)	27
Net change derivatives (See Note 12)	9	8	16
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(20)	(14)	49
Total comprehensive income	$ 226	$ 98	$ 142
Less: amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Net income	(13)	(7)	(5)
Unrealized currency translation adjustment		(1)	(1)
Comprehensive income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 213	$ 90	$ 136

The accompanying notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

(in millions)

	December 31	
	2011	**2010**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 31	$ 15
Receivables-net (See Note 6)	224	192
Inventories (See Note 6)	59	53
Other	21	30
Total current assets	335	290
Property (See Note 7)	1,888	1,808
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,523)	(1,502)
Property net	365	306
Investments (See Note 8)	15	13
Cash held in escrow (See Note 4)	3	
Identifiable intangible assets (See Note 9)	6	7
Other assets	10	5
TOTAL	$ 734	$ 621
LIABILITIES AND PARENT COMPANY EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	$ 115	$ 106
Accrued payroll	30	27
Other current liabilities (See Note 6)	71	76
Total current liabilities	216	209
Accrued pensions (See Note 15)	79	50
Accrued other postretirement benefits (See Note 15)	168	148
Accrued environmental liabilities (See Note 16)	29	27
Other liabilities	44	43
TOTAL LIABILITIES	536	477
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (See Note 16)		
Parent company equity:		
Parent company investment (See Note 13)	382	313
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (See Note 17)	(201)	(181)
Total parent company equity	181	132
Noncontrolling interests	17	12
Total equity	198	144
TOTAL	$ 734	$ 621

The accompanying notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

	For the Years Ended December 31		
	2011	**2010**	**2009**
Operating activities:			
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling Interests	$ 246	$ 112	$ 93
Adjustments to reconcile cash from operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	41	39	40
Pension expense (See Note 15)	13	15	23
Pension cash contribution (See Note 15)	(8)	(38)	(55)
Business restructuring expense (See Note 10)			6
Restructuring cash spending		(3)	(3)
Charge related to change in U.S. tax law (See Note 14)		12	
Bargain purchase gain, net (See Note 4)	(9)		
Equity affiliate (earnings) loss, net of dividends received	(1)	1	3
Change in certain asset and liability accounts:			
(Increase) / decrease in receivables	(26)	(18)	24
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(4)	1	1
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(2)	1	3
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	20	(1)
(Increase) / decrease in noncurrent assets	(2)	7	1
Increase / (decrease) in noncurrent liabilities	6	(11)	(2)
Change in accrued tax and interest accounts	11	18	(4)
Other	(3)	(14)	4
Cash from operating activities	276	142	133
Investing activities:			
Additions to property	(64)	(40)	(24)
Business acquisitions, net of cash balances acquired	(25)	(3)	(2)
Deposits placed in escrow	(3)		
Proceeds from sale of property and investments	6		4
Cash used for investing activities	(86)	(43)	(22)
Financing activities:			
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(166)	(89)	(114)
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests	(8)	(6)	(9)
Cash used for financing activities	(174)	(95)	(123)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	16	5	(12)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	15	10	22
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 31	$ 15	$ 10

The accompanying notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARENT COMPANY EQUITY

For the Years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in millions)

	Parent Company Investment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Parent Company Equity	Non-controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance Jan. 1, 2009	$ 321	$ (216)	$ 105	$ 13	$ 118
Net income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	88		88	5	93
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		49	49	1	50
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	1		1		1
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests				(9)	(9)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(114)		(114)		(114)
Balance Dec. 31, 2009	$ 296	$ (167)	$ 129	$ 10	$ 139
Net income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	105		105	7	112
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax		(14)	(14)	1	(13)
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	1		1		1
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests				(6)	(6)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(89)		(89)		(89)
Balance Dec. 31, 2010	$ 313	$ (181)	$ 132	$ 12	$ 144
Net income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	233		233	13	246
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(20)	(20)		(20)
Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	2		2		2
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests				(8)	(8)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(166)		(166)		(166)
Balance Dec. 31, 2011	$ 382	$ (201)	$ 181	$ 17	$ 198

The accompanying notes to the combined financial statements are an integral part of this combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Description of Business

The accompanying combined financial statements present the historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. (the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business) in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP).

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business produces chlor-alkali and derivative products, including chlorine, caustic soda, vinyl chloride monomer, chlorinated solvents, calcium hypochlorite, ethylene dichloride, hydrochloric acid and phosgene derivatives. Most of these products are sold directly to manufacturing companies in the chemical processing, plastics, including polyvinyl chloride (PVC), paper, minerals, metals and water treatment industries. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates manufacturing facilities in the United States (U.S.), Canada, and Taiwan. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business consists of one operating and one reportable segment.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation

These combined financial statements include the results of Taiwan Chlorine Industries, Ltd. (TCI), a subsidiary which is controlled by PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG or the Parent company) and in which PPG holds a 60 percent ownership interest. In the accompanying combined financial statements, the outside shareholder s interests are shown as noncontrolling interests. The accompanying combined financial statements also include investments in certain companies in which PPG owns 20 percent to 50 percent of the voting stock and has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee, which are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, PPG s share of the earnings or losses of such equity affiliates is included in the accompanying combined statement of income and PPG s share of these companies shareholders equity is included in Investments in the accompanying combined balance sheet.

During the periods presented, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business was under the control of PPG. The combined financial statements have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and include all direct costs of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and costs allocated from PPG (see Note 13, Related Party Transactions). However, the combined financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows that would have existed if the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had operated as a stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business existed as a separate entity, its combined results of operations and financial position could have differed materially from those presented in the combined financial statements included herein.

In North America, PPG uses a centralized approach to managing its cash and financing its operations. Cash deposits from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s operations in North America are transferred to PPG on a regular basis and are netted against the Parent company investment component of Total parent company equity. TCI does not participate in any centralized PPG cash management program, maintains cash and cash equivalent balances to fund its local operations and periodically remits excess funds via dividends to the owners. There are no intercompany loan arrangements between TCI and PPG. Consequently, none of PPG s cash, cash equivalents, or debt has been allocated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the accompanying combined financial statements. Cash and cash equivalents included in the accompanying combined balance sheet are primarily held at TCI at December 31, 2011 and 2010, as the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s operations in U.S. and Canadian locations participate in centralized cash management programs.

All PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business intra-company transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the accompanying combined financial statements.

Table of Contents

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales is recognized when goods are shipped and title to inventory and risk of loss passes to the customer or when services have been rendered.

Shipping and Handling Costs

Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling are reported in Net sales in the accompanying combined statement of income. Shipping and handling costs incurred by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the delivery of goods to customers are included in Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization in the accompanying combined statement of income.

Selling, General and Administrative Costs

Amounts presented as Selling, general and administrative in the accompanying combined statement of income are comprised of selling, customer service, and distribution costs, as well as the costs of providing functional support in such areas as finance, law, human resources and planning (See Note 13, Related Party Transactions). Distribution costs pertain to the movement to and storage of finished goods inventory at company-owned and leased warehouses, terminals and other distribution facilities. Certain of these costs may be included in cost of sales by other companies, resulting in a lack of comparability with other companies.

Legal Costs

Legal costs are expensed as incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the non-U.S. operations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is their local currency. Assets and liabilities of those operations are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end exchange rates; income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates for the reporting period. Unrealized currency translation adjustments are deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of Total parent company equity.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments (valued at cost, which approximates fair value) acquired with an original maturity of three months or less.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business provides an allowance for doubtful accounts to reduce receivables to their estimated net realizable value when it is probable that a loss will be incurred. Those estimates are based on historical collection experience, current economic and market conditions, a review of the aging of accounts receivable and the assessments of current creditworthiness of customers.

Table of Contents

Inventories

U.S. inventories are stated at cost, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which does not exceed market. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s U.S. inventory is part of the applicable PPG LIFO pool. In the accompanying combined financial statements, the applicable PPG LIFO pool has been apportioned to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business utilizing the ratio of gross carrying value of the inventory associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, in base dollars, as a percentage of the applicable PPG LIFO pool s total base dollar inventory, as of the applicable year-end date.

All non-U.S. inventories are stated at cost, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, which does not exceed market. Cost is determined using standard factory costs, which approximate actual costs, excluding certain fixed costs such as depreciation and property taxes.

Marketable Equity Securities

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s investments in marketable equity securities are recorded at fair market value and reported in Other current assets and Investments on the accompanying combined balance sheet with changes in fair market value recorded in income for those securities designated as trading securities.

Property

Property is recorded at cost. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business computes depreciation by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of depreciable assets. Additional expense is recorded when facilities or equipment are subject to abnormal economic conditions or obsolescence. Significant improvements that add to productive capacity or extend the lives of properties are capitalized. Costs for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When property is retired or otherwise disposed of, the original cost and related accumulated depreciation balance are removed from the accounts and any related gain or loss is included in income. Property and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets acquired in business combinations are recorded based upon their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (10 years) and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

Most of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s employees are covered by PPG s defined benefit pension plans, and most of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s employees in the U.S. and Canada are covered by PPG s welfare benefit plans that provide postretirement medical and life insurance benefits for those employees and their respective dependents. The liability and expense for these plans is calculated for each PPG operating location. For operating locations representing more than one PPG business, pension and postretirement medical expense and liabilities are allocated between those businesses based on the related headcount and salary costs. These costs are included in Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, Selling, general and administration and Research and development in the accompanying combined statement of income.

Income Taxes

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s U.S., Canadian and certain other non-U.S. operating results are included in the income tax returns of PPG. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business accounts for income

F-10

taxes under the separate return method. Under this approach, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business determines its current tax liability and deferred tax assets and liabilities and related tax expense as if it were filing a separate tax return.

Asset Retirement Obligations

An asset retirement obligation represents a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that is incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of that long-lived asset. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognizes asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement obligation is subsequently adjusted for changes in fair value. The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over its useful life. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s asset retirement obligations are primarily associated with closure of certain assets used in the chemicals manufacturing process.

The accrued asset retirement obligation was $9 million as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s only conditional asset retirement obligation relates to the possible future abatement of asbestos contained in certain of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business production facilities. The asbestos in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s production facilities arises from the application of normal and customary building practices in the past when the facilities were constructed. This asbestos is encapsulated in place and, as a result, there is no current legal requirement to abate it. Inasmuch as there is no requirement to abate, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business does not have any current plans or intentions to abate and therefore the timing, method and cost of future abatement, if any, are not known. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has not recorded an asset retirement obligation associated with asbestos abatement, given the uncertainty concerning the timing of future abatement, if any.

New Accounting Standards Adopted in 2011

In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued an amendment to the requirements for presenting comprehensive income. The new requirements are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011. The requirements of the standard are to be applied retrospectively. The standard requires other comprehensive income to be presented in a continuous statement of comprehensive income that would combine the components of net income and other comprehensive income, or in a separate, but consecutive, statement following the statement of income. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business early adopted these new requirements as of December 31, 2011 for all periods presented, and the adoption of this guidance did not have an effect on its combined financial position as of December 31, 2011 or 2010 or its combined results of operations or cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Accounting Standards to be Adopted in Future Years

In May 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to its fair value measurement guidance and disclosure requirements to establish U.S. GAAP in common with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards. The new requirements are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011. The requirements are to be applied prospectively. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is currently evaluating the new requirements; however, it does not expect that the adoption of this guidance will have a material effect on its combined financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 4. Acquisitions

In May 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business acquired the assets of Equa-Chlor, Inc. for $28 million, of which $3 million is held in escrow pending satisfaction of any PPG indemnity claims through May of 2013. The assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Equa-Chlor are included within the PPG

Table of Contents

Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business financial statements from the date of acquisition. The excess fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which consisted principally of property and operating working capital, over the purchase price resulted in a bargain purchase gain of $10 million. This gain was partially offset by a $1 million loss related to the step up to fair value of acquired inventory. The gain is reported in Other earnings in the accompanying combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In early 2006, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business acquired the North American beaded caustic soda business of Oxy Vinyls, LP, which was principally comprised of customer contracts. The purchase price of the business included contingent payments which were payable, if earned, over a five year period following the date of acquisition. These payments totaled $6 million, and the final such payment was made in the first quarter of 2011. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s intangible assets are principally related to this acquisition.

Note 5. Fair Value Measurement

The accounting guidance on fair value measurement establishes a hierarchy with three levels of inputs used to determine fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, are considered to be the most reliable evidence of fair value, and should be used whenever available. Level 2 inputs are observable prices that are not quoted on active exchanges. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs used for measuring the fair value of assets or liabilities.

Assets and liabilities reported at fair value on a recurring basis:

(Millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At December 31, 2011				
Short-term investments:				
Marketable equity securities	$ 1	$	$	$ 1
Investments:				
Marketable equity securities	4			4
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Natural gas swap contracts(a)		6		6
At December 31, 2010				
Short-term investments:				
Marketable equity securities	1			1
Investments:				
Marketable equity securities	4			4
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Natural gas swap contracts(a)		19		19
Other liabilities:				
Natural gas swap contracts(a)		2		2

(a) This entire balance is designated as a hedging instrument under U.S. GAAP.

Table of Contents

Note 6. Working Capital Detail

(Millions)	December 31, 2011	2010
Receivables		
Trade-net(a)	$ 201	$ 176
Equity affiliates	4	4
Other-net	19	12
Total	$ 224	$ 192
Inventories(b)		
Finished products	$ 52	$ 57
Raw materials	12	14
Supplies	45	36
LIFO Reserve	(50)	(54)
Total	$ 59	$ 53
Other current liabilities		
Customer rebates	$ 14	$ 10
Other postretirement benefits	10	11
Taxes payable	9	6
Fair value derivative	6	19
Environmental remediation	6	12
Payable, equity affiliate	3	3
Other	23	15
Total	$ 71	$ 76

(a) The allowance for doubtful accounts was $2 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(b) Inventories valued using the LIFO method of inventory valuation comprised 92% and 91% of total gross inventory values as of Dec. 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, certain inventories accounted for on the LIFO method of accounting were reduced, which resulted in the liquidation of certain quantities carried at costs prevailing in prior years. There was no effect on earnings in 2011 and the impact was expense of $0.5 million and $1 million, in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 7. Property

(Millions)	Useful Lives (years)	December 31, 2011	2010
Land and land improvements	5-30	$ 63	$ 59
Buildings	20-40	93	89
Machinery and equipment	5-25	1,646	1,598
Furniture, fixtures and other	3-20	34	34
Construction in process		52	28
Total		$ 1,888	$ 1,808

Table of Contents

Note 8. Investments

(Millions)	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Equity affiliates	$ 11	$ 9
Marketable equity securities	4	4
Total	$ 15	$ 13

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business includes PPG s 50 percent ownership interest in RS Cogen, L.L.C. (RS Cogen), which toll produces electricity and steam primarily for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and PPG s joint venture partner. The joint venture was formed with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Entergy Corporation (Entergy) in 2000 for the construction and operation of a $300 million process steam, natural gas-fired cogeneration facility in Lake Charles, LA, the majority of which was financed by a syndicate of banks. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, RS Cogen had bank debt outstanding of $183 million and $193 million, respectively. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s future commitment to purchase electricity and steam from the joint venture approximates $23 million per year subject to contractually defined inflation adjustments for the next 11 years. The purchases for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were $23 million in each year.

