

CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

As submitted confidentially with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2024. This draft registration statement has not been publicly filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and all information herein remains strictly confidential.

Registration No. 333-

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

FORM F-1  
REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
UNDER  
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

TITAN AMERICA SA  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Belgium  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

1400  
(Primary Standard Industrial  
Classification Code Number)

Not applicable  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards<sup>†</sup> provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act. ☐

<sup>†</sup> The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any updated issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

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

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling shareholder may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of which the preliminary prospectus forms a part is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED , 2024

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS



Shares  
Titan America SA  
Common Shares

This is an initial public offering of the common shares, no par value per share (“common shares”), of Titan America SA (“TASA”). We are offering common shares. Titan Cement International SA, (the “selling shareholder”), is offering common shares. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the common shares sold by the selling shareholder in this offering.

We expect the initial public offering price will be between \$ and \$ per common share. Currently, no public market exists for our common shares. We have applied to have our common shares listed on under the symbol “.”

The selling shareholder has granted the underwriters an option for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus to purchase up to an additional common shares from the selling shareholder at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

Upon completion of this offering, the selling shareholder will hold approximately % of the voting rights of our outstanding share capital immediately. As a result, we will be a “controlled company” as defined under the corporate governance requirements. See “Risk Factors” and “Management—Corporate Governance—Director Independence and Controlled Company Exception” for additional information.

We are a “foreign private issuer” under applicable Securities and Exchange Commission rules, and as a result, will be subject to reduced public company reporting requirements for this prospectus and future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our business and an investment in our common shares involve significant risks. You should carefully consider the risks that are described under the caption “[Risk Factors](#)” beginning on page 30 of this prospectus before making a decision to invest in our common shares.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price		
Underwriting discounts and commissions <sup>(1)</sup>		
Proceeds, before expenses, to us		
Proceeds, before expenses, to the selling shareholder		

<sup>(1)</sup> See “Underwriting” for additional information regarding total underwriter compensation.

The underwriters expect to deliver our common shares to purchasers against payment on or about , 2024.

Joint Book-Running Managers  
(\*in alphabetical order)

Citigroup\*

, 2024

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC\*



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Through and including the 25th day after the date of this prospectus, all dealers that effect transactions in our common shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligations to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

Neither we, the selling shareholder nor any of the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with any information other than that contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us or to which we may have referred you. We, the selling shareholder and the underwriters take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. Neither we, the selling shareholder nor any of the underwriters are making an offer to sell the common shares in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. This offering is being made in the United States and elsewhere solely on the basis of the information contained in this prospectus. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of the common shares. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since the date on the front cover of this prospectus.

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**BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, (a) all references in this prospectus to the “Company,” “Titan America,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar terms refer to Titan America SA and its subsidiaries, following the contribution of Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A. (“Titan Atlantic”) to Titan America SA (“the Contribution”) in connection with the Reorganization Transactions (as defined below), (b) all references to “TASA” refer to Titan America SA and not its subsidiaries and (c) all references to “Titan Cement International” and “our Parent” refer to Titan Cement International SA, Titan America’s ultimate parent, and its consolidated subsidiaries other than Titan America and Titan America’s subsidiaries. All references to “shares” or “common shares” in this prospectus refer to the common shares of Titan America SA, no par value per share. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to “tons” in this prospectus refer to short tons. In connection with the completion of this offering, we will complete certain reorganization transactions and related transactions with Titan Cement International, as more fully described under “Prospectus Summary—The Reorganization Transactions” (the “Reorganization Transactions”). Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, all information in this prospectus reflects the completion of the Reorganization Transactions and this offering. In addition, prior to the Contribution, Titan Atlantic’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest its wholly-owned subsidiaries, ST Equipment & Technology LLC and ST Equipment & Technology Trading Company LLC (collectively, the “STET segment”) in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International, which is outside the scope of this offering. The STET segment is a nonreportable operating segment included in the Company’s historical financial results.

**INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA**

The data included in this prospectus regarding markets and the industry in which we operate, including the size of certain markets and our position and the position of our competitors within these markets, are based on reports of government agencies, independent industry sources such as Dodge Construction Network, an independent business analysis and consultancy group focused on the commercial construction sector, the Portland Cement Association, a non-governmental cement industry association, Cement Products Magazine, an independent industry publication, and other research consultants, as well as our own estimates relying on our management’s knowledge and experience in the markets in which we operate. Our management’s knowledge and experience is based on information obtained from our customers, distributors, suppliers, trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate. We believe these estimates to be accurate as of the date of this prospectus. However, the assumptions and estimates of our and our industry’s future performance are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in “Risk Factors.” These and other factors could cause future performance to differ materially from our assumptions and estimates and those of independent third parties. See “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.” While we believe our internal research is reliable and the definitions of our market and industry are appropriate, neither such research nor these definitions have been verified by any independent source.

**TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES AND SERVICE MARKS**

We own or have rights to trademarks, trade names or service marks that we use in connection with the operation of our business. Solely for convenience, the trademarks, trade names and service marks referred to in this prospectus are listed without the ® and TM symbols, but we will assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the rights of the applicable licensors to these trademarks, trade names and service marks.

**PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

This prospectus includes financial information which has been derived from TASA’s audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes, which are collectively referred to as “consolidated financial statements” or “financial statements,” and can be found beginning on page F-1 of this prospectus.

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We maintain our books and records in U.S. dollars. We prepare our audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS”). The definition of IFRS also encompasses all valid International Accounting Standards, as well as all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, including those formally issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee. None of the consolidated financial statements in this prospectus were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). In this prospectus, unless otherwise specified, all monetary amounts are in U.S. dollars and all references to “\$” mean U.S. dollars.

We have made rounding adjustments to some of the figures included in this prospectus. Accordingly, numerical figures shown as totals in some tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

We have historically conducted our business through Titan America LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Atlantic) and Titan America LLC’s subsidiaries. Titan America SA has not commenced operations and has nominal assets and liabilities. Upon completion of the Reorganization Transactions prior to the completion of this offering, Titan Atlantic will become a subsidiary of Titan America SA. Our financial statements present the historical financial position and results of operations of Titan Atlantic and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Titan America LLC and its subsidiaries.

## **NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES**

We refer to the terms “Adjusted EBITDA,” “Free Cash Flow,” “Net Debt” and “Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA” in various places in this prospectus. These are supplemental financial measures that are not prepared in accordance with IFRS and should not be viewed as a substitute for IFRS measures. Although our management uses these non-IFRS financial measures when planning, monitoring and evaluating our performance, any analysis of non-IFRS financial measures should be used only in conjunction with results presented in accordance with IFRS. The non-IFRS financial measures we present may not be comparable to similarly-named measures reported by other companies.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income before finance cost, net, income tax expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization, further adjusted to remove the impact of additional items such as (gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets, asset impairment (recovery)/loss, foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net, derivative financial instrument (gain)/loss, net, fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net, share-based compensation and other non-recurring items. Net income is the IFRS measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA.

Free Cash Flow is comprised of net cash provided by operating activities, less net payments for capital expenditures, which includes (i) investments in equipment, (ii) investments in identifiable intangible assets and (iii) proceeds from the sale of assets, net of disposition costs. The IFRS measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow is net cash provided by operating activities.

Net Debt comprises the sum of short and long-term borrowings, including accrued interest and current and non-current lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Net Debt is used by management to measure the effective level of our indebtedness.

We define the Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA as the ratio derived by dividing Net Debt by Adjusted EBITDA.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

**Company Introduction**

Titan America is a leading vertically integrated, multi-regional manufacturer and supplier of heavy building materials and services operating primarily on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States (the “Eastern Seaboard”). We are a leading provider of materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions than traditional building materials and/or beneficial reuse of waste materials. We are a leading provider of heavy building materials in Florida, the New York and New Jersey Metropolitan area (“Metro New York”), Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina (Virginia and the Carolinas, together with Metro New York and their adjacent areas, the “Mid-Atlantic”). We serve markets that benefit from population growth, economic growth and technology and innovation trends that are among the strongest in the United States.

We have built what we believe is a unique and differentiated building materials platform in the markets we serve. Today, our manufacturing, logistics and customer support capabilities span across critical building materials and products, including cement and supplementary cementitious materials (“SCMs”), aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products. Additionally, we believe that our market leadership in lower carbon cement and green concrete solutions positions us to benefit from growing demand for building materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions. We believe our vertically integrated business model and continued investment in our extensive logistical capabilities have enabled us to grow with our diverse customer base across infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets. By leveraging these competitive advantages across our two reportable segments, the Mid-Atlantic and Florida, we believe that we are in a strong position to drive meaningful growth and enhanced profitability into the future.