RS Cogen is a variable interest entity under U.S. accounting guidance. The joint venture s critical operations are overseen by a management committee, which has equal representation from both PPG and Entergy. With the power to direct the activities of RS Cogen equally shared between RS Cogen s two owners, PPG does not consider itself to be the joint venture s primary beneficiary. Accordingly, PPG accounts for its investment in RS Cogen as an equity method investment.

The following table summarizes the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s maximum exposure to loss associated with RS Cogen:

(Millions)	
Investment in and advances to RS Cogen	$ 11
Take-or-pay obligation under power tolling arrangement	257
Maximum exposure to loss as of December 31, 2011	$ 268

The equity affiliates have accumulated net losses; accordingly, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no share of undistributed net earnings related to these affiliates as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. There were no dividends received from these equity affiliates in 2011, 2010 or 2009.

Note 9. Identifiable Intangible Assets

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s identifiable intangible assets with finite lives relate to customer relationships and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives (10 years). At December 31, 2011 the gross carrying amount of these identifiable intangible assets was $10 million and the accumulated amortization was $4 million.

	December 31, 2011			December 31, 2010		
(Millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer-related intangibles	$ 10	(4)	$ 6	$ 10	(3)	$ 7

Amortization expense was $1 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The estimated future amortization expense of identifiable intangible assets is approximately $1 million per year, through 2016.

Note 10. Business Restructuring

In 2009, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business finalized plans for certain actions to reduce its workforce and recorded a restructuring charge of $6 million for severance costs related to 42 employees. All actions related to the 2009 restructuring were completed in 2010.

Note 11. Financial Instruments, Excluding Derivative Financial Instruments

Included in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial instrument portfolio are cash, cash held in escrow and marketable equity securities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximated their carrying values at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, in the aggregate.

Note 12. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Activities

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognizes all derivative financial instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on the combined balance sheet. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the use of the instrument. To the extent that a derivative is effective as a hedge of an exposure to future changes in cash flows, the change in fair value of the instrument is deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI). Any portion considered to be ineffective is reported in earnings immediately, including changes in value related to credit risk. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had only cash flow hedging relationships during the three-year period ended December 31, 2011.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s policies do not permit speculative use of derivative financial instruments. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business enters into derivative financial instruments with high credit quality counterparties and diversifies its positions among such counterparties in order to reduce its exposure to credit losses. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business did not realize a credit loss on derivatives during the three-year period ended December 31, 2011.

Derivative instruments are used to manage the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure to fluctuating natural gas prices through the use of natural gas swap contracts. These instruments mature over the next 9 months. To the extent that these instruments are effective in hedging the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure to price changes, changes in the fair values of the hedge contracts are deferred in AOCI and reclassified to Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization as the natural gas is purchased. The amount of ineffectiveness is reported in Other charges in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income immediately. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the fair value of these contracts was a liability of $6 million and $21 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, the total pretax loss deferred in AOCI related to contracts that mature within the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2012.

No derivative instrument initially designated as a hedge instrument was undesignated or discontinued as a hedging instrument during 2011 or 2010. Nor were any amounts deferred in AOCI reclassified to earnings during the three-year period ended December 31, 2011 related to hedges of anticipated transactions that were no longer expected to occur.

Refer to Note 5, Fair Value Measurement for additional disclosures related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s derivative instruments outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Other comprehensive income / (loss) included a net pretax gain due to cash flow hedge derivatives of $14 million ($9 million, net of tax). This gain was comprised of realized losses of $24 million and unrealized losses of $10 million. The realized losses related to the settlement during the period of natural gas swap contracts and interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen (Refer to Note 8, Investments for a discussion regarding this equity method investment). The unrealized losses related to the change in fair value of the natural gas swap contracts and the interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen.

Table of Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Other comprehensive income / (loss) included a net pretax gain due to cash flow hedge derivatives of $14 million ($8 million, net of tax). This gain was comprised of realized losses of $41 million and unrealized losses of $27 million. The realized losses related to the settlement during the period of natural gas swap contracts and interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen (Refer to Note 8, Investments for a discussion regarding this equity method investment). The unrealized losses related to the change in fair value of the natural gas swap contracts and the interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, Other comprehensive income / (loss) included a net pretax gain due to cash flow hedge derivatives of $26 million ($16 million, net of tax). This gain was comprised of realized losses of $84 million and unrealized losses of $58 million. The realized losses related to the settlement during the period of natural gas swap contracts and interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen (Refer to Note 8, Investments for a discussion regarding this equity method investment). The unrealized losses related to the change in fair value of the natural gas swap contracts offset in part by unrealized gains on the interest rate swaps owned by RS Cogen.

The following tables provide details for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s hedges by type of derivative. All amounts are pretax:

(Millions) **Hedge Type**	**Loss Deferred in OCI**	**Loss Recognized Amount**	**Loss Recognized Caption**
Year Ended December 31, 2011			
Cash Flow			
Natural gas swaps(a)	$ (8)	$ (22)	Cost of sales
Interest rate swaps of RS Cogen	(2)	(2)	Other earnings
Year Ended December 31, 2010			
Cash Flow			
Natural gas swaps(b)	$ (25)	$ (39)	Cost of sales
Interest rate swaps of RS Cogen	(2)	(2)	Other earnings

(a) The ineffective portion related to this item was less than $0.1 million of income.
(b) The ineffective portion related to this item was less than $0.1 million of expense.

Note 13. Related Party Transactions

Certain services are provided to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by PPG, including legal, accounting, tax, treasury, payroll and benefits administration, risk management, information technology and purchasing. Expenses for such services totaled $24 million, $23 million, and $26 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These expenses are included in Selling, general and administrative in the accompanying combined statement of income. These costs are charged by PPG to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business using a direct identification approach where possible. Costs for such services which cannot be directly attributed to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are allocated from PPG to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business using a three-factor formula based on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s proportionate share of North American PPG sales, assets, and payroll.

The costs of PPG corporate staff functions not directly associated with the PPG businesses, the cost of PPG corporate legal cases, net of related insurance recoveries, and the cost of certain PPG insurance and employee benefit programs were allocated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 on a pro rata basis, as if these costs were shared equally by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and each of PPG s other 12 strategic business units. The allocated costs include an allocation of PPG corporate stock based compensation, bonus, pension and other postretirement benefit expenses. These allocated costs to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business totaled $11 million, $10 million, and $8 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, related party transactions cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm s-length basis as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealing may not exist. These combined financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed, or the results of operations that would have resulted, had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been operated as a separate standalone company.

Note 14. Income Taxes

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s U.S., Canadian and certain other non-U.S. operating results are included in the income tax returns of PPG. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business accounts for income taxes under the separate return method. Under this approach, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business determines its current tax liability, deferred tax assets and liabilities and related tax expense as if it were filing separate tax returns in each tax jurisdiction.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the statutory U.S. corporate federal income tax rate to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s effective income tax rate:

	Year-ended December 31,		
	2011	**2010**	**2009**
U.S. federal income tax rate	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
Changes in rate due to:			
U.S. state and local taxes	2.29	2.07	1.68
U.S. tax cost on foreign dividends	1.73	0.67	1.07
PPG dividends paid to the ESOP	(0.51)	(1.29)	(1.90)
U.S. tax incentives	(2.47)	(4.72)	(3.72)
Taxes on non-U.S. earnings	(2.22)	(2.80)	(2.03)
Non taxable bargain purchase gain	(0.92)		
One-time charge, tax law change		6.57	
Other	0.25	1.22	1.52
Effective income tax rate	33.15%	36.72%	31.62%

The increase in the impact of U.S. state and local taxes and the decrease in the impact of the U.S. tax cost on dividends paid to the PPG Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) and U.S. tax incentives are largely the result of the increase in U.S. earnings as a percentage of total earnings. The increased impact on the effective income tax rate of non-U.S. earnings is largely the result of statutory tax rate decreases in Canada and Taiwan. U.S. tax incentives include the R&D credit, the U.S. manufacturing deduction and the statutory depletion of salt.

The 2010 effective tax rate was increased because the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recorded a one-time, after tax charge in the first quarter of 2010 of $12 million as a result of a change in U.S. tax law included in the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enacted in March 2010. Under the prior tax law, the total amount paid for prescription drug costs for retirees over the age of 65 was tax deductible. Beginning in 2013, however, these costs will only be deductible to the extent they exceed the amount of the annual subsidy the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business receives from the U.S. government under Medicare Part D. As a result of this change, the deferred tax asset of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, which reflects the future tax deductibility of these postretirement benefit costs, had to be reduced in the first quarter of 2010, the period that the change in the tax law was enacted, as required by the accounting guidance for income taxes.

Income before income taxes of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s non-U.S. operations for 2011, 2010 and 2009 was $60 million, $35 million and $40 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following table gives details of income tax expense reported in the accompanying combined statement of income:

(Millions)	Year-ended December 31, 2011	2010	2009
Current income tax expense			
U.S. federal	$ 84	$ 34	$ 25
Non-U.S.	13	8	12
U.S. state and local	12	5	3
Total current income tax	109	47	40
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)			
U.S. federal	13	6	3
Non-U.S.	(1)	(1)	(1)
U.S. state and local	1	1	1
One-time charge, tax law change		12	
Total deferred income tax	13	18	3
Total	$ 122	$ 65	$ 43

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business made income tax payments totaling $5 million, $4 million and $3 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, in Taiwan. In addition, current tax expense attributed to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by the separate return method in the U.S. and Canada was paid to PPG in the year the tax expense was recognized. These payments are included as a component of the net cash activity in the accompanying combined statement of changes in parent company equity.

Net deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(Millions)	2011	2010
Deferred income tax assets related to		
Employee benefits	$ 104	$ 86
Contingent and accrued liabilities	5	6
Operating loss and other carry-forwards	1	1
Derivatives	5	11
Other	1	1
Valuation allowance	(1)	(1)
Total	115	104
Deferred income tax liabilities related to		
Property	86	75
Other	20	14
Total	106	89
Deferred income tax assets net	$ 9	$ 15

As of December 31, 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had available net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $4 million for income tax purposes, which expire in 2017. The tax effected amount of the net operating loss carryforwards is $1 million. A valuation allowance has been established for carryforwards at December 31, 2011 since the ability to utilize them is not likely.

No deferred U.S. income taxes have been provided on undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries of $25 million as of both December 31, 2011 and 2010 as these earnings are considered to be reinvested for an indefinite

Table of Contents

period of time or will be repatriated when it is tax effective to do so. It is not practicable to determine the deferred tax liability on these undistributed earnings.

Note 15. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

Other than in Taiwan, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business sponsors no defined benefit pension plans; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business participate in PPG s defined benefit pension and welfare benefit plans, which are referred to collectively, with the plan in Taiwan, in this footnote as the defined benefit pension and welfare benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. PPG has defined benefit pension plans that cover certain employees worldwide. PPG also sponsors welfare benefit plans that provide postretirement medical and life insurance benefits for certain U.S. and Canadian employees and their dependents. The postretirement medical and life insurance programs require retiree contributions based on retiree-selected coverage levels for certain retirees and their dependents and provide for sharing of future benefit cost increases between PPG and participants based on management discretion. PPG has the right to modify or terminate certain of these benefit plans in the future. Salaried and certain hourly employees hired on or after Oct. 1, 2004, are not eligible for postretirement medical benefits. Salaried employees hired, rehired, or transferred to salaried status on or after Jan. 1, 2006, and certain hourly employees hired in 2006 or thereafter are eligible to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan. These employees are not eligible for defined benefit pension plan benefits.

Plan Design Changes

In January 2011, PPG approved an amendment to one of its U.S. defined benefit pension plans that represented 77 percent of the total U.S. projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2011 and 2010. This change results in employees no longer accruing benefits under this plan either as of December 31, 2011 or December 31, 2020 depending upon the employee s combined age and years of service to PPG. The affected employees will participate in PPG s defined contribution retirement plan from the date their benefit under the defined benefit plan is frozen. PPG remeasured the projected benefit obligation of the amended plan, which resulted in an approximate $6 million reduction in the liability related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and lowered the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s 2011 pension expense by approximately $0.2 million. PPG made similar changes to certain other U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2011. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognized a curtailment loss and special termination benefits associated with these plan amendments of $0.5 million in 2011. PPG plans to continue reviewing and potentially changing other PPG defined benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the future.

Postretirement Medical

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no postretirement medical plans; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business participate in PPG s postretirement medical plans. The Medicare Act of 2003 introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) that provides several options for Medicare eligible participants and employers, including a federal subsidy payable to companies that elect to provide a retiree prescription drug benefit which is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. The federal subsidy related to providing a retiree prescription drug benefit is not subject to U.S. federal income tax and is recorded as a reduction in annual net periodic benefit cost of other postretirement benefits. In 2004, PPG decided to maintain its retiree prescription drug program and to take the subsidy available under the Medicare Act. PPG amended its other postretirement benefit program in 2007 and adopted a fully-insured Medicare Part D prescription drug plan for certain retirees and their dependents effective January 1, 2008. As such, beginning in 2008 PPG was no longer eligible to receive the subsidy provided under the Medicare Act of 2003 for these retirees and their dependents.

In October 2009, PPG decided, effective January 1, 2010, to return to a self-insured Medicare Part D prescription drug plan for certain retirees and their dependents that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. As such, effective January 1, 2010, PPG was eligible to receive the federal subsidy provided under the Medicare Act of 2003 for these retirees and their dependents.

The following table sets forth the changes in the projected benefit obligation (PBO) (calculated as of December 31), plan assets, the funded status and the amounts recognized in the accompanying combined balance sheet for the portion of the PPG defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business:

	Pensions		**Other Postretirement Benefits**	
(Millions)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Projected benefit obligation, Jan. 1	$ 491	$ 432	$ 158	$ 137
Service cost	6	5	3	2
Interest cost	25	25	8	8
Plan amendments	1		3	(7)
Actuarial losses	61	58	16	27
Benefits paid	(29)	(30)	(11)	(10)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1)	1		
Curtailment and special termination benefits	(7)			
Other	1			1
Projected benefit obligation, Dec. 31	$ 548	$ 491	$ 177	$ 158
Market value of plan assets, Jan. 1	$ 439	$ 368		
Actual return on plan assets	49	59		
Company contributions	8	38		
Benefits paid	(28)	(29)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments		3		
Market value of plan assets, Dec. 31	$ 468	$ 439		
Funded Status	$ (80)	$ (52)	$ (177)	$ (158)
Amounts recognized in the Combined Balance Sheet:				
Other current liabilities	(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)
Accrued pensions	(79)	(50)		
Accrued other postretirement benefits			(168)	(148)
Net liability recognized	$ (80)	$ (52)	$ (177)	$ (158)

The PBO is the actuarial present value of benefits attributable to employee service rendered to date, including the effects of estimated future pay increases. The accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) is the actuarial present value of benefits attributable to employee service rendered to date, but does not include the effects of estimated future pay increases. The ABO for the portion of the PPG defined benefit pension plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 was $530 million and $469 million, respectively.