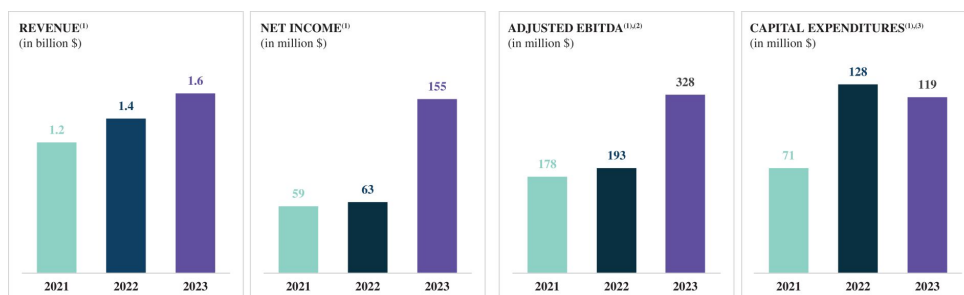
Since 2014, our executive management team has led Titan America to experience growth in scale, product portfolio and geographic footprint. Between fiscal years 2013 and 2023, we have grown our sales from \$539 million to approximately \$1.6 billion (an 11% compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”)), our net income went from a loss of \$65.4 million to a positive \$155.2 million and our Adjusted EBITDA increased from \$36 million to \$328 million (a 25% CAGR), while our net income margin has grown from negative 12% to positive 10% during that same period.

As a result of our continuous investment program to modernize and scale our operations, we have experienced 50% revenue growth, 150% net income growth and 65% Adjusted EBITDA growth from fiscal 2019 to fiscal 2023. Additionally, we have reduced our cement operations CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per metric ton of cementitious materials by 18%, from 718 kg of net CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton in 2019 to 587 kg of net CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton in 2023.

Our scaled, vertically integrated network of more than 100 facilities includes some of the largest cement plants, import terminals, mines, ready-mix concrete plants, fly ash processing plants and concrete block production lines in our core markets. Our cement plants are capable of producing approximately 3.8 million tons of cement annually, over 95% of which contains up to 10% lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than standard use ordinary Portland cement (“Lower-Carbon Cement”). Our cement manufacturing activities are supported by a network of mining operations containing a total of 474 million tons of reserves as of May 1, 2024, which we are in the process of expanding through various opportunities.

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The following charts present a summary of revenue, net income, Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Capital Expenditures<sup>(1)(3)</sup> for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:



- (1) Prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA, Titan Atlantic's wholly owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest its STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International which is outside the scope of this offering
- (2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure we use to evaluate the performance of our business. For the definition of this measure, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Non-IFRS Measures."
- (3) Capital Expenditures includes investments in property, plant and equipment and investments in identifiable intangible assets.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, Titan America delivered \$1.6 billion of revenue, net income of \$155.2 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$328.4 million.

Since our initial investment in the Essex Cement import terminal in Metro New York in 1989, we believe we have built one of the most comprehensive, capable and reliable building materials platforms on the Eastern Seaboard through focused and strategic investments.

In 1992, we acquired 59% of Roanoke Cement Company and all its related assets, establishing our domestic manufacturing and regional distribution capabilities in the Mid-Atlantic region through the addition of the Roanoke cement plant in Troutville, Virginia (our "Roanoke Plant"), a marine import terminal in South Norfolk, Virginia (our "Norfolk Terminal") and a rail-connected distribution network in Virginia and North Carolina.

Between 1996 and 2002, we invested \$110 million in our Roanoke Plant, which included a major modernization of its clinker and cement production process, as well as the addition of a preheater/precalciner, a new clinker cooler, new clinker silos, a new finish mill and a new packaged cement line.

In 2000, we acquired Tarmac America Inc., including the remaining 41% of Roanoke Cement Company, giving us initial positions in ready-mix concrete and block operations across the State of Florida, as well as our Pennsuco facility in Medley, Florida ("Pennsuco") that produces cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete block.

In 2002, we acquired Separation Technologies ("ST"), a market leader in fly ash beneficiation and marketing.

Throughout the early 2000s, we made significant investments to expand and improve the logistics and import capabilities of the business establishing a cement import terminal at the Port Tampa Bay, Florida (our "Port Tampa Bay Terminal"), and modernizing the Essex import operation at Port Newark in Metro New York (our "Essex Terminal").

Between 2001 and 2006, we invested approximately \$254 million in our Pennsuco plant, which included modernization efforts with the commissioning of a state-of-the-art clinker production line, significantly

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increasing clinker production capacity at much lower energy consumption rates, and the addition of a new finish mill and a new packaging operation.

Between 2006 and 2007, we invested approximately \$365 million to significantly expand our ready-mix footprint through the acquisition of the S&W Ready Mix Concrete Company (“S&W Ready Mix”), which operated 26 concrete plants in the Carolinas, the Mechanicsville Concrete Company and five plants under the Powhatan Ready Mix brand in and around Richmond, Virginia. We also completed acquisitions of three ready-mix businesses on the west coast of Florida, including nine concrete plants located in and between Tampa and Fort Myers. In addition to these acquisitions, we installed 11 greenfield ready-mix concrete plants and one block production line throughout our territory which expanded our geographic footprint and improved density of delivery and manufacturing capacity in growing markets.

In early 2010, we invested in a sand mine in Sussex County, Virginia, followed by commencing our operations in New Castle, Virginia (our “Castle Sands Operation”) in 2011 and Branchville, Virginia in 2019.

From 2014 to 2023, we invested \$53 million in an overland conveyor and two new draglines at the Pennsuco quarry.

In 2017, we entered into a long-term mining royalty agreement and began operating a crushed limestone quarry in Estero, Florida, near Fort Myers. We upgraded the operations by installing a dragline and mobile mining fleet, as well as expanding the existing permit to substantially increase the base of reserves, all of which provide a stable source of aggregates for both external sale and internal consumption.

Between 2018 and 2023, we invested \$52 million in modernizing our logistics network in the Mid-Atlantic, including (i) investments in increasing silo storage capacity and installation of an automated loadout system at our Roanoke Plant, (ii) expansion of the Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Selma and Wilmington rail terminals to allow for multiple products, optimized storage and distribution capabilities and (iii) installation of a hybrid loadout system at the Norfolk Terminal capable of loading both trucks and rail cars.

In 2023, we completed a \$73 million investment at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal, constructing new domes, adding multi-product storage capacity of approximately 70,000 tons each, as well as on other repairs and refurbishments.

Recent investments we have made seek to capitalize on dynamic growth themes in the U.S. economy, including decarbonization, circular economy, resilient urbanization, infrastructure modernization, refurbishment and renovation, new construction technologies and high-performance products. We believe these initiatives contribute to and will act as significant drivers of growth.

We have developed new cement types requiring less carbon intensive inputs that perform equally or better than conventional cements, resulting in lower CO<sub>2</sub> content of the final product. We have replaced over 95% of our standard use Ordinary Portland Cement (“OPC”) production with Lower-Carbon Cement, improving the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per ton of product by up to 10% compared to OPC. We are currently investing in the development of our Type IT cement (a ternary cement blend) that requires even less amount of clinker while delivering equal or better performance than Lower-Carbon Cement. Depending on the type of SCM used (such as fly ash, slag, calcined clay or natural pozzolans) the total reduction in clinker quantity can reach up to 50% compared to OPC cements, resulting in a significant reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per ton of product.

We are also committed to digital transformation. We are early adopters of artificial intelligence and machine learning (“AI/ML”) technologies in our industry, which we employ to increase plant reliability and capacity utilization, improve product quality, proactively manage operating and maintenance costs and improve energy efficiency. These initiatives place our cement plants in the top five most efficient in the U.S. cement industry out

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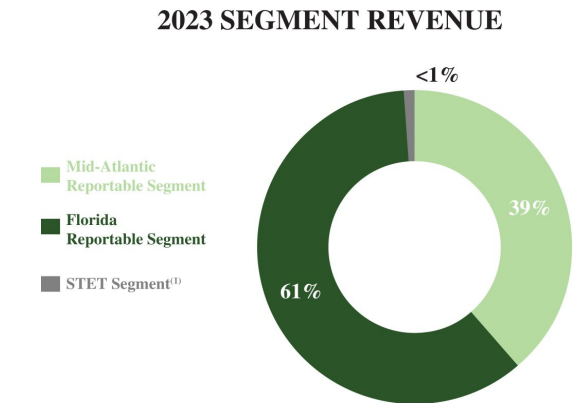
of companies participating in a 2022 Portland Cement Association (“PCA”) survey. We created a Digital Center of Excellence in 2022, which has driven digital transformation across our entire supply chain and fostered continuous improvement and fine-tuning of existing industrial AI/ML solutions, as well as the development and implementation of similar solutions in our commercial and logistics activities. Our investments in state-of-the-art operations and process control systems have also resulted in the deployment of predictive maintenance systems, based on data analytics for equipment faults and process anomaly detection to improve the reliability of our operations, and predictive quality analytics that improve product quality and consistency.

Throughout the United States, we operate and maintain two cement plants, three marine import terminals, seven active mine locations, 82 ready-mix locations with 92 batch plants, eight concrete block locations with 13 production lines, seven fly ash plants and 21 distribution hubs that can handle various combinations of our products.

**Our Reportable Segments**

Due to the regional nature of our business, we report our operating results in two reportable segments: Florida and Mid-Atlantic. We run our operations nimbly allowing us to pivot resources to markets we support with the greatest demand based on market conditions.

The following chart shows revenue by segment for fiscal year 2023:

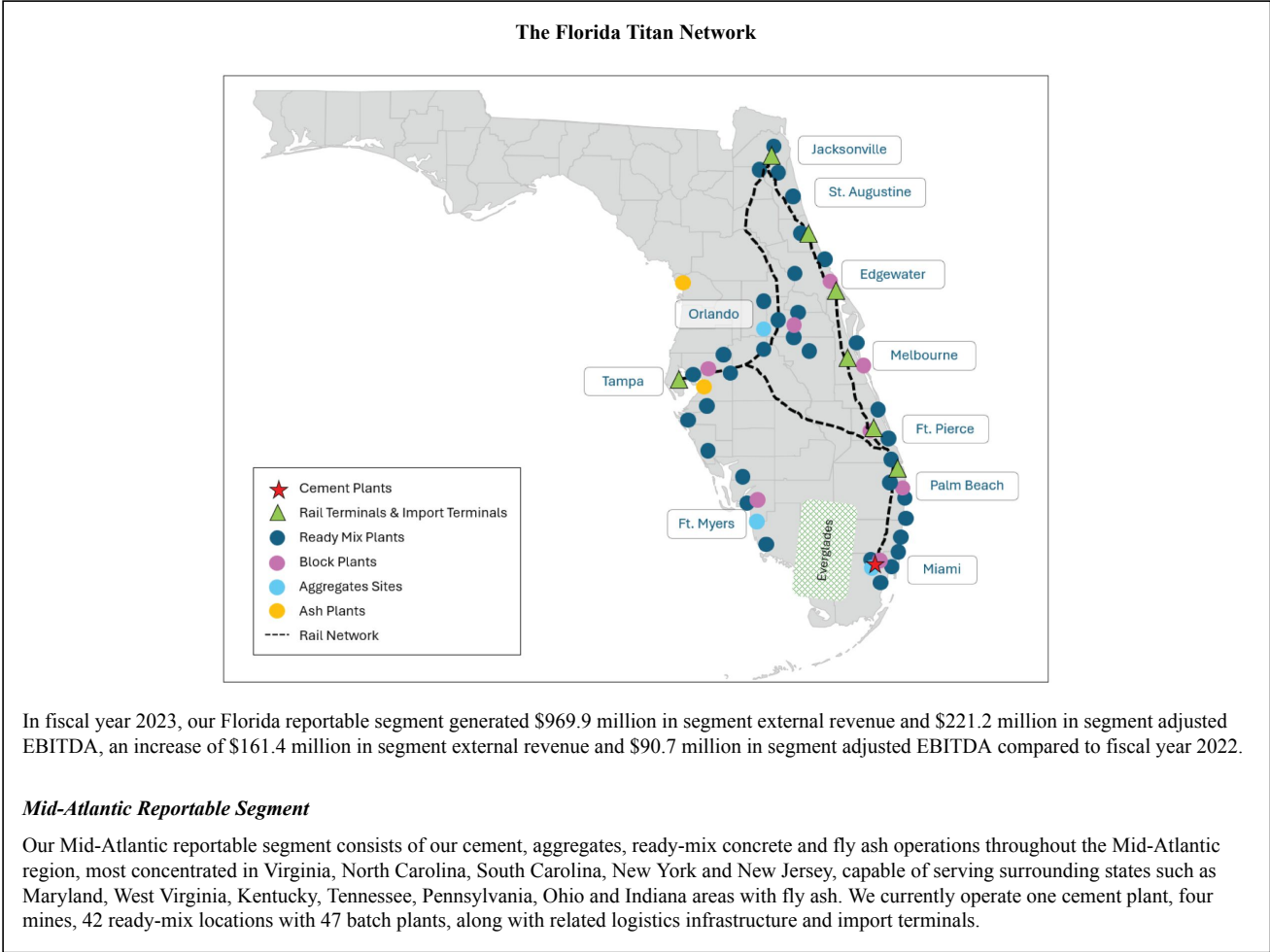


(1) Represents the revenue associated with the STET segment. The STET segment is a nonreportable operating segment that develops, manufactures, sells and services triboelectrostatic separators and related equipment used to beneficiate fly ash, industrial minerals, and food and feed organics. Prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America, Titan America LLC intends to divest the STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International which is outside the scope of this offering.

***Florida Reportable Segment***

Our Florida reportable segment consists of our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and fly ash operations within the State of Florida. We currently operate one cement plant, three mines, 40 ready-mix locations with 45 batch plants, eight concrete block locations with 13 production lines, two fly ash facilities and one multi-product marine import terminal along with related logistics infrastructure.

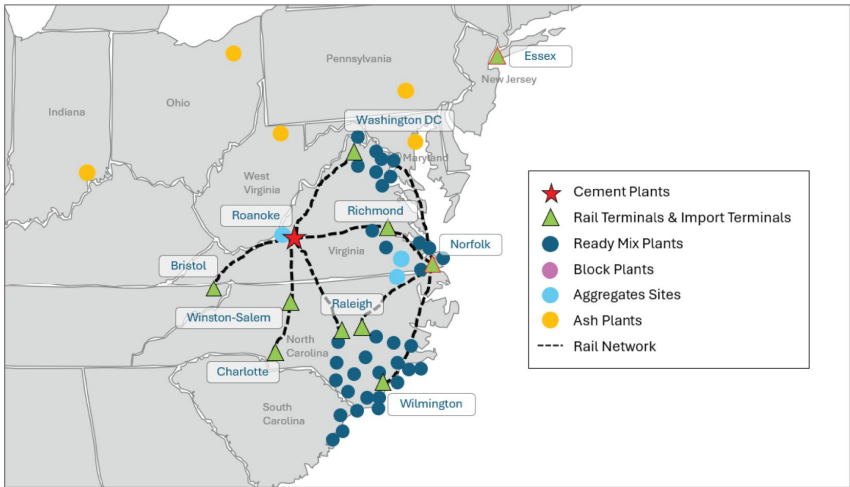
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The Mid-Atlantic Titan Network



In fiscal year 2023, our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment generated \$619.7 million in segment external revenue and \$118.3 million in segment adjusted EBITDA, an increase of \$66.4 million in segment external revenue and \$45.5 million in segment adjusted EBITDA compared to fiscal year 2022.

**Our Industry**

Our products primarily serve the large and highly fragmented construction materials industry in the Eastern Seaboard. We are a well-established, leading player in the construction materials value chain where there are high barriers to entry. These barriers to entry include the capital-intensive nature of the heavy construction materials production process, as well as stringent regulations requiring new entrants to receive permits and approvals to operate, including acceptance from local communities. We primarily serve the residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction end markets.

**Key End Markets of the Construction Industry**

***Residential Construction***

Our products have broad applications in the single family and multifamily residential construction industry, with uses across the new build and renovation/refurbishment spectrum. Cement products are utilized in the concrete and mortar that forms the foundation of the house. Cement products are also leveraged to create or otherwise build concrete building blocks, pavers, driveways, sidewalks, mortar and grout.

***Non-residential Construction***

Our products are used in the non-residential construction industry to build commercial and industrial buildings, including, manufacturing facilities, shopping centers, data centers, warehouses, hospitals, schools, hotels and restaurants. Cement is often favored as a construction input for the non-residential sector due to its ease of use, strength, durability and versatility.

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***Infrastructure Construction***

Our products are used in the infrastructure construction industry to build, renovate and refurbish bridges, roads, highways, airports, military facilities, tunnels, water and sewage treatment and distribution facilities, and any other project that is funded by federal, state or local governments.

**Key Trends in the Construction Industry**

We believe we are at the beginning of a powerful multiyear growth cycle across our three end markets, underpinned by a structural residential housing shortage and boosted by significant federal and state spending in infrastructure and manufacturing onshoring.

***Residential Housing Shortage***

It is estimated that the U.S. residential market is underbuilt by 3.4 million homes as of May 2024, with the six key states in which we operate accounting for 860,000, or 25%, of the shortage, according to the PCA. We believe this shortage is the result of strong demand for housing, driven by a rapid increase in household formation by millennials and other age groups. According to the PCA, 89 million people in the United States are in the prime first-time home buyer age range of 25 to 44 as of May 2024. Housing demand is also increasing as a result of population growth including migration domestically across the United States and immigration into the United States.

***Government Support and Investment in Critical U.S. Infrastructure***

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (“IIJA”) authorized \$1.2 trillion of transportation and infrastructure spending, with \$550 billion going towards new investments and programs and the rest budgeted for continued investment in existing vital infrastructure. Under the IIJA, the six key states in which we operate will receive an aggregate of \$76.4 billion in additional federal funds for infrastructure projects announced as of June 11, 2024. According to the PCA, the IIJA is expected to require approximately 52 million tons of cement over the next five years across the United States, with 39% of that volume going to the construction and renovation of roads, bridges and other major projects, which we expect will result in increased demand for cement, aggregates and related products. As of May 13, 2024, improvements and repairs are underway on more than 257,000 miles of roads and 13,000 bridges across the United States, and over \$300 billion is expected to be invested in roads and bridges over the life of the IIJA.

***Investment in Manufacturing***

According to McKinsey & Company, the U.S. manufacturing sector is poised for robust growth through 2029, driven by strong government incentives, technological innovation and a strategic focus on building more resilient supply chains and sustainable production systems. The Dodge Momentum Index (“DMI”), which measures non-residential building projects that are in the planning stage, has grown in recent months, indicating significant increases in manufacturing-related construction spending as a result of businesses’ efforts to reshape supply chains and leverage federal policies that support demand for heavy industrial projects. Key federal policies promoting domestic manufacturing include the CHIPS and Science Act and the IRA, which direct more than \$422 billion in incentives.