The aggregate PBO and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were $548 million and $468 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011, and $491 million and $439 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. The aggregate ABO and fair value of plan assets for the pension plans with ABO in excess of plan assets were $530 million and $468 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2011, and $469 million and $439 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

Amounts (pretax) not yet reflected in net periodic benefit cost and included in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2011 consist of:

	Pensions		Other Postretirement Benefits	
(Millions)	2011	2010	2011	2010
Accumulated net actuarial losses	$ 247	$ 221	$ 81	$ 68
Accumulated prior service cost	1	2	(5)	(10)
Total	$ 248	$ 223	$ 76	$ 58

The accumulated net actuarial losses for pensions relate primarily to the actual return on plan assets being less than the expected return on plan assets in 2000-2002, and in 2008 and a decline in the discount rate since 1999. The accumulated net actuarial losses for other postretirement benefits relate primarily to actual healthcare costs increasing at a higher rate than assumed during the 2001-2003 period and to the decline in the discount rate. Since the accumulated net actuarial losses exceed 10 percent of the higher of the market value of plan assets or the PBO at the beginning of the year, amortization of such excess over the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits has been included in net periodic benefit costs for pension and other postretirement benefits in each of the last three years. The decrease in 2011 in the accumulated prior service credit for other postretirement benefits relates to several amendments to these plans approved by PPG effective January 1, 2011. Accumulated prior service cost (credit) is amortized over the future service periods of those employees who are active at the dates of the plan amendments and who are expected to receive benefits.

The pre-tax change in accumulated other comprehensive loss in 2011 relating to the plans consists of:

(Millions)	Pensions	Other Postretirement Benefits
Net actuarial loss arising during the year	$ 47	$ 16
New prior service cost		3
Amortization of actuarial loss	(15)	(4)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	(1)	2
Recognition of curtailment loss	(6)	
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other		1
Net change pre-tax	$ 25	$ 18

The net actuarial loss arising during 2011 related to PPG s pension plans was primarily due to a decrease in the discount rate, partially offset by actual plan asset returns exceeding expected returns. The net actuarial loss arising during 2011 related to PPG s other postretirement benefit plans resulted from a decrease in the discount rate.

The estimated amounts of accumulated net actuarial loss and prior service cost for the defined benefit pension plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost in 2012 are $23 million and $1 million, respectively. The estimated amounts of accumulated net actuarial loss and prior service (credit) for the other postretirement benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) / income into net periodic benefit cost in 2012 are $5 million and $(1) million, respectively.

Net periodic benefit cost for the three years ended December 31, 2011 includes the following:

	Pensions			Other Postretirement Benefits		
(Millions)	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
Service cost	$ 6	$ 5	$ 5	$ 3	$ 2	$ 3
Interest cost	25	25	24	8	8	9
Expected return on plan assets	(35)	(31)	(25)			
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1	1	2	(2)	(1)	(2)
Amortization of actuarial losses	15	15	17	4	3	4
Curtailments / special termination benefits	1					
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 13	$ 15	$ 23	$ 13	$ 12	$ 14

Assumptions

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011	2010
Discount rate	4.6%	5.3%
Rate of compensation increase	3.9%	3.8%

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for the defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the three years ended December 31, 2011:

	2011	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.3%	5.7%	6.1%
Expected return on plan assets	7.6%	7.8%	7.9%
Rate of compensation increase	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%

These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis. In determining the expected return on plan asset assumption, PPG evaluates the mix of investments that comprise plan assets and external forecasts of future long-term investment returns.

At December 31, 2010, PPG updated the mortality table used to calculate its U.S. defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities. Previously, PPG had used the mortality table known as RP 2000, projected to 2006, and now uses the RP 2000 table projected to 2017. This updated table reflects improvements in mortality rates.

Table of Contents

The weighted-average healthcare cost trend rate (inflation) used for 2011 was 6.3 percent declining to 4.5 percent in the year 2024. For 2012, the assumed weighted-average healthcare cost trend rate used will be 6.3 percent declining to 4.5 percent in the year 2024. These assumptions are reviewed on an annual basis. In selecting rates for current and long-term health care cost assumptions, PPG takes into consideration a number of factors, including PPG s actual health care cost increases, the design of PPG s benefit programs, the demographics of PPG s active and retiree populations and external expectations of future medical cost inflation rates. If these 2012 health care cost trend rates were increased or decreased by one percentage point per year, such increase or decrease would have the following effects:

	One-Percentage Point	
	Increase	**Decrease**
Increase (decrease) in the aggregate of service and interest cost components of annual expense	$ 1	$ (1)
Increase (decrease) in the benefit obligation	$ 19	$ (16)

Contributions

On August 17, 2006, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA) was signed into law, changing the funding requirements for PPG s U.S. defined benefit pension plans beginning in 2008. Under the requirements of the PPA, PPG did not have to make a mandatory contribution to these plans in 2011 or 2010 and does not expect to have a mandatory contribution to these plans in 2012.

PPG made voluntary contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plans of $50 million and $250 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, of which $7 million and $37 million related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in 2011 and 2010, respectively. PPG made contributions to its non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2011 of $71 million and $85 million in 2010, some of which were required by local funding requirements. Of these contributions, $1 million and $1 million related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in 2011 and 2010, respectively. PPG does not expect to make any voluntary contributions in 2012 to its U.S. plans but will make mandatory contributions to its non-U.S. plans of approximately $90 million, of which $1 million would relate to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

Benefit Payments

The estimated pension benefits to be paid by the defined benefit pension plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business during the next five years are (in millions) $29 in 2012, $30 in 2013, $30 in 2014, $32 in 2015 and $31 in 2016 and are expected to aggregate $174 million for the five years thereafter. PPG s estimated other postretirement benefits to be paid related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business during the next five years are $10 million per year through 2016 and are expected to aggregate $58 million for the five years thereafter.

Plan Assets

Each PPG sponsored defined benefit pension plan is managed in accordance with the requirements of local laws and regulations governing defined benefit pension plans for the exclusive purpose of providing pension benefits to participants and their beneficiaries. Investment committees comprised of PPG managers have fiduciary responsibility to oversee the management of pension plan assets by third party asset managers. Pension plan assets are held in trust by financial institutions and managed on a day-to-day basis by the asset managers. The asset managers receive a mandate from each investment committee that is aligned with the asset allocation targets established by each investment committee to achieve the plan s investment strategies. The performance of the asset managers is monitored and evaluated by the investment committees throughout the year.

Table of Contents

Pension plan assets are invested to generate investment earnings over an extended time horizon to help fund the cost of benefits promised under the plans while mitigating investment risk. The assets allocation targets established for each pension plan are intended to diversify the investments among a variety of asset categories and among a variety of individual securities within each asset category to mitigate investment risk and provide each plan with sufficient liquidity to fund the payment of pension benefits to current retirees.

The following summarizes the weighted average target pension plan asset allocation for the PPG pension plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Asset Category		
Equity securities	40 75%	40 75%
Debt securities	25 60%	25 60%
Real estate	0 10%	0 10%
Other	0 10%	0 10%

The fair values of pension plan assets of the PPG pension plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business at December 31, 2011, by asset category, were as follows:

(Millions)	Level 1[(1)]	Level 2[(1)]	Level 3[(1)]	Total
Asset Category				
Equity securities:				
U.S.				
Large cap	$	$ 37	$	$ 37
Small cap	19	12		31
PPG common stock	20			20
Non-U.S.				
Developed and emerging markets[(2)]	2	54		56
Debt securities:				
Money market	26			26
Corporate[(3)]				
U.S.[(4)]	103	10		113
Developed and emerging markets	24			24
Diversified[(5)]		28		28
Government				
U.S.	78			78
Developed markets	6			6
Other[(6)]	26			26
Real estate[(7)]			23	23
Total	$ 304	$ 141	$ 23	$ 468

(1) These levels refer to the accounting guidance on fair value measurement described in Note 5, Fair Value Measurement .
(2) These amounts represent holdings in investment grade debt or equity securities of issuers in both developed markets and emerging economies.
(3) This category represents investment grade debt securities from a diverse set of corporate issuers.
(4) These investments are primarily long duration fixed income securities.
(5) This category represents commingled funds invested in diverse portfolios of debt securities.
(6) This category includes mortgage-backed and asset backed debt securities, municipal bonds and other debt securities.

(7) This category represents commingled funds which invest directly in a diversified group of office, residential, industrial and retail properties which are appraised at least annually by reputable, independent appraisal firms.

The fair values of pension plan assets of the PPG pension plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business at December 31, 2010, by asset category, were as follows:

(Millions)	Level 1[(1)]	Level 2[(1)]	Level 3[(1)]	Total
Asset Category				
Equity securities:				
U.S.				
Large cap	$ 2	$ 85	$	$ 87
Small cap	20	13		33
PPG common stock	20			20
Non-U.S.				
Developed and emerging markets	3	55		58
Debt securities:				
Money market	21			21
Corporate[(2)]				
U.S.	101			101
Diversified[(3)]		15		15
Government				
U.S.	65			65
Other[(4)]	23			23
Real estate[(5)]			16	16
Total	$ 255	$ 168	$ 16	$ 439

(1) These levels refer to the accounting guidance on fair value measurement described in Note 5, Fair Value Measurement .

(2) This category represents investment grade debt securities from a diverse set of corporate issuers.

(3) This category represents commingled funds invested in diverse portfolios of debt securities.

(4) This category includes mortgage-backed and asset backed debt securities, municipal bonds and other debt securities.

(5) This category represents commingled funds which invest directly in a diversified group of office, residential, industrial and retail properties which are appraised at least annually by reputable, independent appraisal firms.

The change in the fair value of PPG s Level 3 pension plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

(Millions)	Real Estate
Balance, January 1, 2010	$ 13
Unrealized gain for positions still held	2
Transfers in	1
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 16
Realized gain	1
Unrealized gain for positions still held	3
Transfers in	3
Balance, December 31, 2011	$ 23

Real estate properties are externally appraised at least annually by reputable, independent appraisal firms. Property valuations are also reviewed on a regular basis and are adjusted if there has been a significant change in circumstances related to the property since the last valuation. Value adjustments for interim capital expenditures are only recognized to the extent that the valuation process acknowledges a corresponding increase in fair value.

Other Plans

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognized expense for defined contribution pension plans in 2011 of $1 million and no expense in 2010 or 2009. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recorded no liability for contributions to be made to the defined contribution pension plans.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business does not have a separate deferred compensation plan; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business participate in PPG s deferred compensation plan. PPG has a deferred compensation plan for certain key managers which allows them to defer a portion of their compensation in a phantom PPG stock account or other phantom investment accounts. The amount deferred earns a return based on the investment options selected by the participant. The amount owed to participants is an unfunded and unsecured general obligation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Upon retirement, death, disability, termination of employment, scheduled payment or unforeseen emergency, the compensation deferred and related accumulated earnings are distributed in accordance with the participant s election in cash or in PPG stock, based on the accounts selected by the participant.

The plan provides participants with investment alternatives and the ability to transfer amounts between the phantom non-PPG stock investment accounts. To mitigate the impact on compensation expense of changes in the market value of the liability, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has purchased a portfolio of marketable securities that mirror the phantom non-PPG stock investment accounts selected by the participants, except the money market accounts. These investments are carried at fair market value, and the changes in market value of these securities are also included in earnings. Trading will occur in this portfolio to align the securities held with the participant s phantom non-PPG stock investment accounts, except the money market accounts.

The cost of the deferred compensation plan for PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business employees, comprised of dividend equivalents accrued on the phantom PPG stock account, investment income and the change in market value of the liability, was less than $1 million in 2011, 2010, and 2009. The increase in the market value of the investment portfolio in 2011 was income of less than $1 million and $1 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s obligation under this plan, which is included in Accrued payroll and Other liabilities in the accompanying combined balance sheet, totaled $7 million and $8 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and the investments in marketable securities, which are included in Investments and in Other current assets in the accompanying combined balance sheet, were $5 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Note 16. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Operating Leases

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business leases certain facilities and equipment for use in its operations under operating leases. Rent expense under these operating leases was approximately $36 million, $28 million, and $25 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively.

Table of Contents

Scheduled lease payments due under noncancelable operating leases as of Dec. 31, 2011 are as follows (in millions):

Year Ending December 31	
2012	$ 14
2013	$ 8
2014	$ 5
2015	$ 4
2016	$ 2
After 2016	$ 2

Guarantee

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, a $10 million guarantee related to credit risk on interest rate swaps of RS Cogen was outstanding. The carrying value of this guarantee was zero as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the fair value was $2 million and $1 million, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The fair value of the guarantee was estimated by comparing the net present value of two hypothetical cash flow streams, one based on the PPG incremental borrowing rate and the other based on the RS Cogen incremental borrowing rate, as of the effective date of the guarantee. Both streams were discounted at a risk free rate of return. Management does not believe any loss related to this guarantee is likely.

Legal Matters

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims incidental to the normal conduct of its business. The results of these lawsuits and claims and of any future litigation are inherently unpredictable. However, management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all known lawsuits and claims involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will not have a material effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s combined financial position or liquidity; however, such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is a defendant in a matter in the California State Court in San Francisco in which the City of Modesto and its Redevelopment Authority claim that the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and other defendants manufactured a defective product, the dry cleaning solvent perchloroethylene (PCE), and failed to provide adequate warnings regarding the environmental risks associated with the use of PCE. The plaintiffs claimed the defendants are responsible for remediation of soil and groundwater contamination at numerous dry cleaner sites in Modesto, California. In 2006, a Phase 1 trial was conducted as to four sites. The jury returned a verdict in the amount of $3.1 million against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, The Dow Chemical Company, Vulcan, Oxy, and R.R. Street. The verdict was not apportioned.

Subsequent to the Phase 1 verdict, Vulcan and Oxy settled. In 2008, trial commenced on 18 Phase 2 Sites. Prior to submission of the case to the jury, the Court granted motions that limited the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s potential liability to one of the 18 sites. The damages sought from this one site totaled $27 million. A jury verdict in the amount of $18 million was returned against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and The Dow Chemical Company on May 18, 2009. The verdict was not apportioned. The jury was not able to reach a verdict on the statute of limitations issue with respect to the site in question. However, on August 24, 2009, the trial court issued an opinion finding that the City s claims were barred by the statute of limitations. The effect of the ruling was to nullify the jury s Phase 2 damage award. In October 2009, the trial court held a non-jury trial of the Redevelopment Authority s damage claims under the Polanco Act . On November 11, 2011, the court entered a final judgment consistent with all of the above results finding that prior settlements offset the $3.1 million verdict against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and others. In May 2012, requests for costs and fees based on whether the City or defendants were prevailing parties were resolved almost entirely in favor

of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. While exact amounts have not been determined, the decision is not expected to result in any payment by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. Appeals are expected.