***Domestic Cement Production Deficit, Florida Aggregates Shortage***

According to the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”), the amount of cement produced domestically in recent years has plateaued at or around 100 million tons per annum. However, domestic demand for cement has continued to grow, surpassing domestic production capacity. The amount of imported cement consumed in the

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United States has grown significantly since 2013, from 7 million tons in 2013 to 21 million tons in 2023. We believe the supply/demand imbalance in domestic cement production will drive the long-term need for import capacity.

***Pricing Growth Across our Core Products***

Prices for our core products have consistently risen over the last decade through economic cycles, as demand for cement, aggregates and related products has increased with ongoing growth in residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction across the United States. Factors impacting the industry-wide growth in pricing of our core products include increased energy, labor and logistics input costs, greater demand for cement and related products coupled with stagnant domestic clinker and cement production and capacity and investments in decarbonization and meeting increasingly stringent environmental regulations.

***Increasing Demand for Lower-Carbon Cement and Other Green Products and Solutions***

Communities, consumers and businesses increasingly have a heightened awareness and desire to embrace more sustainable practices. This social shift towards carbon reduction is not only fostering innovation but is also creating opportunities for the development of greener construction products and methods. According to S&P Global, 45% of companies included in the S&P 500 index have committed to net-zero emissions targets. These companies are often at the forefront of this shift, having committed to significant reductions in their carbon footprints, including those related to their construction activities. Additionally, metropolitan statistical areas (“MSAs”) such as Miami-Dade and New York have made the significant environmental commitments of being net-zero on carbon emissions by 2050 and 2040, respectively. These commitments will provide significant funding to less carbon intensive construction and product development.

In response, manufacturers of heavy construction materials, including us, are prioritizing the development and use of less carbon-intensive raw materials and SCMs, alternative fuels and carbon capture, utilization and sequestration (“CCUS”) technologies. These trends are expected to accelerate as more companies, municipalities and industries align with global sustainability goals, further intensifying the development of less carbon-intensive construction materials and techniques.

**Our Core Products**

Our core products include cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks and fly ash. We sell our products to residential, non-residential and infrastructure end markets along the Eastern Seaboard. See “Industry—Our Core Products.”

***Cement***

The cement production process leverages aggregates that are mined from quarries and transported to the cement manufacturing facility. Once quarry materials are brought to a cement production plant, they are ground into fine dust, fed into a kiln, heated by combustion of conventional and alternative fuels and transformed into small granules known as clinker. The clinker is then ground with gypsum, limestone and other additives to become cement. Companies in the cement industry manufacture multitudes of cement variations, including but not limited to, OPC, Portland-limestone, masonry, pozzolanic and other hydraulic types of cement, each with varying uses in specific construction and various applications. Companies in the cement industry sell the product primarily to concrete applications, along with various other end-use applications.

***Aggregates***

Aggregates products include crushed stone, sand and gravel and are primarily used in manufacturing concrete, asphalt and unbound base applications. Companies in the aggregates industry mine from quarries and sell the

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product to various end-use applications, including concrete producers. Due to the high weight-to-value ratio of aggregates, materials are typically transported economically over a limited distance.

***Ready-Mix Concrete***

Ready-mix concrete refers to unhardened mixed concrete delivered to job sites. Ready-mix concrete is manufactured in batching plants according to a set recipe and then delivered to construction sites in a freshly mixed state using trucks. It is mixed in specific proportions of cement, water, aggregates and sometimes additives, ensuring consistency and quality. This method allows for precise control over the concrete's properties, such as strength and workability, making it a convenient option for various construction projects.

***Concrete Blocks***

Concrete blocks are made from a mixture of cement, water and aggregate, and are used in building construction. Florida is the largest concrete block market in the United States since concrete blocks are required by the South Florida building code due to their energy efficiency, storm and fire resistance qualities, termite resistance and design flexibility. We believe that the expected increase in severe weather events caused by climate change may continue to increase demand for concrete blocks due to their storm and fire resistance qualities.

***Fly Ash***

SCMs, such as fly ash, are used in cement and concrete production to enhance the durability, impermeability, workability and sustainability of concrete. Fly ash is generated as a by-product of coal combustion in the generation of electricity by utilities and can be recycled for use as a replacement to clinker in the cement production process, improving grinding efficiency and reducing the carbon footprint of the final product.

**Our Competitive Strengths**

We believe we are well positioned to capitalize on favorable trends for future growth because of the following competitive strengths:

***Leading Market Positions in Several Fast-Growing Economic Mega-Regions of the Eastern Seaboard with Strategically Placed Facilities and Terminals***

We are one of the largest suppliers of cement in Florida, Virginia and the Carolinas, and occupy a leading position in Metro New York. Based on cement imports and cement plant capacity divided by the total size of the market as reported by PCA, we occupy 31.3% of the Florida market, 30.0% of the Virginia and the North Carolina markets and 24.1% of the Metro New York market. This makes us one of the largest suppliers of building materials in three out of the 11 economic mega-regions of the United States, areas that contain multiple metropolitan areas that are densely populated and offer attractive demographics and population growth.

Our cement plants and marine and land terminals are strategically located to increase proximity and shorten transport time to our end customers across our three economic mega-regions. Our network of facilities allows us to maximize logistical efficiency while maintaining a significant geographic reach. For example, our Roanoke Plant combined with our Norfolk Terminal and an extensive logistics network of rail terminals, loadouts and storage facilities, efficiently services our markets and customers in Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. In Florida, our Pennsuco facility is the only plant on the FEC rail network serving the east coast of Florida, while our Port Tampa Bay Terminal supports Tampa and the west coast of Florida, one of the fastest growing regions in the country.

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***Vertically Integrated Business Model Providing Strategic Flexibility and Reliable Production***

We believe we have established a vertically integrated business model that allows us to reliably supply our customers with high-quality products. Additionally, our vertical integration gives us visibility into the needs of customers up and down the value chain.

Our vertically integrated manufacturing and distribution network of more than 100 facilities includes two cement plants, three marine import terminals, rail-connected logistics terminals, mines, ready-mix concrete batch plants, block production lines and fly ash processing plants across our core markets. We believe that our extensive, high-capacity logistics network provides flexible and reliable sourcing to help meet the needs of our customers, even in times of market disruptions.

Our vertical integration allows us full control of the quality, availability and supply of raw materials and intermediates for production of consistently high-quality products across the construction value chain, as evidenced by our multiple NRMCA Producer Excellence in Quality Awards. For example, we use our own limestone to produce clinker, cement and aggregates. We leverage our internally-supplied clinker and SCMs to produce our cement, which is then used together with our aggregates to manufacture our concrete products. Our ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations source nearly 100% of their cement inputs from our own internal supply.

We believe our vertically integrated business model helps us establish a strong presence in the market with increased proximity to our customers, providing a 360-degree view of their needs. In addition to providing convenience and communication, it gives us the capability to develop, test and optimize new products for the market. We believe that all of these factors differentiate us in the marketplace and, as a result, position us for customer retention and growth.

***Comprehensive Logistics Network with Strategically Placed Facilities and Terminals***

The construction materials sector is a localized industry due to the high cost of transportation of cement, concrete, aggregates and other products. Further, customer job sites operate on extremely time-sensitive workflows and rely on consistent and readily-available supplies of key construction products. Customers can neither rely on, nor can suppliers afford, long supply chains. Reliability and timeliness of supply are critical success factors.

Our production and import facilities and extensive intermodal logistics networks are strategically placed to increase proximity and shorten transport time to our end customers. These networks connect our aggregate sites, import terminals and cement plants to regional markets across the Eastern Seaboard. We believe our network delivers efficiency, flexibility and security of supply for our customers.

***Intense Focus on Customer Service and Solutions***

Through our more than 120 years of industry experience and focus on operational excellence, we believe we have fostered deep customer trust and satisfaction. We have direct access up and down the value chain, and a 360-degree view that allows us to identify emerging market trends and customer preferences and the opportunity to provide tailored, engineered solutions.

Our product development program is centered around driving innovation, productivity, performance and sustainability across our portfolio, with a keen focus on meeting emerging market demands and enhancing our competitive edge. Our initiatives are strategically designed to leverage technological advancements, optimize operational efficiency of our own operations and those of our customers, and deliver high-performance, environmentally sustainable solutions to our customers and the broader concrete construction value chain.

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We offer several benefits to our customers, including high quality products, customized products and solutions, sustainable products, technical support, a reliable supply chain, innovative products and solutions and a relentless focus on serving our customers.

***Significant Installed Capacity Ready to Capture Market Growth***

As the industry enters what we believe to be a new multi-year growth phase, we have expanded our capacity with the goal of meeting what we expect will be a growing demand for our products and services. Our average cement sales volume over the past three years was approximately 5.6 million tons and our three marine import terminals are capable of receiving and distributing approximately 6.3 million tons of cement annually, as of December 31, 2023. This capacity is a result of significant investments that we have made to expand our import terminals along the Eastern Seaboard, including a combined \$73 million to increase capacity at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal.

Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal averaged over 650,000 tons of imported cement annually over the last three years, with an ability to manage approximately 2.5 million tons annually. We are also permitted and able to import, store and ship over 700,000 tons of aggregates per year at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. At our Norfolk Terminal, we imported approximately 450,000 tons of cement annually over the last three years, and we can manage approximately 1.9 million tons annually. Our Essex Terminal averaged over 850,000 tons of cement imports annually over the last three years, with capabilities to manage approximately 1.9 million tons annually. With our differentiated multi-product capabilities, we can import different types of cements, SCMs, aggregates, and other bulk products.

The Eastern Seaboard requires imports of cement, aggregates and SCMs to supplement domestic production. With construction activity expected to increase in the coming years, the need for imported construction products is expected to rise. Cement imports have always been an integral and flexible part of our business model. With our import capabilities, we are able to flex our supply to meet market demand, such as quickly increasing our imports to meet increased demand while expanding our geographic reach and the ability to cost effectively serve these market areas.

***Proven Track Record of Successful Innovation Merging Global Trends with Local Needs***

We believe our latest product and technology developments position us at the forefront of innovation and sustainability, directly addressing emerging market trends and enhancing our competitive strengths across the construction industry. Furthermore, we believe our focus on innovation allows us to better address high growth and high margin product and service opportunities.

Our innovation helps to solve critical industry and society needs, addressing themes such as (i) the path to net-zero emissions, (ii) construction productivity, (iii) novel construction technologies, (iv) circular economy and (v) climate adaptation. Each of these initiatives underscores our commitment to leading the market with high-performance, sustainability-minded solutions.

***An Independent Business that Benefits from the Support of a Well-Established Parent Company***

Established in 1902, Titan Cement International, our parent, is a leading global cement producer. Since our initial investment in the United States in 1989, we have operated as a largely independent U.S. subsidiary. While our operations are all handled domestically and our current U.S. management team has driven significant growth in the business since 2014, we benefit from intercompany loans and credit facilities made available to us through Titan Global Finance (“TGF”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International. These intercompany loans and credit facilities are based on financial terms contained in the arm’s length agreements consummated among TGF and its third-party lenders, each of which benefit from Titan Cement International’s credit rating.

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The intercompany loans and credit facilities made available to Titan America contain no financial or other covenants and utilize the favorable market pricing obtained by TGF as a result of Titan Cement International's credit rating. For these reasons, we believe the overall pricing and terms of the intercompany agreements are better than those that Titan America could independently secure in the credit markets. We also benefit from services agreements with Titan Cement International, pursuant to which Titan Cement International provides us with technical, functional and other support services, including the services of the in-house engineering team of our parent company, with whom we partner to develop proprietary technology that aims to make cement production faster, more cost-efficient and better for the environment. With essentially two teams working on developing new technology and processes to improve our operations, we believe we are at the forefront of innovation in our industry. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

On a yearly basis, Titan America LLC enters into ordinary course of business supply agreements under the master supply agreement with Titan Cement Company S.A., an affiliate of TCI, for the purchase of a predetermined amount of cement and cementitious products for the following year at a price based on the arm's length principle in accordance with the U.S. transfer pricing rules and the relevant OECD guidelines. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

***Dedicated Management Team with a Proven Track Record of Stable, Above-Market Growth and Fiscal Responsibility***

Our executive management team collectively has approximately 225 years of combined experience, which is leveraged across the organization and supported by a strong set of local and regional managers who have operational expertise in the industry.

Our executive management team has successfully guided us through various economic cycles, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Under our current senior management team's leadership, we have grown our sales from \$539 million in 2013 to \$1.6 billion in fiscal 2023, our net income went from a loss of \$65.4 million to a positive \$155.2 million and our net income margin has grown from negative 12% to positive 10% during the same period.

We believe that our executive management team's experience navigating through economic cycles, as well as our diversified end markets and customer base and vertically integrated business model, provides increased stability for our business relative to other building materials manufacturers. The infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets have historically operated on different cycles and benefit from varied demand drivers. The stability of our diversified end markets has allowed us to generate free cash flow throughout economic cycles, which our executive management team has historically deployed to manage leverage, invest in organic growth opportunities and make strategic acquisitions.

**Growth Strategies**

We intend to leverage our competitive strengths to create shareholder value through the following core growth strategies:

***Cement Capacity Expansion***

We are currently investing behind expansion of capacity at our Pennsuco facility and our Roanoke Plant that we expect will increase total cement production capacity by 23% to 4.9 million tons by 2030, compared to our current cement production capacity of 3.8 million tons as of December 31, 2023. With a goal of increasing cement production to three million tons at our Pennsuco facility and 1.8 million tons at our Roanoke Plant by 2030, we plan to invest in new grinding mills and repurpose existing assets for additional grinding capacity.

We expect that the additional cement capacity will allow us to meet higher demand with domestic production, while maintaining our flexibility provided by our import capabilities to further increase supply. The planned

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additional cement capacity includes (i) a flash calciner project at our Roanoke Plant, which will be partially funded by the DOE, and (ii) fine calcined clay production capacity, blended downstream without extra grinding, thus supporting lower carbon cement production.

We are also developing a plan to expand our Pennsuco facility's cement storage by 30,000 tons and enhance loadout capabilities with new loading bays. We plan to engage an outside engineering firm to study upgrades to the existing systems and design the extra storage and loadout needed to handle three million tons of annual cement production.

To increase unloading capacity, Port Tampa Bay is currently investing \$20 million in a new berth in front of our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. We will have "priority right" at this new berth with 72-hours written notice, subject to limited exceptions, as per an agreement with Tampa Port Authority, which allows us to berth our vessels without delay or restrictions in connection with other port traffic. With the goal of efficiently distributing our Pennsuco facility's additional capacity, we plan to invest and expand existing rail terminals on the FEC railway to double existing cement rail volumes.

***Supplementary Cementitious Materials: Grow Domestic Production, Imports and Volume from New Sources***

We plan to invest in growth of domestic production and imports of SCMs, which are an important input in the long-term decarbonization of the cement industry. By capitalizing on our proprietary ST electrostatic separation technology, we are pursuing agreements with coal fired power plants for the reclamation and beneficiation of landfills and freshly generated fly ash sources across the Eastern Seaboard. This will provide new sources of fly ash to be utilized for the production of blended cements as well as used in engineered concrete formulations.

We expect that our investment in calcined clay, which is partially funded by the DOE, will result in additional sources of an important cementitious material utilized in the production of blended cements and other engineered concrete applications, further diversifying our product portfolio.

We plan to capitalize on our parent company's owned pozzolan reserves and our import terminals to supply pozzolan, another important element of blended cements and engineered ready-mix concrete formulations. We also will pursue long-term supply contracts to import other cementitious materials such as fly ash and slag from reliable sources around the world.

***Aggregates: Strengthen Position through Investment in Reserves and Exploration***

Through our exploration program we are focused on identifying and securing new coarse and fine aggregates sources that can efficiently serve our markets. In addition, we are pursuing potential new sources of aggregates outside our markets by rail and marine delivery. The size and layout of our Norfolk Terminal and Port Tampa Bay Terminal enables the inbound movements of offshore aggregates directly into our markets utilizing Panamax class vessels.

Since 2014, we have added critical reserves to our existing aggregates operations through the acquisition of incremental adjacent property, modifications to existing permits and applying new technologies, including ultra fines recovery, deploying innovative dredge equipment, recycling various construction concrete waste materials and optimizing process plant recoveries.

***Strengthen Ready-Mix and Block Businesses through Focused Investment in Downstream Capabilities***

To better capitalize on expected growth within our residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction end markets, we are planning to invest in expansion of the reach and capabilities of our ready-mix and block business.



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Within our ready-mix concrete business, we intend to invest in 10 to 15 new fixed and portable plants over the next five years. We specifically intend to create a mobile ready-mix concrete division to focus on serving public and private mega-projects, by installing the mobile units right at the customer job sites. We believe that this model will result in planning and operational efficiencies for both our customers and us. This will also allow us to remain close to our customers to provide tailored solutions for services and products.

We intend to expand our block business' geographic footprint with at least two additional production locations in the next five years, while at the same time augmenting our existing capabilities at our 13 production lines.

We expect our success in ready-mix concrete and block to continue to help drive growth across all products of our vertically integrated model.

***Tapping into New Value Pools and Accelerating Green Growth through Continued Investment in and Development of Financially Attractive, Less Carbon-Intensive Products and Solutions***

We intend to continue investing in and developing our portfolio of less carbon-intensive products and solutions as we drive toward achieving our goal of carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain by 2050. We believe we can grow our revenue as the demand for differentiated less carbon-intensive products and solutions is expected to accelerate over the coming years.

Our product development program is centered around driving innovation, productivity, performance and sustainability across our portfolio, with a keen focus on meeting emerging market demands and enhancing our competitive edge to drive revenue growth and margin expansion. Our initiatives are strategically designed to leverage technological advancements, optimize operational efficiency of our own operations and those of our customers, and deliver high-performance, environmentally sustainable solutions to our customers.

We plan to build on the foundation of our recently developed high-performance concrete and cementitious products tailored to meet increasingly demanding construction needs for infrastructure and commercial markets. These products and solutions include:

- High-strength and high-modulus elasticity concretes, which are designed for increasingly tall and slender high-rise buildings in major urban markets.
- High-durability concretes developed for projects requiring extended service life in extreme conditions, including landmark tunnels and bridges.
- Marine and underwater concretes, designed and specialized for corrosive environments.
- Our GreenCrete® product line, which offers independently validated less carbon-intensive concrete mixtures (based on third-party measurements of embodied CO<sub>2</sub> content relative to industry benchmark specifications) while enhancing performance across all applications.
- BrightCem®, an industry-first performance-based cement with a reduced CO<sub>2</sub> footprint.
- Proprietary 3D mortars for both residential and marine applications.
- Extended joint spacing concrete, which addresses specific challenges in the automation of the warehouse and distribution industry, providing a durable low joint surface to allow the use of robotic solutions.