Environmental Matters

It is the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s policy to accrue expenses for environmental contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Environmental reserves associated with existing chlor-alkali manufacturing locations are recorded on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial statements. Reserves for environmental contingencies are exclusive of claims against third parties. Reserves for monitoring and operation of certain groundwater wells are measured on a present value basis. In management s opinion, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates in an environmentally sound manner and the outcome of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s environmental contingencies will not have a material effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized. Management anticipates that the resolution of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s environmental contingencies will occur over an extended period of time.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling $35 million and $39 million, respectively, of which $6 million and $12 million, respectively, were classified as current liabilities. The reserve at December 31, 2011 included $34 million for environmental contingencies associated with the Calcasieu River Estuary located near the Lake Charles, La. chlor-alkali plant and two operating plant site locations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and $1 million for other environmental contingencies. The reserve at December 31, 2010 included $38 million for environmental contingencies associated with the Calcasieu River Estuary located near the Lake Charles, La. chlor-alkali plant and two operating plant site locations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and $1 million for other environmental contingencies. Pretax charges against income for environmental remediation costs in 2011, 2010 and 2009 totaled $7 million, $9 million and $3 million, respectively, and are included in Other charges in the accompanying combined statement of income. Cash outlays related to such environmental remediation aggregated $11 million, $6 million, and $6 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The impact of foreign currency was negligible for all years presented.

Remediation: Calcasieu River Estuary

In Lake Charles, La. the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) completed an investigation of contamination levels in the Calcasieu River Estuary and issued a Final Remedial Investigation Report in September 2003, which incorporates the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments, indicating that elevated levels of risk exist in the estuary. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and other potentially responsible parties have completed a feasibility study under the authority of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure with respect to the Calcasieu River Estuary is focused on the lower few miles of Bayou d Inde, a small tributary to the Calcasieu River Estuary near the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Lake Charles facility, and about 150 to 200 acres of adjacent marshes. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and three other potentially responsible parties submitted a draft remediation feasibility study report to the LDEQ in October 2006. The proposed remedial alternatives include sediment dredging, sediment capping, and biomonitoring of fish and shellfish. Principal contaminants of concern which may require remediation include various metals, dioxins and furans, and polychlorinated biphenyls. In response to agency comments on the draft study, the potentially responsible parties conducted additional investigations and submitted a revised feasibility report to the agencies in the third quarter of 2008. Government officials have indicated that a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study has concluded that the proposed remedy will not adversely affect drainage in communities adjacent to Bayou d Inde. In response to the revised feasibility study, the LDEQ issued a draft decision document for the Bayou d Inde area in February 2010. The decision document includes the LDEQ s selection of remedial alternatives for the Bayou

d Inde area and is in accordance with those recommended in the revised feasibility study. LDEQ held a public hearing on March 23, 2010 and subsequently issued its final decision document in March 2011. As in its draft document, LDEQ s selection of remedial approaches is in accordance with those proposed in the feasibility study.

On June 10, 2011, LDEQ met with the representatives of PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the three other potentially responsible parties to discuss implementation of a remedy for Bayou d Inde based on the final decision document. The agency proposed entering into a new Cooperative Agreement with the four companies and on July 12, 2011 transmitted a draft document for the companies consideration. At the same time, the companies initiated discussions among themselves on allocation of costs associated with remedy implementation. On October 20, 2011, one of the three other potentially responsible parties that had participated in funding the remedial feasibility report withdrew from further participation regarding implementation of the remedy. In mid-November 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the two remaining parties submitted comments to LDEQ on the proposed Cooperative Agreement. Allocation discussions are continuing among the remaining potentially responsible parties.

Multiple future events, such as remedy design and remedy implementation involving agency action or approvals related to the Calcasieu River Estuary will be required and considerable uncertainty exists regarding the timing of these future events. Final resolution of these events is expected to occur over an extended period of time. However, based on currently available information, design approval could occur in 2012. The remedy implementation could occur during 2012 to 2015, with some period of long-term monitoring for remedy effectiveness to follow. In addition, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business obligation related to any potential remediation will be dependent in part upon the final allocation of responsibility among the potentially responsible parties. Negotiations with respect to this allocation are ongoing, but the outcome is uncertain.

Remediation: Reasonably Possible Matters

In addition to the amounts currently reserved for environmental remediation, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may be subject to loss contingencies related to environmental matters estimated to be as much as $15 million to $60 million. Such unreserved losses are reasonably possible but are not currently considered to be probable of occurrence. This range of reasonably possible unreserved loss relates to environmental matters at several sites; however, this range primarily relates to the Calcasieu River Estuary and two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites. The loss contingencies related to these sites include unresolved issues such as the nature and extent of contamination at these sites and the methods that may have to be employed to remediate them.

The status of the remediation activity at the Calcasieu River Estuary and the factors that could result in the need for additional environmental remediation reserves at that site are described above. Initial remedial actions are occurring at the two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites. These two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites are in Lake Charles, Louisiana and Natrium, West Virginia. At Lake Charles, PPG has completed a Facility Investigation and Corrective Measure Study (CMS) under USEPA s Resource Conservation and Recycling Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program under the oversight of the LDEQ. The LDEQ has accepted the proposed remedial alternatives. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business received notice of the LDEQ s issuance of the final Hazardous Waste Post-Closure/HSWA Permit on June 28, 2010. The Permit was issued in final form on September 23, 2010. Planning for implementation of these proposed alternatives is in progress. At Natrium, a facility investigation has been completed and initial interim remedial measures have been implemented to mitigate soil impacts. There is additional investigation of groundwater contamination ongoing which may indicate the need for further remedial actions to address specific areas of the facility. Installation of a groundwater treatment system has been completed.

The impact of evolving programs, such as natural resource damage claims, industrial site reuse initiatives and state remediation programs, also adds to the present uncertainties with regard to the ultimate resolution of this unreserved exposure to future loss. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s assessment of the potential

Table of Contents

impact of these environmental contingencies is subject to uncertainty due to the complex, ongoing and evolving process of investigation and remediation, if necessary, of such environmental contingencies, and the potential for technological and regulatory developments.

Management expects cash outlays for environmental remediation to range from $9 million to $20 million per year, through 2014 and $3 million to $5 million per year through 2016.

Note 17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

(Millions)	Unrealized Currency Translation Adjustment	Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Adjustments	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Derivatives	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)
Balance, Jan. 1, 2009	$ (3)	$ (172)	$ (41)	$ (216)
Net change	6	27	16	49
Balance, Dec. 31, 2009	$ 3	$ (145)	$ (25)	$ (167)
Net change	(2)	(20)	8	(14)
Balance, Dec. 31, 2010	$ 1	$ (165)	$ (17)	$ (181)
Net change	(2)	(27)	9	(20)
Balance, Dec. 31, 2011	$ (1)	$ (192)	$ (8)	$ (201)

With the exception of unrealized currency translation adjustments, all other components of accumulated other comprehensive loss are reported net of tax.

Unrealized currency translation adjustments related to translation of foreign denominated balance sheets are not presented net of tax given that no deferred U.S. income taxes have been provided on undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries because they are deemed to be reinvested for an indefinite period of time.

The tax benefit related to the adjustment for pension and other postretirement benefits for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was $16 million, $12 million and $17 million, respectively. The cumulative tax benefit related to the adjustment for pension and other postretirement benefits at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was $132 million and $116 million, respectively. The tax benefit related to the change in the unrealized gain on derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was $5 million, $6 million and $10 million, respectively.

Note 18. Employee Savings Plan

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no employee savings plan; however, the PPG Employee Savings Plan (Savings Plan) covers substantially all U.S. employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business. PPG generally makes matching contributions to the Savings Plan based upon participants savings, subject to certain limitations. For most participants not covered by a collective bargaining agreement, PPG-matching contributions are established each year at the discretion of PPG and are applied to employee contributions up to a maximum of 6% of eligible participant compensation. For those participants whose employment is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, the level of PPG-matching contribution, if any, is determined by the relevant collective bargaining agreement.

The PPG-matching contribution was 100% for the first two months of 2009. The PPG-matching contribution was suspended from March 2009 through June 2010 as a cost savings measure in recognition of the adverse impact of the global recession. Effective July 1, 2010, the PPG match was reinstated at 50% on the first 6% of compensation contributed for most employees eligible for the PPG-matching contribution feature. This included

the union represented employees in accordance with their collective bargaining agreements. On January 1, 2011, the PPG match was increased to 75% on the first 6% of compensation contributed by these eligible employees.

Compensation expense and cash contributions related to the PPG match of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business participant contributions to the Savings Plan for 2011, 2010 and 2009 totaled $2 million, $1 million and $1 million, respectively. A portion of the Savings Plan qualifies under the Internal Revenue Code as an Employee Stock Ownership Plan. As a result, the tax deductible dividends on PPG shares held by the Savings Plan related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business were $5 million, $6 million and $7 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 19. Other Earnings

	Year-ended December 31,		
(Millions)	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**
Share of net earnings of equity affiliates (See Note 8)	$ 1	$ (1)	$ (3)
Indirect tax and other refunds received	6	4	4
Profit on sale of assets	5		1
Bargain purchase gain (See Note 4)	10		
Proceeds from insurance recovery			7
Other	5	4	3
Total	$ 27	$ 7	$ 12

Note 20. Stock-Based Compensation

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no stock-based compensation plans; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are eligible to participate in PPG s stock-based compensation plans, which include stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs) and grants of contingent shares that are earned based on achieving targeted levels of total shareholder return. All current grants of stock options, RSUs and contingent shares are made under the PPG Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Omnibus Incentive Plan (PPG Amended Omnibus Plan), which was amended and restated effective April 21, 2011. Shares available for future grants under the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan were 9.7 million as of Dec. 31, 2011.

Total stock-based compensation cost related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business was $2 million, $2 million, and $1 million in 2011, 2010, and 2009 respectively. The income tax benefit recognized in the accompanying combined income statement related to the stock-based compensation was $1 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Stock Options

Certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been granted stock option awards under two stock option plans: the PPG Industries, Inc. Stock Plan (PPG Stock Plan) and the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan whereby these employees can purchase shares of common stock at prices equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date the options were granted. The options are generally exercisable beginning from six to 48 months after being granted and have a maximum term of 10 years. Upon exercise of a stock option, shares of PPG stock are issued from treasury stock. The PPG Stock Plan includes a restored option provision for options originally granted prior to January 1, 2003 allows an optionee to exercise options and satisfy the option cost by certifying ownership of mature shares of PPG common stock with a market value equal to the option cost.

The fair value of stock options issued to employees is measured on the date of grant and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The risk-free interest rate is determined by using the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the date of the grant and using a maturity equal to the expected life of the option. The

Table of Contents

expected life of options is calculated using the average of the vesting term and the maximum term, as prescribed by accounting guidance on the use of the simplified method for determining the expected term of an employee share option. This method is used as the vesting term of stock options was changed to three years in 2004 and, as a result, the historical exercise data does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the expected life of options. The expected dividend yield and volatility are based on historical stock prices and dividend amounts over past time periods equal in length to the expected life of the options.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to calculate the fair values of stock option grants in each year:

	2011	2010	2009
Risk free interest rate	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Expected life of option in years	6.4	5.9	6.5
Expected dividend yield	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
Expected volatility	28.0%	28.5%	25.7%

The weighted average fair value of options granted was $19.00 per share, $13.45 per share, and $7.02 per share for the years ended Dec. 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009 respectively.

A summary of the stock options outstanding and exercisable related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and activity for the year ended December 31, 2011 is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Outstanding, Dec. 31, 2010	189,122	$ 56.63	6.8	$ 5
Granted	38,820	89.25		
Exercised	(44,072)	63.29		
Outstanding, Dec. 31, 2011	183,870	$ 61.92	7.9	$ 6
Vested or expected to vest, Dec. 31, 2011	176,643	$ 61.55	7.8	$ 6
Exercisable, Dec. 31, 2011	56,510	$ 67.55	5.2	$ 1

At December 31, 2011, there was $0.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding stock options that had not yet vested. This cost is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

The following table presents the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009:

(Millions)	2011	2010	2009
Total intrinsic value of stock options exercised	$ 1	$ 1	$
Cash received from stock option exercises	2	2	

Restricted Stock Units

Long-term incentive value is delivered to selected key PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business management employees by granting RSUs, which have either time or performance-based vesting features. The fair value of an RSU is equal to the market value of a share of PPG stock on

the date of grant. Time-based RSUs vest over the three-year period following the date of grant, unless forfeited, and will be paid out in the form of PPG stock, cash

Table of Contents

or a combination of both at PPG s discretion at the end of the three year vesting period. Performance-based RSUs vest based on achieving specific annual performance targets for PPG earnings per share growth and PPG cash flow return on capital over the three calendar year-end periods following the date of grant. Unless forfeited, the performance-based RSUs will be paid out in the form of PPG stock, cash or a combination of both at PPG s discretion at the end of the three-year performance period if PPG meets the performance targets. The amount paid for performance-based awards may range from 0% to 180% of the original grant, based upon the frequency with which the annual earnings per share growth and cash flow return on capital performance targets are met over the three calendar year periods. For the purposes of expense recognition, PPG has assumed that performance-based RSUs granted in 2009 will vest at 150% and those granted in 2010 and 2011 will vest at the 100% level. Five of the six performance targets were met during the performance vesting period of the 2009 grant. At December 31, 2011, four of the four possible performance targets had been met for the 2010 grant, and two of the two possible performance targets had been met for the 2011 grants.

The following table summarizes the RSU activity related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the year ended Dec. 31, 2011:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value	Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Outstanding, Jan. 1, 2011	44,153	$ 44.17	$ 4
Granted	9,865	82.02	
Released from restriction	(11,603)	57.46	
Outstanding, Dec. 31, 2011	42,415	$ 48.33	$ 4
Vested or expected to vest, Dec. 31, 2011	40,556	$ 47.61	$ 3

There was $1.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested RSUs outstanding as of Dec. 31, 2011. This cost is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

Contingent Share Grants

Grants of contingent shares to selected key executives of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been provided by PPG and may be earned based on PPG total shareholder return over the three-year period following the date of grant. Contingent share grants (referred to as TSR awards) are made annually and are paid out at the end of each three-year period based on PPG s performance. Performance is measured by determining the percentile rank of the total shareholder return of PPG common stock in relation to the total shareholder return of the S&P 500 for the three-year period following the date of grant. The payment of awards following the three-year award period will be based on performance achieved in accordance with the scale set forth in the plan agreement and may range from 0 percent to 220 percent of the initial grant. A payout of 100 percent is earned if the target performance is achieved. Contingent share awards for the 2009-2011, 2010-2012, and 2011-2013 periods earn dividend equivalents for the award period, which will be paid to participants with the award payout at the end of the period based on the actual number of contingent shares that are earned. Any payments made at the end of the award period may be in the form of stock, cash or a combination of both. The TSR awards qualify as liability awards, and compensation expense is recognized over the three-year award period based on the fair value of the awards (giving consideration to PPG s percentile rank of total shareholder return) remeasured in each reporting period until settlement of the awards.

As of December 31, 2011, there was $3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding TSR awards based on the current estimate of fair value. This cost is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

Table of Contents

Note 21. Separation and Merger Transaction

On July 19, 2012, PPG announced that its Board of Directors approved definitive agreements under which PPG will separate the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and merge it with Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) or one of its subsidiaries. The terms of the transaction call for PPG to form a new company by separating the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business through a spin off or split off, and then immediately merging the business with Georgia Gulf or a Georgia Gulf subsidiary in a tax efficient Reverse Morris Trust transaction. Upon completion of the transaction, which has been approved by the boards of both companies, PPG shareholders will own approximately 50.5 percent of the shares of the newly merged company, with pre-merger Georgia Gulf shareholders owning approximately 49.5 percent of the shares. In the transaction, PPG will transfer certain related environmental liabilities, pension assets and liabilities and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) obligations to the newly merged company. The transaction is subject to approval by Georgia Gulf shareholders and customary closing conditions, relevant tax authority rulings and regulatory approvals.

Note 22. Subsequent Events

Except for the events described in Note 16 and Note 21, management of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has determined that there were no subsequent events that would require disclosure in or adjustment to the accompanying financial statements through August 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(in millions)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2012	**2011**
Net sales	$ 1,292	$ 1,340
Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization	884	927
Selling, general and administrative	91	91
Depreciation and amortization (See Note 6)	32	31
Research and development	1	1
Business restructuring (See Note 7)	1	
Other charges	8	9
Other earnings	(13)	(25)
Income before income taxes	288	306
Income tax expense (See Note 9)	95	102
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	193	204
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	(9)
Net income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 183	$ 195

The accompanying notes to the condensed combined financial statement are an integral part of this condensed combined statement.

F-35

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

(in millions)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2012	**2011**
Net income attributable to the controlling and noncontrolling interests	$ 193	$ 204
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments (See Note 10)	6	13
Unrealized currency translation adjustment	6	(3)
Net change derivatives (See Note 12)	4	8
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	16	18
Total comprehensive income	209	222
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(10)	(9)
Comprehensive income (attributable to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business)	$ 199	$ 213

The accompanying notes to the condensed combined financial statement are an integral part of this condensed combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET (UNAUDITED)

(in millions)

	September 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 19	$ 31
Receivables (less allowance for doubtful accounts of $1 and $2)	287	224
Inventories (See Note 5)	66	59
Cash held in escrow (See Note 4)	3	
Other	14	21
Total current assets	389	335
Property (net of accumulated depreciation of $1,548 and $1,523)	367	365
Investments	20	15
Cash held in escrow (See Note 4)		3
Identifiable intangible assets net (See Note 6)	5	6
Other assets	5	10
TOTAL	$ 786	$ 734
LIABILITIES AND PARENT COMPANY EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	$ 117	$ 115
Accrued payroll	25	30
Other current liabilities	71	71
Total current liabilities	213	216
Accrued pensions (See Note 10)	76	79
Other postretirement benefits (See Note 10)	173	168
Environmental contingencies (See Note 16)	28	29
Other liabilities	41	44
TOTAL LIABILITIES	531	536
Commitments and contingent liabilities (See Note 16)		
Parent company equity:		
Parent company investment	426	382
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(185)	(201)
Total parent company equity	241	181
Noncontrolling interests	14	17
Total equity (See Note 14)	255	198
TOTAL	$ 786	$ 734

The accompanying notes to the condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this condensed combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(in millions)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2012	2011
Operating activities:		
Net income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	$ 193	$ 204
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash from operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	32	31
Pension expense (See Note 10)	14	9
Business restructuring expense (See Note 7)	1	
Equity affiliate earnings, net of dividends	(5)	(2)
Cash contributions to pension plans	(1)	(8)
Bargain purchase gain		(9)
Change in certain asset and liability accounts:		
Increase in receivables	(62)	(49)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(7)	2
Increase in other current assets	(3)	
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	8
Increase in noncurrent assets		(4)
Increase in noncurrent liabilities	3	11
Change in accrued tax and interest accounts	(4)	5
Other	6	(7)
Cash from operating activities	172	191
Investing activities:		
Additions to property	(33)	(35)
Business acquisitions, net of cash balances acquired		(25)
Deposits placed in escrow		(3)
Proceeds from sale of property and investments	2	7
Cash used for investing activities	(31)	(56)
Financing activities:		
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(13)	(8)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(140)	(123)
Cash used for financing activities	(153)	(131)
Effect of currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(12)	4
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	31	15
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 19	$ 19

The accompanying notes to the condensed combined financial statements are an integral part of this condensed combined statement.

Table of Contents

PPG CHLOR-ALKALI AND DERIVATIVES BUSINESS

NOTES TO CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed combined financial statements present the historical financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the chlor-alkali and derivatives business of PPG Industries, Inc. (the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business) in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The condensed combined financial statements included herein are unaudited. In the opinion of management, these statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal, recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business as of September 30, 2012, and the results of its operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 and its cash flows for the nine months then ended. These condensed combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the combined financial statements and notes of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The results of operations for the nine months ended, and the financial position as of September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year or the financial position to be expected as of any future date.

These condensed combined financial statements include the results of Taiwan Chlorine Industries, Ltd. (TCI), a subsidiary which is controlled by PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG or the Parent Company) and in which PPG holds a 60 percent ownership interest. In the accompanying condensed combined financial statements, the outside shareholder s interests are shown as noncontrolling interests. The accompanying condensed combined financial statements also include investments in certain companies in which PPG owns 20 percent to 50 percent of the voting stock and has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee, which are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As a result, PPG s share of the earnings or losses of such equity affiliates is included in the accompanying combined statement of income and PPG s share of these companies shareholders equity is included in Investments in the accompanying condensed combined balance sheet.

During the periods presented, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business was under the control of PPG. The condensed combined financial statements have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and include all direct costs of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and costs allocated from PPG (see Note 13, Related Party Transactions). However, the condensed combined financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows that would have existed if the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had operated as a stand-alone entity during the periods presented. Had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business existed as a separate entity, its condensed combined results of operations and financial position could have differed materially from those presented in the condensed combined financial statements included herein.

In North America, PPG uses a centralized approach to managing its cash and financing its operations. Cash deposits from the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s operations in North America are transferred to PPG on a regular basis and are netted against the Parent company investment component of total parent company equity. TCI does not participate in any centralized PPG cash management program, maintains cash and cash equivalent balances to fund its local operations and periodically remits excess funds via dividends to the owners. There are no intercompany loan arrangements between TCI and PPG. Consequently, none of PPG s cash, cash equivalents, or debt has been allocated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the accompanying condensed combined financial statements. Cash and cash equivalents included in the condensed combined balance sheet are primarily held at TCI at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, as the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s operations in U.S. and Canadian locations participate in centralized cash management programs.

All PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business intra-company transactions have been eliminated in the preparation of the accompanying condensed combined financial statements.

Table of Contents

2. New Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to its fair value measurement guidance and disclosure requirements that established common U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in common with the requirements of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The new requirements were effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2011 and were to be applied prospectively. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business adopted the new requirements during the nine months-ended September 30, 2012; however, the adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on its combined financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

3. Fair Value Measurement

The accounting guidance on fair value measurement establishes a hierarchy with three levels of inputs used to determine fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, considered to be the most reliable evidence of fair value, and should be used whenever available. Level 2 inputs are observable prices that are not quoted on active exchanges. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs used for measuring the fair value of assets or liabilities.

Assets and liabilities reported at fair value on a recurring basis:

(Millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At September 30, 2012				
Investments:				
Marketable equity securities	$ 5	$	$	$ 5
At December 31, 2011				
Short-term investments:				
Marketable equity securities	1			1
Investments:				
Marketable equity securities	4			4
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Natural gas swap contracts(a)		6		6

(a) This entire balance is designated as a hedging instrument under U.S. GAAP.

4. Acquisitions

In May 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business acquired the assets of Equa-Chlor, Inc. for $28 million, of which $3 million is held in escrow pending satisfaction of any PPG indemnity claims through May of 2013. The assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of Equa-Chlor are included within the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business financial statements from the date of acquisition. The excess fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which consisted principally of property and operating working capital, over the purchase price resulted in a bargain purchase gain of $10 million. This gain was partially offset by a $1 million loss related to the step up to fair value of acquired inventory. The gain is reported in Other earnings in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income for the nine months-ended September 30, 2011.

In early 2006, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business acquired the North American beaded caustic soda business of Oxy Vinyls, LP, which was principally comprised of customer contracts. The purchase price of the business included contingent payments which were payable, if earned, over a five year period following the date of acquisition. These payments totaled $6 million, and the final such payment was made in the first quarter of 2011. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s intangible assets are principally related to this acquisition.

Table of Contents

5. Inventories

Inventories as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are detailed below:

	Sept. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	(Millions)	
Finished products	$ 49	$ 52
Raw materials	19	12
Supplies	42	45
LIFO reserve	(44)	(50)
Total	$ 66	$ 59

U.S. inventories are stated at cost, using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which does not exceed market. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s U.S. inventory is part of the applicable PPG LIFO pool. In the accompanying condensed combined financial statements, the applicable PPG LIFO pool has been apportioned to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business utilizing the ratio of gross carrying value of the inventory associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, in base dollars, as a percentage of the applicable PPG LIFO pool s total base dollar inventory, as of the applicable year-end date.

All non-U.S. inventories are stated at cost, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, which does not exceed market. Cost is determined using standard factory costs, which approximate actual costs, excluding certain fixed costs such as depreciation and property taxes.

6. Identifiable Intangible Assets

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s identifiable intangible assets with finite lives relate to customer relationships and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives (10 years) and are detailed below:

	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
			(Millions)			
Customer-related intangibles	$ 10	(5)	$ 5	$ 10	(4)	$ 6

Aggregate amortization expense related to these identifiable intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 was $1 million. As of September 30, 2012, estimated future amortization expense of identifiable intangible assets is approximately $1 million per year through 2016.

7. Business Restructuring

In March 2012, PPG finalized a restructuring plan to reduce PPG s cost structure. As a result of this restructuring plan, in March of 2012 a charge of $1 million for severance costs associated with 22 employees was recorded by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business expects to incur additional costs of approximately $2 million directly associated with the restructuring actions for demolition that will be charged to expense as incurred. To date, none of these expenses have been incurred.

8. Variable Interest Entities

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business includes PPG s 50 percent ownership interest in RS Cogen, L.L.C. (RS Cogen), which toll produces electricity and steam primarily for the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and PPG s joint venture partner. The joint venture was formed with a wholly-owned

Table of Contents

subsidiary of Entergy Corporation in 2000 for the construction and operation of a $300 million process steam, natural gas-fired cogeneration facility in Lake Charles, LA, the majority of which was financed by a syndicate of banks. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, RS Cogen had bank debt outstanding of $176 million and $183 million, respectively. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s future commitment to purchase electricity and steam from the joint venture approximates $23 million per year subject to contractually defined inflation adjustments for the next 10 years. The purchases for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were $23 million in each year.

RS Cogen is a variable interest entity under U.S. accounting guidance. The joint venture s critical operations are overseen by a management committee, which has equal representation from both PPG and Entergy. With the power to direct the activities of RS Cogen equally shared between RS Cogen s two owners, PPG does not consider itself to be the joint venture s primary beneficiary. Accordingly, PPG accounts for its investment in RS Cogen as an equity method investment.

The following table summarizes the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s maximum exposure to loss associated with RS Cogen:

(Millions)	
Investment in and advances to RS Cogen	$ 19
Take-or-pay obligation under power tolling arrangement	236
Maximum exposure to loss as of September 30, 2012	$ 255

9. Income Taxes

The U.S., Canadian and other non-U.S. operating results of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are included in the income tax returns of PPG. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business accounts for income taxes under the separate return method. Under this approach, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business determines its current tax liability, deferred tax assets and liabilities and related tax expense as if it were filing separate tax returns in each tax jurisdiction.

The current tax expense attributed to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by the separate return method in the U.S. and Canada is assumed to have been paid by PPG in the year the tax expense was recognized. These payments are included as a component of the net cash activity in Total parent company equity. The Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business made income tax payments totaling $8 million and $5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 respectively, in Taiwan.

The effective tax rate on pretax earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 33.0 percent compared to 33.3 percent in the first nine months of 2011. The nine months 2012 effective tax rate includes a 38 percent tax benefit on the $1 million business restructuring charge. The effective tax rate on the remaining pre-tax earnings was approximately 33 percent for the first nine months of 2012. The effective rate for the first nine months of 2011 included the impact of the $10 million non-taxable bargain purchase gain resulting from the Equa-Chlor acquisition. The effective tax rate on the remaining pre-tax earnings was approximately 34 percent for the first nine months of 2011.

Table of Contents

10. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s net periodic benefit costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Pensions Nine Months Ended September 30		Other Postretirement Benefits Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	(Millions)			
Service cost	$ 5	$ 5	$ 3	$ 2
Interest cost	20	19	6	6
Expected return on plan assets	(26)	(26)		
Amortization of prior service cost			(1)	(1)
Amortization of actuarial losses	15	11	4	3
Net periodic pension cost	$ 14	$ 9	$ 12	$ 10

PPG does not have a mandatory contribution to make and PPG will not make any voluntary contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2012. PPG expects to make mandatory contributions to its non-U.S. plans in 2012 of approximately $90 million, of which $1 million would relate to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in 2012. PPG made $59 million in contributions to the non-U.S. plans as of September 30, 2012, of which $1 million related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business.

In January 2011, PPG approved an amendment to one of its U.S. defined benefit pension plans that represented 77 percent of the total U.S. projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2011 and 2010. This change results in employees no longer accruing benefits under this plan either as of December 31, 2011 or December 31, 2020 depending upon the employee s combined age and years of service to PPG. The affected employees will participate in PPG s defined contribution retirement plan from the date their benefit under the defined benefit plan is frozen. PPG remeasured the projected benefit obligation of the amended plan, which resulted in an approximate $6 million reduction in the liability related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and lowered the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s 2011 pension expense by approximately $0.2 million. PPG made similar changes to certain other U.S. defined benefit pension plans in 2011. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognized a curtailment loss and special termination benefits associated with these plan amendments of $0.5 million in 2011. PPG plans to continue reviewing and potentially changing other PPG defined benefit plans related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business in the future.

11. Financial Instruments, Excluding Derivative Financial Instruments

Included in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial instrument portfolio are cash, cash held in escrow and marketable equity securities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximated their carrying values at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, in the aggregate.

12. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Activities

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business recognizes all derivative financial instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value on the condensed combined balance sheet. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the use of the instrument. To the extent that a derivative is effective as a hedge of an exposure to future changes in cash flows, the change in fair value of the instrument is deferred in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI). Any portion considered to be ineffective is reported in earnings immediately, including changes in value related to credit risk.