Our lower carbon and high performing cements and supplementary cementitious materials are critical to enable these concrete mixes. We believe that our high-performance products not only enhance the quality of construction but also support sustainable and resilient development.

***Leverage our Vertically Integrated Business Model to Grow our Existing Market Positions***

Externally, our ability to manufacture and deliver aggregates, cement, SCM, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks allows us to act as a single-source supplier for customers across all construction end markets. Our

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extensive logistics network, comprised of marine and land terminals, railways, trucks, modern infrastructure and technology, enables us to service customers, including major project sites. In 2023, we completed a \$73 million investment at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal, constructing new domes, adding multi-product storage capacity of approximately 70,000 tons each, as well as on other repairs and refurbishments.

Customers rely on suppliers with condensed, local supply chains due to the cost-intensive nature of transporting cement products. We intend to leverage our vertically integrated business and robust logistical network to serve our existing clients and to grow our current market positions.

***Drive Digitalization as a Critical Enabler for Top-Line and Margin Growth with Dynamic Manufacturing, Logistics and Customer Experience Solutions***

We plan to continue investing in digital transformation and AI/ML technologies as we see it as a critical enabler to drive operational excellence and growth. We are among the first cement producers to implement a full set of AI/ML digital solutions that have improved the productivity, efficiency and reliability of our manufacturing operations. Both of our cement plants are now utilizing RTO that improves equipment throughput while minimizing energy consumption, AI/ML-based predictive maintenance tools that improve the reliability and stability of the operations and AI/ML-based predictive quality analytics that improve product quality and consistency. We believe that our position as a technological innovator in our markets positions us to take advantage of growth opportunities and develop further efficiencies in our operations.

Capitalizing on the knowledge and experience gained from the industrial digitalization applications, we are developing and implementing an AI/ML application for real-time optimization of our logistics and distribution network managing the scheduling and delivery of our concrete products. These algorithms will allow for better scheduling of daily deliveries, taking into account external disruptions like weather and traffic events and keeping the customer aware of their product delivery status. This advanced digital application coupled with a dynamic, end-to-end cloud-based customer portal will transform the way our customers interact with us, improving the overall customer experience while contributing to distribution cost reduction and productivity increases of our ready-mix concrete operations.

***Enhance our Platform Capacity and Utilization through the Implementation of Internal Initiatives Supporting Growth and Profitability***

Our current executive management team has a robust track record of driving improvement in the business and a proven ability to execute strategic initiatives since 2014. In addition to the above strategies, we have a slate of initiatives focused on growth, driven by operational excellence, asset utilization, pricing, raw material procurement, cost controls and freight/distribution logistics, targeting improvements in our cost structure and overall profitability. Lastly, we are making strategic investments in new assets to enhance our material storage and distribution facilities, mineral reserves and delivery capacity.

***Expand into Adjacent Market Segments within the Construction Value Chain***

In addition to our growth strategies pertaining to our existing geographies and core products, we are constantly evaluating opportunities to expand via greenfield development or potential acquisitions into adjacent market segments across the construction value chain. This evaluation process represents a strategic effort to capitalize on high-growth opportunities within the construction industry and emerging market needs from our customers. Successful expansion can generate additional revenue with margins that are enhancing to our core business, capitalizing on market demand and our ability to offer high-quality, durable products and services tailored to the specific needs of customers up and down the construction value chain.

For example, we are exploring an expansion into the precast market, specifically production of lintels, sills and pavers. We have the raw materials and technical capabilities to produce these high-margin products and we

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maintain commercial relationships and channels to the end user markets. These product markets represent an obvious adjacency into which we can grow.

We intend to remain disciplined in our approach with an aim to generate strong returns through capital deployment. We believe our capital resources provide us with ample financial flexibility to execute organic and inorganic growth opportunities.

**The Reorganization Transactions**

On May 9, 2024, Titan Cement International, our parent company, announced its intention to complete an initial public offering of its U.S. business. Prior to the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will contribute Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA in exchange for 175,342,465 common shares representing 100% of the equity in Titan Atlantic. Prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA, Titan Atlantic's wholly-owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest the STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International, which is outside the scope of this offering. The STET segment is immaterial to the results of operations, financial position, and cash flows of the Company and the divestiture has not yet been approved.

Additionally, we will enter into a shared services agreement with Titan Cement Company S.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International (the "Shared Services Agreement"). The Shared Services Agreement will govern various interim and ongoing relationships between us and Titan Cement International following the completion of this offering. For more information on the Shared Services Agreement, refer to the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Shared Services Agreement."

Agreements relating to the Reorganization Transactions will be made in the context of a parent-subsidary relationship and the terms of these agreements may be more or less favorable to us than if they had been negotiated with unaffiliated third parties. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Reorganization Transactions and Our Relationship with Titan Cement International."

We believe, and Titan Cement International has advised us that it believes, that the Reorganization Transactions and this offering will provide a number of benefits to our business. These intended benefits include:

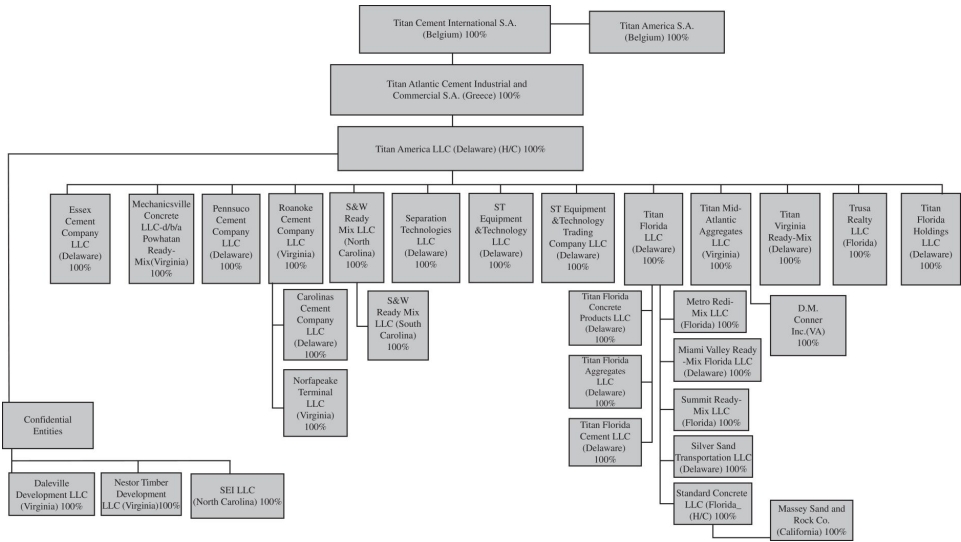
- improving our strategic and operational flexibility;
- allowing us to adopt the capital structure, investment policy and dividend policy best suited to our financial profile and business needs;
- providing us with our own equity to facilitate capital investments and acquisitions; and
- enabling potential investors to invest directly in our business.

However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to achieve these and other anticipated benefits of the Reorganization Transactions, and the benefits of the Reorganization Transactions may be delayed or not occur at all. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Reorganization Transactions and Our Relationship with Titan Cement International."

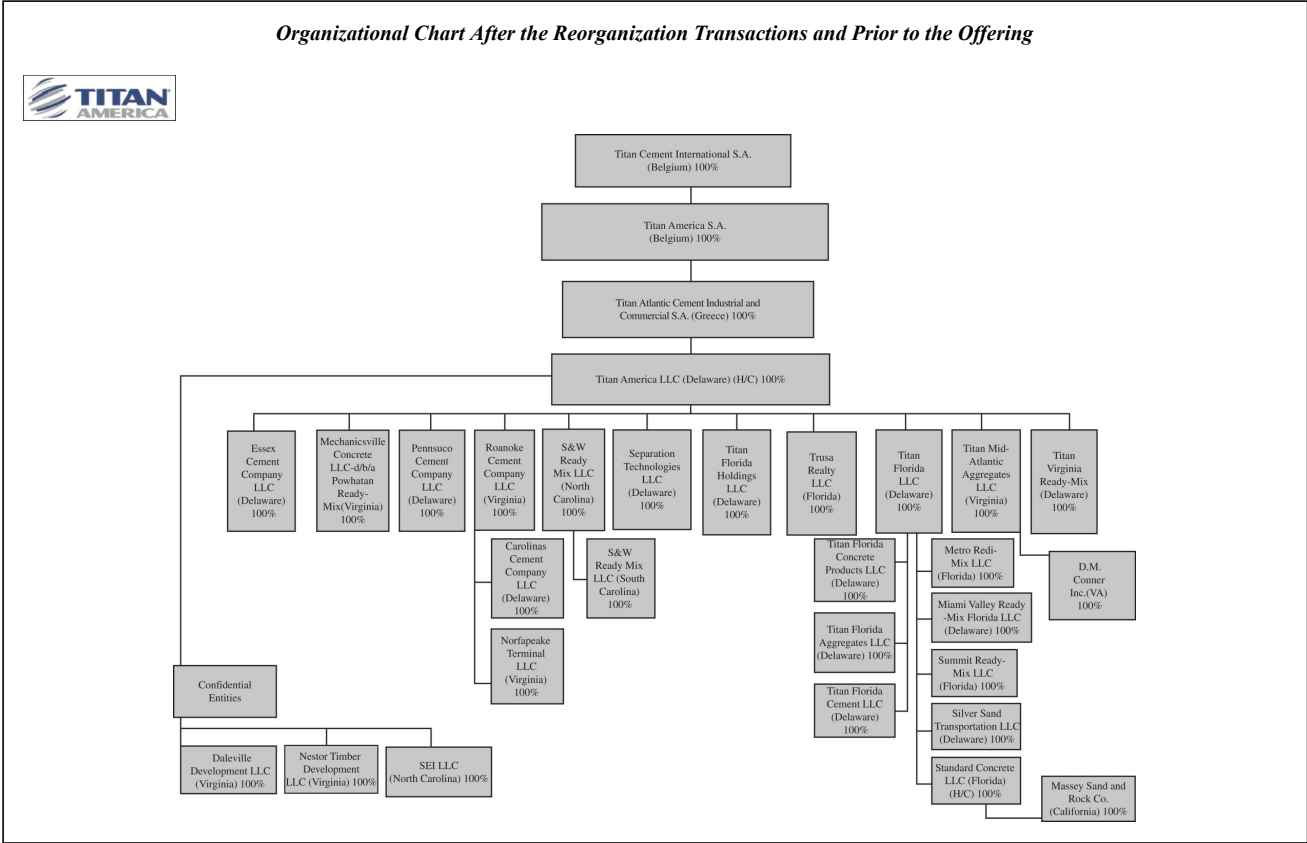
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Set forth below are organizational charts displaying the corporate structure of Titan Group as follows: (i) prior to the Reorganization Transactions and the offering, (ii) after the Reorganization Transactions and before the offering and (iii) after the Reorganization Transactions and after the offering:

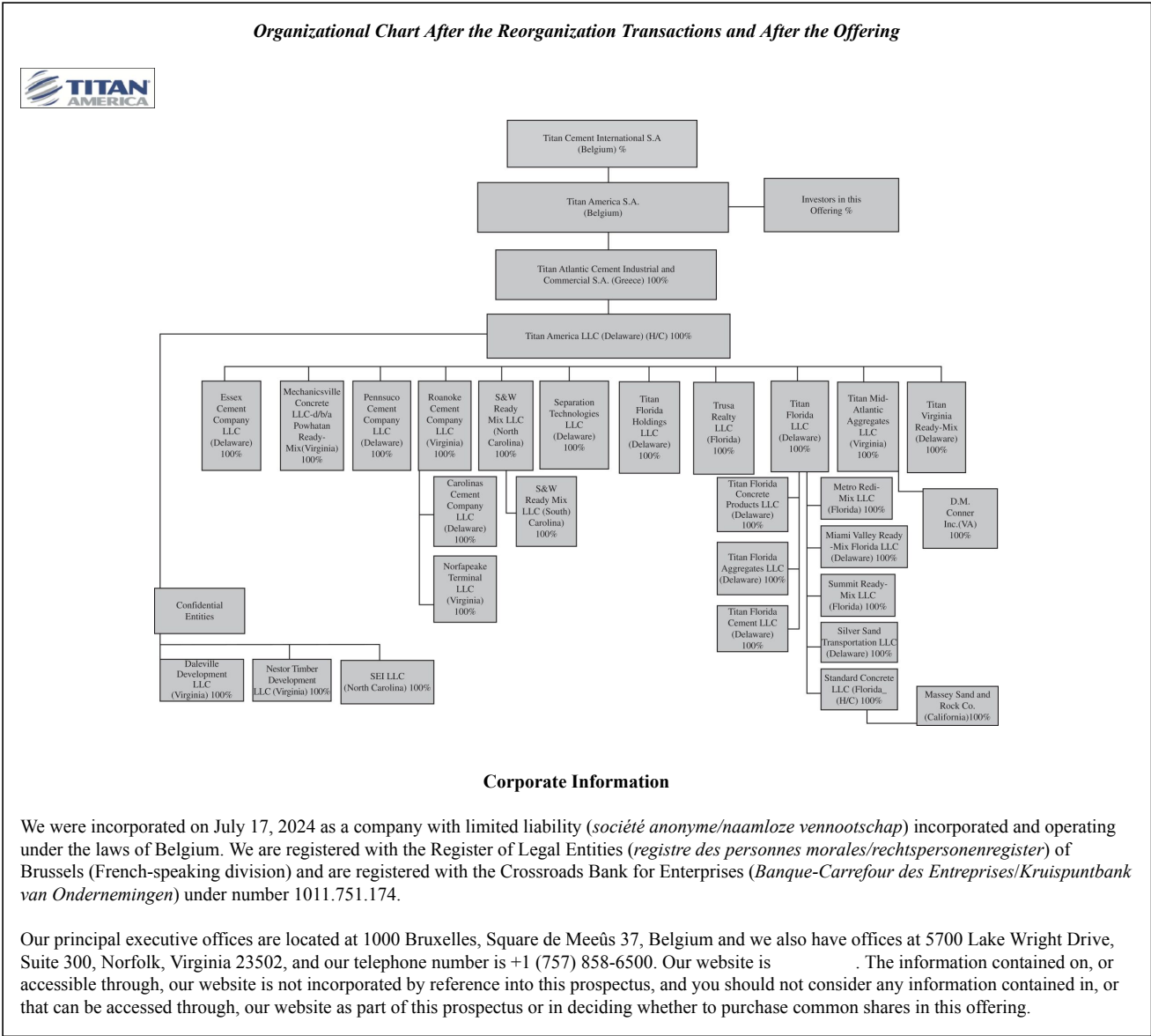
Organizational Chart Prior to the Reorganization Transactions and the Offering



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**Corporate Information**

We were incorporated on July 17, 2024 as a company with limited liability (*société anonyme/naamloze vennootschap*) incorporated and operating under the laws of Belgium. We are registered with the Register of Legal Entities (*registre des personnes morales/rechtspersonenregister*) of Brussels (French-speaking division) and are registered with the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (*Banque-Carrefour des Entreprises/Kruispuntbank van Ondernemingen*) under number 1011.751.174.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1000 Bruxelles, Square de Meeûs 37, Belgium and we also have offices at 5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300, Norfolk, Virginia 23502, and our telephone number is +1 (757) 858-6500. Our website is . The information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus, and you should not consider any information contained in, or that can be accessed through, our website as part of this prospectus or in deciding whether to purchase common shares in this offering.

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**Our Shareholder**

We are owned by Titan Cement International, the parent company of the Titan group of companies. Established in 1902 in Greece, Titan Cement International is a multinational cement and building materials producer with cement production facilities in ten countries, serving customers in more than 25 countries globally. Immediately prior to the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International beneficially owned 100.0% of our outstanding common shares, and will beneficially own approximately % of our common shares following the completion of this offering, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common shares. If the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares, Titan Cement International will beneficially own approximately % of our common shares following the completion of this offering. We also currently expect to be a "controlled company" under corporate governance standards and to take advantage of certain corporate governance exceptions related thereto. See "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Offering and Ownership of our Common Shares."

**Risk Factors Summary**

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, as more fully described under "Risk Factors" in this prospectus. These risks could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects, which could cause the trading price of our common shares to decline and could result in a loss of your investment. Some of these risks include:

**Risks Related to Our Business and Industry**

- We have been, and may continue to be, adversely impacted by volatility and seasonality in the U.S. residential and non-residential construction markets.
- Fluctuations in energy, fuel prices and transportation costs could have an adverse effect on our costs of goods sold.
- Significant changes in prices for or availability of commodities, labor or other production inputs could negatively affect our costs of goods sold.
- Increased market demand for cement substitutes could have an adverse impact on our business.
- Delays in construction projects and any failure to manage our inventory could have a material adverse effect on us.
- A large proportion of our business, operations and assets are concentrated in parts of the Eastern Seaboard of the United States.
- Failure to achieve and maintain a high level of product quality as a result of our suppliers' or manufacturers' mistakes or inefficiencies could damage our reputation and negatively impact our revenue and results of operations.
- Our financial condition and operations could be adversely impacted by climate change and regulations intended to address climate change.
- Our operations are subject to special hazards that have caused in the past and may cause in the future personal injury or property damage, subjecting us to liabilities and possible losses, some of which may not be covered by insurance.
- Our customer relationships are not generally governed by long-term agreements, and, as a result, such customers have the right to change the terms under which they do business and/or terminate their relationship with us.

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- Our business is based in part on government-funded infrastructure projects and building activities, and any reductions or reallocation of spending or related subsidies in these areas could have an adverse effect on us.

**Risks Related to the Reorganization Transactions and Our Relationship with Titan Cement International**

- We plan to rely on functions, systems and infrastructure provided by Titan Group, and if Titan Group fails to perform these transitional services we may fail to replicate or replace them.
- Titan Cement International and its subsidiaries are among our largest material and service providers, and we might have received better terms from unaffiliated third parties than under our agreements with Titan Cement International and its subsidiaries.
- If Titan Cement International sells a controlling interest in our Company to a third party in a private transaction, you may not realize any change-of-control premium on our common shares, and we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party.

**Risks Related to Geological, Mining and Environmental Matters**

- Our operations are subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that may increase costs, impact or limit business plans or expose us to environmental liabilities.
- Our business may face certain risks related to geological and mining, water management, solid waste, air quality, permitting and regulatory schemes, which could adversely impact our operations and financial position.