Table of Contents

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s policies do not permit speculative use of derivative financial instruments. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has historically entered into derivative financial instruments with high credit quality counterparties and diversified its positions among such counterparties in order to reduce its exposure to credit losses.

The business had no derivative instruments outstanding as of September 30, 2012. Refer to Note 3, Fair Value Measurement, for additional disclosures related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s derivative instruments outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

Derivative instruments were used to manage the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure to fluctuating natural gas prices through the use of natural gas swap contracts. There were no natural gas swap contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2012 as the price of natural gas has declined for the past four years and is not expected to be as volatile over the next 12 to 18 months as continued development of shale oil and gas reserves will maintain downward pressure on the price of natural gas. To the extent that these instruments were effective in hedging the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure to price changes, changes in the fair values of the hedge contracts were deferred in AOCI and reclassified to Cost of sales, exclusive of depreciation and amortization as the natural gas was purchased. The amount of ineffectiveness was reported in Other charges in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income, immediately. As of December 31, 2011, the fair value of these contracts was a liability of $6 million. There was no balance deferred in AOCI as of September 30, 2012 related to the contracts.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, Other comprehensive income included a net pretax gain due to cash flow hedge derivatives of $6 million ($4 million, net of tax). This gain was comprised of realized losses of $8 million and unrealized losses of $2 million. The realized losses related to the settlement during the period of natural gas contracts and RS Cogen owned interest rate swaps. (Refer to Note 8 Variable Interest Entities for a discussion regarding this equity method investment). The unrealized losses related to the change in fair value of RS Cogen owned interest rate swaps.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2011, Other comprehensive income included a net pretax gain due to cash flow hedge derivatives of $14 million ($8 million, net of tax). This gain was comprised of realized losses of $20 million and unrealized losses of $6 million. The realized losses related to the settlement during the period of natural gas contracts and RS Cogen owned interest rate swaps. (Refer to Note 8, Variable Interest Entities for a discussion regarding this equity method investment). The unrealized losses related to the change in fair value of the natural gas contracts, and RS Cogen owned interest rate swaps.

The following tables provide details for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s hedges by type of derivative and financial instrument. All amounts are pretax:

(Millions)	Gain (Loss) Deferred in OCI	Gain (Loss) Recognized Amount	Gain (Loss) Recognized Caption
Hedge Type			
Period Ended September 30, 2012			
Cash Flow			
Natural gas swaps(a)	$ (1)	$ (7)	Cost of sales
Interest rate swaps of RS Cogen	(1)	(1)	Other earnings
Period Ended September 30, 2011			
Cash Flow			
Natural gas swaps(b)	$ (4)	$ (18)	Cost of sales
Interest rate swaps of RS Cogen	(2)	(2)	Other earnings

(a) The ineffective portion related to this item was less than $0.1 million of expense.
(b) The ineffective portion related to this item was less than $0.1 million of income.

Table of Contents

13. Related Party Transactions

Certain services are provided to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business by PPG, including legal, accounting, tax, treasury, payroll and benefits administration, risk management, information technology and purchasing. Expenses for such corporate services totaled $18 million during the nine months-ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. These expenses are included in Selling, general and administrative in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income. These costs are charged by PPG to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business using a direct identification approach where possible. Costs for such services which cannot be directly attributed to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are allocated from PPG to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business using a three-factor formula based on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s proportionate share of North American PPG sales, assets, and payroll.

The costs of PPG corporate staff functions not directly associated with the PPG businesses, the cost of PPG corporate legal cases, net of related insurance recoveries, and the cost of certain PPG insurance and employee benefit programs were allocated to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for the nine months-ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 on a pro rata basis, as if these costs were shared equally by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and each of PPG s other 12 strategic business units. The allocated costs include an allocation of PPG corporate stock based compensation, bonus, pension and other postretirement benefit expenses. These allocated costs to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business totaled $8 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, related party transactions cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm s-length basis as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealing may not exist. These condensed combined financial statements may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed, or the results of operations that would have resulted, had the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business been operated as a separate standalone company.

14. Parent Company Equity

The following tables present the change in total parent company equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively:

(Millions)	Total Parent Company Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Balance, January 1, 2012	$ 181	$ 17	$ 198
Net income	183	10	193
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	16		16
Stock-based compensation activity	1		1
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests		(13)	(13)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(140)		(140)
Balance, September 30, 2012	$ 241	$ 14	$ 255
Balance, January 1, 2011	$ 132	$ 12	$ 144
Net income	195	9	204
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	18		18
Stock-based compensation activity	1		1
Dividends paid on subsidiary common stock to noncontrolling interests		(8)	(8)
Net cash remitted to PPG Industries, Inc.	(123)		(123)
Balance, September 30, 2011	$ 223	$ 13	$ 236

15. Stock-Based Compensation

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has no stock-based compensation plans; however, certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business are eligible to participate in PPG s stock-based compensation plans, which include stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs) and grants of contingent shares that are earned based on achieving targeted levels of total shareholder return. All current grants of stock options, RSUs and contingent shares are made under the PPG Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Omnibus Incentive Plan (PPG Amended Omnibus Plan), which was amended and restated effective April 21, 2011. Shares available for future grants under the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan were 8.4 million as of September 30, 2012.

Total stock-based compensation cost related to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business was $2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. The total income tax benefit recognized in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income related to the stock-based compensation was $0.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

Stock Options

Certain employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been granted stock option awards under two stock option plans: the PPG Industries, Inc. Stock Plan (PPG Stock Plan) and the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan whereby these employees can purchase shares of common stock at prices equal to the fair market value of the shares on the date the options were granted. The options are generally exercisable beginning from six to 48 months after being granted and have a maximum term of 10 years. Upon exercise of a stock option, shares of PPG stock are issued from treasury stock. The PPG Stock Plan includes a restored option provision for options originally granted prior to January 1, 2003 which allows an optionee to exercise options and satisfy the option cost by certifying ownership of mature shares of PPG common stock with a market value equal to the option cost.

In the first quarter of 2012, PPG granted to employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business 44,644 stock options under the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan at a weighted average exercise price of $89.94 per share.

The weighted average fair value of options granted was $17.90 per share. In the first quarter of 2011, PPG granted to employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business 34,740 stock options under the PPG Amended Omnibus Plan at a weighted average exercise price of $88.70 per share. The weighted average fair value of options granted was $19.22 per share.

The fair value of stock options issued to employees is measured on the date of grant and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The risk-free interest rate is determined by using the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the date of the grant and using a maturity equal to the expected life of the option. The expected life of options is calculated using the average of the vesting term and the maximum term, as prescribed by accounting guidance on the use of the simplified method for determining the expected term of an employee share option. This method is used as the vesting term of stock options was changed to three years in 2004 and, as a result, the historical exercise data does not provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the expected life of options. The expected dividend yield and volatility are based on historical stock prices and dividend amounts over past time periods equal in length to the expected life of the options.

The fair value of the grants issued in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was calculated with the following weighted average assumptions:

Risk free interest rate	1.3%
Expected life of option in years	6.5
Expected dividend yield	3.3%
Expected volatility	29.4%

Restricted Stock Units

Long-term incentive value is delivered to selected key PPG management employees by granting RSUs, which have either time or performance-based vesting features. The fair value of an RSU is equal to the market value of a share of PPG stock on the date of grant. Time-based RSUs vest over the three-year period following the date of grant, unless forfeited, and will be paid out in the form of PPG stock, cash or a combination of both at PPG s discretion at the end of the three year vesting period. Performance-based RSUs vest based on achieving specific annual performance targets for PPG earnings per share growth and PPG cash flow return on capital over the three calendar year-end periods following the date of grant. Unless forfeited, the performance-based RSUs will be paid out in the form of PPG stock, cash or a combination of both at PPG s discretion at the end of the three-year performance period if PPG meets the performance targets. The amount paid for performance-based awards may range from 0% to 180 percent of the original grant, based upon the frequency with which the annual earnings per share growth and cash flow return on capital performance targets are met over the three calendar year periods. For the purposes of expense recognition, PPG has assumed that performance-based RSUs granted in 2010 will vest at the 180 percent level and those granted in 2011 and 2012 will vest at the 100 percent level. At December 31, 2011, four of the four possible performance targets had been met for the 2010 grant, and two of the two possible performance targets had been met for the 2011 grants.

In the first quarter of 2012, PPG granted to employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business 10,564 RSUs at a weighted average fair value of $83.27 per share. In the first quarter of 2011, PPG granted to employees of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business 9,865 RSUs at a weighted average fair value of $82.02 per share.

Contingent Share Grants

Grants of contingent shares to selected key executives of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business have been provided by PPG and may be earned based on PPG total shareholder return over the three-year period following the date of grant. Contingent share grants (referred to as TSR awards) are made annually and are paid out at the end of each three-year period based on PPG s performance. Performance is measured by determining the percentile rank of the total shareholder return of PPG common stock in relation to the total shareholder return of the S&P 500 for the three-year period following the date of grant. The payment of awards following the three-year award period will be based on performance achieved in accordance with the scale set forth in the plan agreement and may range from 0 percent to 220 percent of the initial grant. A payout of 100 percent is earned if the target performance is achieved. Contingent share awards for the 2010-2012, 2011-2013, and 2012-2014 periods earn dividend equivalents for the award period, which will be paid to participants with the award payout at the end of the period based on the actual number of contingent shares that are earned. Any payments made at the end of the award period may be in the form of stock, cash or a combination of both. The TSR awards qualify as liability awards, and compensation expense is recognized over the three-year award period based on the fair value of the awards (giving consideration to PPG s percentile rank of total shareholder return) remeasured in each reporting period until settlement of the awards.

16. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Legal Matters

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims incidental to the normal conduct of its business. The results of these lawsuits and claims and of any future litigation are inherently unpredictable. However, management believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all lawsuits and claims involving the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business will not have a material effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s condensed combined financial position or liquidity; however, such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized.

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business is a defendant in a matter in the California State Court in San Francisco in which the City of Modesto and its Redevelopment Authority claim that the PPG Chlor-alkali and

Table of Contents

Derivatives Business and other defendants manufactured a defective product, the dry cleaning solvent perchloroethylene (PCE), and failed to provide adequate warnings regarding the environmental risks associated with the use of PCE. The plaintiffs claimed the defendants are responsible for remediation of soil and groundwater contamination at numerous dry cleaner sites in Modesto, California. In 2006, a Phase 1 trial was conducted as to four sites. The jury returned a verdict in the amount of $3.1 million against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business, The Dow Chemical Company, Vulcan, Oxy, and R.R. Street. The verdict was not apportioned.

Subsequent to the Phase 1 verdict, Vulcan and Oxy settled. In 2008, trial commenced on 18 Phase 2 Sites. Prior to submission of the case to the jury, the Court granted motions that limited the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s potential liability to one of the 18 sites. The damages sought at this one site totaled $27 million. A jury verdict in the amount of $18 million was returned against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and The Dow Chemical Company on May 18, 2009. The verdict was not apportioned. The jury was not able to reach a verdict on the statute of limitations issue on the site in question. However, on August 24, 2009, the trial court issued an opinion finding that the City s claims were barred by the statute of limitations. The effect of the ruling was to nullify the jury s Phase 2 damage award. In October 2009, the trial court held a non-jury trial of the Redevelopment Authority s damage claims under the Polanco Act . On November 11, 2011, the court entered a final judgment consistent with all of the above results finding that prior settlements offset the $3.1 million verdict against the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and others. Requests for costs and fees based on whether the City or defendants were prevailing parties have been resolved in the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s favor. On September 24, 2012, the Court ordered the City to pay the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business $0.3 million. Appeals are expected.

Environmental Matters

It is the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s policy to accrue expenses for environmental contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Environmental reserves associated with existing chlor-alkali manufacturing locations are recorded on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial statements. Reserves for environmental contingencies are exclusive of claims against third parties. Reserves for monitoring and operation of certain groundwater wells are measured on a present value basis. In management s opinion, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business operates in an environmentally sound manner and the outcome of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s environmental contingencies will not have a material effect on the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s financial position or liquidity; however, any such outcome may be material to the results of operations of any particular period in which costs, if any, are recognized. Management anticipates that the resolution of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s environmental contingencies will occur over an extended period of time.

As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had reserves for environmental contingencies totaling $33 million and $35 million, respectively, of which $5 million and $6 million, respectively, were classified as current liabilities. The reserve at September 30, 2012 included $32 million for environmental contingencies associated with the Calcasieu River Estuary located near the Lake Charles, La. chlor-alkali plant and two operating plant site locations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and $1 million for other environmental contingencies. The reserve at December 31, 2011 included $34 million for environmental contingencies associated with the Calcasieu River Estuary located near the Lake Charles, La. chlor-alkali plant and two operating plant site locations of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and $1 million for other environmental contingencies. Pretax charges against income for environmental remediation costs for the nine months-ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 totaled $2 million and $6 million, respectively, and are included in Other charges in the accompanying condensed combined statement of income. Cash outlays related to such environmental remediation aggregated $4 million and $9 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The impact of foreign currency was negligible for all periods presented.

Table of Contents

Remediation: Calcasieu River Estuary

In Lake Charles, La., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) completed an investigation of contamination levels in the Calcasieu River Estuary and issued a Final Remedial Investigation Report in September 2003, which incorporates the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments, indicating that elevated levels of risk exist in the estuary. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and other potentially responsible parties have completed a feasibility study under the authority of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ). The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s exposure with respect to the Calcasieu River Estuary is focused on the lower few miles of Bayou d Inde, a small tributary to the Calcasieu River Estuary near the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s Lake Charles facility, and about 150 to 200 acres of adjacent marshes. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and three other potentially responsible parties submitted a draft remediation feasibility study report to the LDEQ in October 2006. The proposed remedial alternatives include sediment dredging, sediment capping, and biomonitoring of fish and shellfish. Principal contaminants of concern which may require remediation include various metals, dioxins and furans, and polychlorinated biphenyls. In response to agency comments on the draft study, the potentially responsible parties conducted additional investigations and submitted a revised feasibility report to the agencies in the third quarter of 2008. Government officials have indicated that a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study has concluded that the proposed remedy will not adversely affect drainage in communities adjacent to Bayou d Inde. In response to the revised feasibility study, LDEQ issued a draft decision document for the Bayou d Inde area in February 2010. The decision document includes LDEQ s selection of remedial alternatives for the Bayou d Inde area and is in accordance with those recommended in the revised feasibility study. LDEQ held a public hearing on March 23, 2010 and subsequently issued its final decision document in March 2011. As in its draft document, LDEQ s selection of remedial approaches is in accordance with those proposed in the feasibility study.

In June 2011, the agency proposed entering into a new Cooperative Agreement with the four companies to implement the remedy for Bayou d Inde based on the final decision document, and transmitted a draft document for the companies consideration. At the same time, the companies initiated discussions among themselves on allocation of costs associated with remedy implementation. In October 2011, one of the three other potentially responsible parties that had participated in funding the feasibility study withdrew from further discussions with LDEQ regarding implementation of the remedy. The withdrawal of this party did not have an effect on the cost to the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to complete this remedy implementation. On August 6, 2012, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business and the two remaining parties submitted a revised Cooperative Agreement to LDEQ and are awaiting LDEQ s response. The estimated costs associated with the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s responsibility with respect to this Cooperative Agreement are consistent with the amounts currently reserved by the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business for this project.

Multiple future events, such as remedy design and remedy implementation involving agency action or approvals related to the Calcasieu River Estuary will be required and considerable uncertainty exists regarding the timing of these future events. Final resolution of these events is expected to occur over an extended period of time. However, based on currently available information, design approval could occur in 2012. The remedy implementation could occur during 2013 to 2015, with some period of long-term monitoring for remedy effectiveness to follow.

Remediation: Reasonably Possible Matters

In addition to the amounts currently reserved for environmental remediation, the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business may be subject to loss contingencies related to environmental matters estimated to be as much as $15 million to $60 million. Such unreserved losses are reasonably possible but are not currently considered to be probable of occurrence. This range of reasonably possible unreserved loss relates to environmental matters at several sites; however, this range primarily relates to the Calcasieu River Estuary and two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites. The loss contingencies related to these sites include unresolved issues such as the nature and extent of contamination at these sites and the methods that may have to be employed to remediate them.

Table of Contents

The status of the remediation activity at the Calcasieu River Estuary and the factors that could result in the need for additional environmental remediation reserves at that site are described above. Initial remedial actions are occurring at the two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites. These two PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business plant sites are in Lake Charles, Louisiana and Natrium, West Virginia. At Lake Charles, PPG has completed a Facility Investigation and Corrective Measure Study (CMS) under USEPA s Resource Conservation and Recycling Act (RCRA) Corrective Action Program under the oversight of the LDEQ. The LDEQ has accepted the proposed remedial alternatives. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business received notice of LDEQ issuance of the final Hazardous Waste Post-Closure/HSWA Permit on June 28, 2010. The Permit was issued in final form on September 23, 2010. Planning for implementation of these proposed alternatives is in progress. At Natrium, a facility investigation has been completed and initial interim remedial measures have been implemented to mitigate soil impacts. There is additional investigation of groundwater contamination ongoing which may indicate the need for further remedial actions to address specific areas of the facility. Installation of a groundwater treatment system has been completed. As part of the ongoing RCRA Corrective Action investigation for groundwater, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region III have requested that PPG perform sampling of sediment pore-water in the adjacent Ohio River to assess the potential for offsite migration of contaminated groundwater. The Agencies have approved PPG s investigation work plan, sampling was performed in August 2012 and the results are currently being analyzed. Once final, the results will be submitted to the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region III. The submission is expected to occur in the fourth quarter of 2012 or first quarter of 2013.

The impact of evolving programs, such as natural resource damage claims, industrial site reuse initiatives and state remediation programs, also adds to the present uncertainties with regard to the ultimate resolution of this

unreserved exposure to future loss. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business s assessment of the potential impact of these environmental contingencies is subject to uncertainty due to the complex, ongoing and evolving process of investigation and remediation, if necessary, of such environmental contingencies, and the potential for technological and regulatory developments.

Management expects cash outlays for environmental remediation to be $2 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 and to range from $10 million to $20 million per year through 2014 and $3 million to $5 million per year through 2016.

Guarantees

The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business had an outstanding guarantee of $10 million as of September 30, 2012. The PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business does not believe any loss related to such guarantee is likely.

17. Separation of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business

On July 19, 2012, PPG announced that it had entered into definitive agreements under which PPG will separate the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives business and merge it with Georgia Gulf Corporation (Georgia Gulf) or one of its subsidiaries. The terms of the transaction call for PPG to form a new company by separating the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives business through a spin off or split off, and then immediately merging the business with Georgia Gulf or a Georgia Gulf subsidiary. These steps are collectively referred to as a Reverse Morris Trust transaction. In this Reverse Morris Trust transaction, subject to receiving the necessary ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, PPG expects to dispose of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business to Georgia Gulf in a transaction that will be generally tax free to PPG and its shareholders. Upon completion of the transaction, which has been approved by the boards of both companies, PPG shareholders will own approximately 50.5 percent of the shares of the newly merged company, with existing Georgia Gulf shareholders owning approximately 49.5 percent of the shares. In the transaction, PPG will transfer certain related environmental liabilities, pension assets and liabilities and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) obligations to the newly merged company. The

transaction is subject to approval by Georgia Gulf shareholders and customary closing conditions, relevant tax authority rulings and regulatory approvals. To date, Georgia Gulf and PPG have each filed the requisite notification and report forms with the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice on August 15, 2012. The waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, expired on September 14, 2012 and PPG has received clearance under the Canadian Competition Act. PPG has filed a private letter ruling request with the Internal Revenue Service and is awaiting a ruling on its request. PPG and Georgia Gulf also have filed the required proxy statement and registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are currently in the process of responding to SEC comments on these filings. PPG remains on schedule to complete the separation of the Chlor-alkali and Derivatives business and the merger of that business with Georgia Gulf, with closing expected to occur by early next year.

18. Subsequent Events

Except as described in Note 17, management of the PPG Chlor-alkali and Derivatives Business has determined that there were no subsequent events that would require disclosure in or adjustment to the accompanying financial statements through November 14, 2012.

Table of Contents

ANNEX A

CONFORMED COPY*

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

DATED AS OF JULY 18, 2012

BY AND AMONG

PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.,

EAGLE SPINCO INC.,

GEORGIA GULF CORPORATION

and

GRIZZLY ACQUISITION SUB, INC.

* This conformed copy of the Merger Agreement reflects the change to Section 8.17 hereof effected by Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 31, 2012, by and among PPG, Splitco, Georgia Gulf and Merger Sub.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
ARTICLE I	DEFINITIONS	A-2
ARTICLE II	THE MERGER	A-14
Section 2.1	The Merger	A-14
Section 2.2	Closing	A-14
Section 2.3	Effective Time	A-14
Section 2.4	Effects of the Merger	A-14
Section 2.5	Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Surviving Corporation	A-14
Section 2.6	Governance Matters	A-15
Section 2.7	Name; Corporate Offices	A-15
ARTICLE III	CONVERSION OF SHARES; EXCHANGE OF CERTIFICATES	A-15
Section 3.1	Effect on Capital Stock	A-15
Section 3.2	Distribution of Per Share Merger Consideration	A-16
Section 3.3	Fractional Shares	A-18
Section 3.4	Burgundy Equity Awards	A-18
ARTICLE IV	CERTAIN PRE-MERGER TRANSACTIONS	A-19
Section 4.1	Distribution	A-19
Section 4.2	Burgundy/Spinco Transaction Agreements	A-19
ARTICLE V	REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF BURGUNDY	A-19
Section 5.1	Organization; Qualification	A-19
Section 5.2	Corporate Authority; No Violation	A-19
Section 5.3	Brokers or Finders	A-20
ARTICLE VI	REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF BURGUNDY RELATING TO SPINCO AND TCI	A-21
Section 6.1	Organization; Qualification	A-21
Section 6.2	Capital Stock and Other Matters	A-21
Section 6.3	Corporate Authority; No Violation	A-22
Section 6.4	Financial Statements	A-23
Section 6.5	Absence of Certain Changes or Events	A-23
Section 6.6	Investigations; Litigation	A-23
Section 6.7	Compliance with Laws; Permits	A-24
Section 6.8	Proxy Statement/Prospectus; Registration Statement	A-24
Section 6.9	Environmental Matters	A-24
Section 6.10	Tax Matters	A-25
Section 6.11	Benefit Plans	A-26
Section 6.12	Labor Matters	A-27
Section 6.13	Intellectual Property Matters	A-27
Section 6.14	Material Contracts	A-29
Section 6.15	Brokers or Finders	A-29
Section 6.16	Board and Stockholder Approval	A-29
Section 6.17	Sufficiency of Assets	A-30
Section 6.18	Spinco Real Property	A-30

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

		Page
Section 6.19	Spinco Operations	A-30
Section 6.20	Grizzly Common Stock	A-31
Section 6.21	Human Health and Safety	A-31
Section 6.22	Contemplated Burgundy Financing	A-31
Section 6.23	Valid Existence of TCI	A-31
Section 6.24	Capitalization of TCI	A-31
Section 6.25	TCI Financial Statements	A-32
Section 6.26	Absence of Certain Changes or Events for TCI	A-32
Section 6.27	TCI Investigations; TCI Litigation	A-32
Section 6.28	TCI Compliance with Laws	A-32
Section 6.29	TCI Environmental Matters	A-32
Section 6.30	TCI Material Contracts	A-33
Section 6.31	No Other Representations	A-33
ARTICLE VII	REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES OF GRIZZLY AND MERGER SUB	A-33
Section 7.1	Organization; Qualification	A-33
Section 7.2	Capital Stock and Other Matters	A-34
Section 7.3	Corporate Authority; No Violation	A-34
Section 7.4	Grizzly Reports and Financial Statements	A-36
Section 7.5	Absence of Certain Changes or Events	A-36
Section 7.6	Investigations; Litigation. Except as set forth in the Grizzly Disclosure Letter:	A-37
Section 7.7	Compliance with Laws; Permits	A-37
Section 7.8	Proxy Statement/Prospectus; Registration Statement	A-37
Section 7.9	Environmental Matters	A-38
Section 7.10	Tax Matters	A-38
Section 7.11	Benefit Plans	A-39
Section 7.12	Labor Matters	A-40
Section 7.13	Intellectual Property Matters	A-40
Section 7.14	Material Contracts	A-42
Section 7.15	Grizzly Real Property	A-42
Section 7.16	Opinion of Grizzly Financial Advisor	A-43
Section 7.17	Brokers or Finders	A-43
Section 7.18	Certain Board Findings	A-43
Section 7.19	Vote Required	A-43
Section 7.20	Spinco Common Stock	A-43
Section 7.21	Human Health and Safety	A-44
Section 7.22	Contemplated Spinco Financing	A-44
Section 7.23	Grizzly Rights Agreement	A-44
Section 7.24	No Other Representations	A-44
ARTICLE VIII	COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS	A-44
Section 8.1	Conduct of Business by Grizzly and Merger Sub Pending the Merger	A-44
Section 8.2	Conduct of Business by Spinco and Burgundy Pending the Merger	A-47

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

		Page
Section 8.3	Tax Matters	A-49
Section 8.4	Proxy Statement/Prospectus	A-51
Section 8.5	Stockholders Meeting	A-53
Section 8.6	Listing	A-53
Section 8.7	Reasonable Best Efforts	A-53
Section 8.8	Accounting Matters	A-54
Section 8.9	Access to Information	A-55
Section 8.10	Acquisition Proposals	A-55
Section 8.11	Financing	A-58
Section 8.12	Public Announcements	A-63
Section 8.13	Defense of Litigation	A-63
Section 8.14	Advice of Changes	A-63
Section 8.15	Section 16 Matters	A-64
Section 8.16	Control of Other Party s Business	A-64
Section 8.17	Spinco Share Issuance	A-64
Section 8.18	Takeover Statutes	A-64
Section 8.19	Financials	A-64
Section 8.20	Grizzly Stock Option Exercise Prohibition	A-65
Section 8.21	Agreement With Respect to Release of Burgundy Guarantees	A-65
Section 8.22	Agreement With Respect to Other Transaction Agreements	A-65
Section 8.23	Dividend Policy	A-65
Section 8.24	Covenant Not to Compete	A-65
Section 8.25	Non-Solicitation of Employees	A-66
Section 8.26	Certain Transaction Agreements	A-66
ARTICLE IX	CONDITIONS TO THE MERGER	A-67
Section 9.1	Conditions to the Obligations of Spinco, Burgundy, Grizzly and Merger Sub to Effect the Merger	A-67
Section 9.2	Additional Conditions to the Obligations of Burgundy and Spinco	A-67
Section 9.3	Additional Conditions to the Obligations of Grizzly and Merger Sub	A-68
ARTICLE X	TERMINATION, AMENDMENT AND WAIVERS	A-69
Section 10.1	Termination	A-69
Section 10.2	Effect of Termination	A-69
Section 10.3	Termination Fee Payable in Certain Circumstances	A-69
Section 10.4	Amendment	A-71
Section 10.5	Waivers	A-71
ARTICLE XI	MISCELLANEOUS	A-71
Section 11.1	Non-Survival of Representations, Warranties and Agreements	A-71
Section 11.2	Expenses	A-71
Section 11.3	Notices	A-72
Section 11.4	Interpretation	A-73

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

		Page
Section 11.5	Severability	A-73
Section 11.6	Assignment; Binding Effect	A-73
Section 11.7	No Third Party Beneficiaries	A-73
Section 11.8	Limited Liability	A-74
Section 11.9	Entire Agreement	A-74
Section 11.10	Governing Law	A-74
Section 11.11	Counterparts	A-74
Section 11.12	Jurisdiction; Consent to Jurisdiction	A-74
Section 11.13	Specific Performance	A-75
Section 11.14	Certain Lender Agreements	A-75

EXHIBITS*

Exhibit A Separation Agreement

Annex A Certificate of Incorporation of the Surviving Corporation
Annex B Bylaws of the Surviving Corporation

DISCLOSURE LETTERS*

Burgundy Disclosure Letter

Section 1.9	Burgundy Expense Limitation
Section 1.34	Excluded Eagle Entities
Section 1.69	Knowledge
Section 2.6(a)	Burgundy-Nominated Grizzly Board Members
Section 5.2	Corporate Authority; No Violation
Section 6.3	Corporate Authority; No Violation
Section 6.4	Financial Statements
Section 6.6	Investigation; Litigation
Section 6.9	Environmental Matters
Section 6.10	Tax Matters
Section 6.11	Benefit Plans
Section 6.12	Labor Matters
Section 6.13(a)	Intellectual Property Matters
Section 6.13(e)	Intellectual Property Matters; Spinco IP Licensed to Third Persons
Section 6.13(f)	Intellectual Property Matters; Specified Licenses
Section 6.14	Spinco Material Contracts
Section 6.18	Spinco Real Property
Section 6.21	Human Health and Safety
Section 6.25	TCI Financial Statements
Section 6.29	TCI Environmental Matters
Section 6.30(a)(ii)	TCI Material Customers
Section 8.2	Conduct of Business by Spinco and Burgundy Pending the Merger
Section 8.19(c)	Financials
Section 9.3(f)	Income Before Income Taxes Targets

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

Grizzly Disclosure Letter

Section 1.51	Grizzly Expense Limitation
Section 1.69	Knowledge
Section 7.1	Subsidiaries
Section 7.6	Investigations; Litigation
Section 7.9	Environmental Matters
Section 7.10	Tax Matters
Section 7.11	Benefit Plans
Section 7.12	Labor Matters
Section 7.13	Intellectual Property Matters
Section 7.14	Material Contracts
Section 7.15	Grizzly Real Property
Section 8.1	Conduct of Business by Grizzly and Merger Sub Pending the Merger

SCHEDULES*

Schedule 8.3(b)	Certain IRS Ruling Matters
Schedule 8.3(e)	Canadian Tax Matters
Schedule 8.11(a)	Repayment of Spinco Financing
Schedule 8.25	Non-Solicitation of Employees

*Exhibits and schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K and will be supplementally provided to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

Table of Contents

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

THIS AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER, dated as of July 18, 2012 (this Agreement), is by and among PPG Industries, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation (Burgundy), Eagle Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned Subsidiary of Burgundy (Spinco), Georgia Gulf Corporation, a Delaware corporation (Grizzly), and Grizzly Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned Subsidiary of Grizzly (Merger Sub).

WHEREAS, Spinco is a newly formed, wholly owned, direct Subsidiary of Burgundy;

WHEREAS, concurrently with the execution of this Agreement, Burgundy and Spinco entered into the Separation Agreement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A (the Separation Agreement), pursuant to which (a) Burgundy and its Subsidiaries will transfer or cause to be transferred to Spinco or one or more of its Subsidiaries all of the Spinco Assets, (b) Spinco or its Subsidiaries will transfer or cause to be transferred to Burgundy or one or more of its Subsidiaries all of the Excluded Assets, and (c) Burgundy or one or more of its Subsidiaries will assume the Excluded Liabilities, in exchange for (w) one or more of Spinco s Subsidiaries assuming the Spinco Liabilities, (x) Spinco issuing to Burgundy shares of Spinco Common Stock pursuant to the Spinco Stock Issuance, (y) Spinco distributing to Burgundy the Special Below Basis Cash Distribution and (z) Spinco distributing to Burgundy the Special Above Basis Debt/Cash Distribution, as further described herein and in the Separation Agreement (the Spinco Reorganization);

WHEREAS, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Separation Agreement, on the Distribution Date, Burgundy will either (i) distribute all of the shares of Spinco Common Stock to Burgundy stockholders without consideration on a *pro rata* basis (the One-Step Spin-Off), or (ii) consummate an offer to exchange (the Exchange Offer) shares of Spinco Common Stock for currently outstanding shares of Burgundy Common Stock and, in the event that Burgundy s stockholders subscribe for less than all of the Spinco Common Stock in the Exchange Offer, Burgundy will distribute, *pro rata* to its stockholders, any unsubscribed Spinco Common Stock on the Distribution Date immediately following the consummation of the Exchange Offer so that Burgundy will be treated for U.S. federal income Tax purposes as having distributed all of the Spinco Common Stock to its stockholders (the Clean Up Spin-Off);

WHEREAS, the disposition by Burgundy of 100% of the Spinco Common Stock, whether by way of the One-Step Spin-Off or the Exchange Offer (followed by any Clean-Up Spin-Off) is referred to as the Distribution ;

WHEREAS, at the Effective Time, the parties will effect the merger of Merger Sub with and into Spinco, with Spinco continuing as the surviving corporation, all upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Grizzly (the Grizzly Board) (i) has determined that the Merger and this Agreement are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Grizzly and its stockholders and has approved this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, including the Merger, and the issuance of shares of Grizzly Common Stock pursuant to the Merger, and (ii) has recommended the approval by the stockholders of Grizzly of the issuance of shares of Grizzly Common Stock pursuant to the Merger;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Merger Sub has determined that the Merger and this Agreement are advisable and has approved this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, including the Merger;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Spinco (the Spinco Board) has determined that the Merger and this Agreement are advisable and has approved this Agreement and the Separation Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, including the Spinco Reorganization, the Distribution and the Merger;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of Burgundy (the Burgundy Board) has approved this Agreement and the Separation Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby, including the Spinco Reorganization, the Distribution and the Merger;

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement intend that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the contribution (as part of the Spinco Reorganization) by Burgundy to Spinco of all of the Spinco Assets held directly by Burgundy in exchange for (a) the assumption by Spinco of Spinco Liabilities of Burgundy, (b) the issuance by Spinco to Burgundy of shares of Spinco Common Stock pursuant to the Spinco Stock Issuance, (c) the distribution by Spinco to Burgundy of the Special Below Basis Cash Distribution, and (d) the distribution by Spinco to Burgundy of the Special Above Basis Debt/Cash Distribution (the Contribution) and the Distribution, taken together, will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and that the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code; and

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement intend this Agreement to be, and hereby adopt this Agreement as, a plan of reorganization within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.368-2(g).

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the representations, warranties, covenants and agreements set forth in this Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties, intending to be legally bound hereby, agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

Section 1.1 Above Basis Amount shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.2 Adjustment Ratio means the quotient obtained by dividing the Grizzly Stock Value by the Burgundy Stock Value.

Section 1.3 Affiliate means a Person that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a specified Person. The term control (including, with correlative meanings, the terms controlled by and under common control with), as applied to any Person, means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities or other ownership interest, by Contract or otherwise; provided, however, that for purposes of this Agreement, from and after the Distribution Date, no member of either Group shall be deemed an Affiliate of any member of the other Group.

Section 1.4 Approved for Listing means, with respect to the shares of Grizzly Common Stock to be issued pursuant to the Merger, that such shares have been approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance.

Section 1.5 Below Basis Amount shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.6 Burgundy CN DB Plan shall have the meaning set forth in the Employee Matters Agreement.

Section 1.7 Burgundy Commitment Letter means the commitment letter from the financial institutions named therein pursuant to which such parties have committed to lend the amounts set forth therein to Burgundy or Spinco, as the case may be.

Section 1.8 Burgundy Common Stock means the common stock, par value $1.66-2/3 per share, of Burgundy.

Section 1.9 Burgundy Expense Limitation has the meaning set forth in Section 1.9 of the Burgundy Disclosure Letter.

Table of Contents

Section 1.10 Burgundy Group shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.11 Burgundy Option means an option to purchase shares of Burgundy Common Stock pursuant to a Burgundy Stock Plan.

Section 1.12 Burgundy PSU Award means an award (other than a Burgundy TSR Award) issued under a Burgundy Stock Plan representing a general unsecured promise by Burgundy to pay the value of shares of Burgundy Common Stock in cash or shares of Burgundy Common Stock, the vesting of which is based on continued service and the satisfaction of performance goals.

Section 1.13 Burgundy SEC Documents means all forms, reports, schedules, statements and other documents required to be filed or furnished by Burgundy with the SEC since January 1, 2009.

Section 1.14 Burgundy Stock Plans means the PPG Industries, Inc. Omnibus Incentive Plan and the PPG Industries, Inc. Stock Plan.

Section 1.15 Burgundy Stock Value means the closing per-share price of Burgundy Common Stock, trading regular way with due bills, on the last full trading session prior to the Effective Time, as listed on the NYSE.

Section 1.16 Burgundy Subsidiaries means all direct and indirect Subsidiaries of Burgundy that are in the Burgundy Group.

Section 1.17 Burgundy Tax Counsel means Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz.

Section 1.18 Burgundy TSR Award means an award granted under a Burgundy Stock Plan representing a general unsecured promise by Burgundy to pay the value of shares of Burgundy Common Stock in cash or shares of Burgundy Common Stock, the vesting of which is based upon continued service and the achievement of specified levels of total shareholder return of Burgundy.

Section 1.19 Burgundy US DB Plan shall have the meaning set forth in the Employee Matters Agreement.

Section 1.20 Business Day means any day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or another day on which commercial banking institutions in New York State are authorized or required by Law to be closed.

Section 1.21 Business Transfer Time shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.22 Commissioner means the Canadian Commissioner of Competition or her authorized delegate appointed under the Competition Act.

Section 1.23 Competition Act means the *Competition Act* (Canada), R.S.C., c. C-34, as amended.

Section 1.24 Competition Act Approval means: (a) the issuance of an advance ruling certificate by the Commissioner pursuant to section 102(1) of the Competition Act with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, and such certificate has not been amended or rescinded; or (b) Spinco and Grizzly have given the notice required under section 114 of the Competition Act with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and the applicable waiting period under section 123 of the Competition Act shall have expired or shall have been waived in accordance with the Competition Act; or (c) the obligation to give the requisite notice shall have been waived pursuant to subsection 113(c) of the Competition Act, and, in the case of (b) or (c) above, Spinco and Grizzly shall have been advised in writing by the Commissioner that such person does not, at that time, intend to make an application under section 92 of the Competition Act with respect to the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and such advice has not been rescinded or amended.

Table of Contents

Section 1.25 Confidentiality Agreement means the Confidentiality Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2011, between Burgundy and Grizzly, as it may be amended from time to time.

Section 1.26 Consents shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.27 Contract or agreement means any loan or credit agreement, note, bond, indenture, mortgage, deed of trust, lease, sublease, franchise, permit, authorization, license, contract, instrument or other commitment, obligation or arrangement, whether written or oral, that is binding on any Person or any part of its property under applicable Law, other than any Burgundy Benefit Plan or Grizzly Benefit Plan.

Section 1.28 Convey shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement, and the terms Conveyance and Conveyed have correlative meanings.

Section 1.29 DGCL means the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Section 1.30 Disclosure Letters means, collectively, the Burgundy Disclosure Letter and the Grizzly Disclosure Letter.

Section 1.31 Distribution Date shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.32 Distribution Tax Opinion shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.33 Eagle Business shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.34 Eagle Entities means (i) prior to the Business Transfer Time, members of the Burgundy Group or Spinco Group to the extent primarily relating to the Eagle Business, and (ii) from and after the Business Transfer Time, members of the Spinco Group. For the avoidance of doubt, the Eagle Entities do not include the entities listed in Section 1.34 of the Burgundy Disclosure Letter. It is understood and agreed that in determining the truth and correctness of representations and warranties with respect to an Eagle Entity, matters not primarily relating to the Eagle Business shall be disregarded; and that in determining whether covenants and agreements have been performed by an Eagle Entity, any actions or inactions taken by an Eagle Entity not primarily relating to the Eagle Business shall be disregarded.

Section 1.35 Employee Matters Agreement means the Employee Matters Agreement entered into on the date of this Agreement, by and among Burgundy, Grizzly and Spinco.

Section 1.36 Environmental Laws means all Laws of any Governmental Authority that relate to pollution or the protection, clean up or restoration of the environment (including indoor and ambient air, surface water, ground water, sediment, land surface or subsurface strata) including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq., as amended), the Safe Drinking Water Act (21 U.S.C. § 349, 42 U.S.C. §§ 201, 300f), the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq.), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and any similar state or local Laws or any other binding legal obligation in effect now or in the future relating to the release of Hazardous Materials, or otherwise relating to the treatment, storage, disposal, transport or handling of Hazardous Materials, or to the exposure of any individual to a release of Hazardous Materials.

Section 1.37 ERISA means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

Section 1.38 ERISA Affiliate means, with respect to any Person, any other Person or any trade or business, whether or not incorporated, that, together with such first Person, would be deemed a single employer within the meaning of section 414(b), (c), (m) or (o) of the Code.

Section 1.39 Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, together with the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

Section 1.40 Exchange Loans shall have the meaning set forth in the Burgundy Commitment Letter.

Section 1.41 Exchange Ratio means the greater of (x) 35,200,000 shares or (y) the product of (i) the number of shares of Grizzly Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time multiplied by (ii) 1.02020202, divided by the number of shares of Spinco Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time.

Section 1.42 Excluded Assets shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.43 Excluded Liabilities shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.44 GAAP means United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Section 1.45 Governmental Approvals shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.46 Governmental Authority means any federal, state, local or foreign court, administrative agency, official board, bureau, governmental or quasi-governmental entities, having competent jurisdiction over Burgundy, Spinco or Grizzly, any of their respective Subsidiaries, and any other tribunal or commission or other governmental department, authority or instrumentality or any subdivision, agency, mediator, commission or authority of competent jurisdiction.

Section 1.47 Grizzly Acquisition means, in each case other than the Merger or as otherwise specifically contemplated by this Agreement, (i) any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, recapitalization or other similar transaction or series of related transactions involving Grizzly, or involving any of its Subsidiaries the assets of which constitute 25% or more of the total consolidated assets, or the revenues of which represent 25% or more of the total consolidated revenues, of Grizzly and the Grizzly Subsidiaries, taken as a whole; (ii) any direct or indirect purchase or sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of the consolidated assets (including stock of any of the Grizzly Subsidiaries) of Grizzly and the Grizzly Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, constituting 25% or more of the total consolidated assets of Grizzly and the Grizzly Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or accounting for 25% or more of the total consolidated revenues of Grizzly and the Grizzly Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in any one transaction or in a series of transactions; or (iii) any direct or indirect purchase or sale of or tender offer, exchange offer or any similar transaction or series of related transactions engaged in by any Person involving 25% or more of the outstanding shares of Grizzly Common Stock.

Section 1.48 Grizzly Acquisition Proposal means any proposal regarding a Grizzly Acquisition.

Section 1.49 Grizzly Bylaws means the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Grizzly, as amended.

Section 1.50 Grizzly Charter means the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Grizzly, as amended.

Section 1.51 Grizzly Common Stock means the common stock, par value $0.01 per share, of Grizzly.

Section 1.52 Grizzly Existing Revolving Credit Agreement means that certain Credit Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2009, by and among Grizzly and Royal Group, Inc., as borrowers, the lenders party thereto from time to time, and General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent, as amended prior to the date hereof.

Section 1.53 Grizzly Expense Limitation has the meaning set forth in Section 1.53 of the Grizzly Disclosure Letter.

Table of Contents

Section 1.54 Grizzly Leased Real Property means all Leased Real Property held by Grizzly or one of the Grizzly Subsidiaries.

Section 1.55 Grizzly Leases means all Leases of Grizzly or of a Grizzly Subsidiary.

Section 1.56 Grizzly Option means an option to purchase shares of Grizzly Common Stock.

Section 1.57 Grizzly Owned Real Property means all Owned Real Property of Grizzly or any of the Grizzly Subsidiaries.

Section 1.58 Grizzly RSU Award means an award representing a general unsecured promise by Grizzly to pay the value of shares of Grizzly Common Stock in cash or shares of Grizzly Common Stock, the vesting of which is based upon continued service and not the satisfaction of performance goals.

Section 1.59 Grizzly Stock Plan means the Georgia Gulf Corporation Second Amended and Restated 2011 Equity and Performance Incentive Plan.

Section 1.60 Grizzly Stock Value means the opening per-share price of Grizzly Common Stock on the first full trading session following the Effective Time, as listed on the NYSE.

Section 1.61 Grizzly Subsidiaries means all direct and indirect Subsidiaries of Grizzly.

Section 1.62 Group shall have the meaning set forth in the Separation Agreement.

Section 1.63 Hazardous Material means any substance that is listed, defined, designated or classified as, or otherwise determined to be, hazardous, radioactive, infectious, reactive, corrosive, ignitable, flammable or toxic or a pollutant or a contaminant or is otherwise subject to regulation, control or Remediation under any Environmental Law.

Section 1.64 HSR Act means the Hart-Scott