**Risks Related to Regulatory and Legal Matters**

- We are subject to health and safety laws and regulations and any failure to comply with any current or future laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us.
- The use of our products, including cement and supplementary cementitious materials, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products, is often affected by various laws and regulations in the markets in which we operate, any of which may have a material adverse effect on us.

**Risks Related to the Offering and Ownership of Our Common Shares**

- Our results of operations and the market price of our common shares may be volatile, and the market price of our common shares after this offering may drop below the price you pay, which could result in substantial losses for investors purchasing shares in this offering.
- An active, liquid and orderly trading market for our common shares may not develop, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price.
- The rights provided to our shareholders under Belgian corporate law and our articles of association differ in certain respects from the rights that you would typically enjoy as a shareholder of a U.S. company under applicable U.S. federal and state laws.
- As a foreign private issuer, we are subject to different U.S. securities laws and rules than a domestic U.S. issuer, which may limit the information publicly available to our shareholders or otherwise result in less protection than is accorded to investors under rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.
- Following the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will control a majority of the voting power of our common shares, which will prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant decisions.
- We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to maintain effective internal controls, the accuracy and timeliness of our financial reporting may be adversely affected, which could cause the market price of our common shares to decline, lessen investor confidence and harm our business.



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- Although we may pay dividends to holders of our common shares, under Belgian law, our ability to do so is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and shareholders.
- We are a holding company with no operations of our own and, as such, we depend on our subsidiaries for cash to fund our operations and expenses, including future dividend payments, if any.

**Risks Related to Certain Tax Matters**

- Changes in tax laws or unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect our effective income tax rate and profitability.

As a result of these risks and other risks described under “Risk Factors,” there is no guarantee that we will be able to successfully execute our business strategy or experience growth or profitability in the future or that our common shares will trade at or above the initial public offering price.

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<b>The Offering</b>	
Issuer	Titan America SA
Selling shareholder	Titan Cement International SA
Common shares offered by us	common shares
Common shares offered by the selling shareholder	common shares
Public offering price	\$ per common share, which is the mid-point of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus.
Option to purchase additional common shares from the selling shareholder	The selling shareholder has granted the underwriters an option for a period of 30 days after the date of this prospectus to purchase up to an additional common shares from the selling shareholder at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions.
Common shares outstanding immediately after this offering	common shares
Use of proceeds	<p>We estimate that our net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$ from the sale of the common shares offered by us in this offering, based on an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.</p> <p>We intend to use the anticipated net proceeds from this offering for capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes. We may use a portion of the net proceeds for acquisitions of technologies or businesses that complement our business, although we have no present commitments or agreements to enter into any such acquisitions or investments. See “Use of Proceeds” for additional information.</p> <p>We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by the selling shareholder in this offering.</p>
Dividend policy	We currently intend to pay regular dividends to our shareholders on a pro-rata basis. Any recommendation by our board of directors to the general shareholders’ meeting to declare and pay dividends and any decision by our board of directors to declare and pay interim dividends in the future will be made at its discretion and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, restrictive covenants in our current and future debt agreements, industry

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	<p>practice, legal requirements (including those under Belgian law), cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. All of the common shares offered by this prospectus will have the same dividend rights as all of our other outstanding common shares. Please see “Dividend Policy” for additional information.</p>
Lock-up agreements	<p>We have agreed with the underwriters, subject to certain exceptions, not to offer, sell or dispose of any shares of our share capital or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our share capital during the 180-day period following the date of this prospectus. Members of our board of directors and our executive officers and the selling shareholder have agreed to substantially similar lock-up provisions, subject to certain exceptions. See “Underwriting.”</p>
Risk factors	<p>You should carefully read the section entitled “Risk Factors” and other information included in this prospectus for a discussion of factors that you should consider before deciding to invest in our common shares.</p>
Controlled company exemption	<p>Immediately following the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will own % of the voting power of our outstanding common shares, assuming no exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase additional common shares.</p> <p>Accordingly, we will be considered a “controlled company” under the rules. Under these rules, a “controlled company” may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements. We intend to take advantage of certain of these exemptions following the completion of this offering. See “Management—Corporate Governance—Director Independence and Controlled Company Exception.”</p> <p>We will be exempt from certain rules that would otherwise require that our board of directors consist of a majority of independent directors and that our Nominating and Compensation Committee be composed entirely of independent directors. The “controlled company” exemption does not modify the independence requirements for the Audit Committee, and we intend to comply with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and the listing rules of the , provided that we intend to avail ourselves of an exemption available to foreign-private issuers to allow one non-independent, non-voting observer to serve on the committee. See “Management—Corporate Governance—Director Independence and Controlled Company Exception.”</p>
Listing	<p>We have applied to list our common shares on the under the symbol “.”</p>
<p>Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, references to the number and percentage of our common shares to be outstanding upon completion of this offering are based on common shares outstanding as of .</p>	

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Except as otherwise indicated, all information in this prospectus, including information regarding the number of common shares outstanding:

- assumes an initial public offering price of \$                      per share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the front cover of this prospectus);
- assumes the underwriters’ option to purchase                      additional common shares has not been exercised;
- gives effect to the completion of the Reorganization Transactions;
- gives effect to our amended articles of association, which will be in effect prior to the completion of this offering;
- excludes                      common shares that will be reserved under our equity incentive plan, as further described in the section entitled “Executive Compensation”; and
- reflects a share split, which was effected on to subdivide our                      common shares into                      common shares.

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**Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Information**

The following tables set forth our summary historical consolidated financial data derived from our financial statements as of the dates and for each of the periods indicated. The summary historical financial data as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 have been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period.

You should read this summary historical financial data in conjunction with the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	<b>Years Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b><u>Income Statement (thousands)</u></b>			
Revenue	\$ 1,591,601	\$ 1,364,146	\$ 1,152,417
Cost of goods sold	(1,228,112)	(1,142,880)	(956,261)
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>\$ 363,489</b>	<b>\$ 221,266</b>	<b>\$ 196,156</b>
Selling expense	(31,009)	(29,938)	(24,724)
General and administrative expense	(99,909)	(87,513)	(76,292)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(1,224)	(3,711)	(937)
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	(6,113)	(3,041)	(1,101)
Other operating income (loss), net	402	(21)	1,073
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>\$ 225,636</b>	<b>\$ 97,042</b>	<b>\$ 94,175</b>
Finance cost, net	(22,244)	(19,078)	(21,856)
Income (loss) from associate	—	272	(682)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	(11,981)	19,990	28,835
Derivative financial instrument gain (loss), net	10,967	(18,534)	(25,915)
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>\$ 202,378</b>	<b>\$ 79,692</b>	<b>\$ 74,557</b>
Income tax expense	(47,134)	(16,971)	(15,336)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>\$ 155,244</b>	<b>\$ 62,721</b>	<b>\$ 59,221</b>
<b><u>Earnings per common share:</u></b>			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34
Weighted average number of common shares – basic and diluted	175,344,465	175,344,465	175,344,465

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	As of December 31,	
	2023	2022
<b>Financial Position (thousands)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,036	\$ 29,841
Total current assets	\$ 372,899	\$ 356,895
Total assets	\$ 1,498,803	\$ 1,447,232
Short-term borrowings, including accrued interest	\$ 267,670	\$ 74,339
Lease liabilities (current portion)	\$ 11,737	\$ 13,352
Total current liabilities	\$ 491,974	\$ 325,458
Long-term borrowings	\$ 76,262	\$ 320,167
Lease liabilities (non-current portion)	\$ 53,744	\$ 54,055
Total liabilities	\$ 779,032	\$ 854,505
Total stockholder's equity	\$ 719,771	\$ 592,727

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>Cash Flow Summary (thousands)</b>			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 227,125	\$ 178,374	\$ 146,703
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(117,653)	\$(127,301)	\$ (70,298)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(117,779)	\$ (21,661)	\$(197,138)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>Non-IFRS Financial Measures<sup>(1)</sup> (thousands)</b>			
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 328,373	\$ 193,097	\$ 177,585
Free Cash Flow	\$ 108,522	\$ 50,365	\$ 75,934
Net Debt <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 387,377	\$ 432,253	—
Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(2)</sup>	1.2 to 1.0	2.2 to 1.0	—

(1) See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Non-IFRS Measures" for a discussion of these measures and a reconciliation of each to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

(2) Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are balance sheet metrics and are presented as of the last day of each fiscal period.

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RISK FACTORS

*This offering and investing in our common shares involve a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before deciding to invest in our common shares. Other risks and uncertainties that we do not presently consider to be material, or of which we are not presently aware, may become important factors that affect our future financial condition and financial performance. If any of those or the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, financial performance, liquidity and prospects could suffer materially, the trading price of our common shares could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. See also "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."*

**Risks Related to Our Business and Industry**

***We have been, and may continue to be, adversely impacted by volatility and seasonality in the U.S. residential and non-residential construction markets.***

Our business is largely dependent on demand for residential construction, public spending levels for infrastructure and large-scale projects. The U.S. residential and non-residential construction markets are volatile and subject to cyclical market pressures. The level of activity in the U.S. residential and non-residential construction markets is based on numerous factors such as availability of credit, interest rates, general economic conditions, consumer confidence and other factors that are beyond our control. As a result of macroeconomic headwinds we have faced over the past several years, such as prolonged inflationary cost pressures, supply chain disruptions, the impact of public health crises and geopolitical conflicts, U.S. residential and non-residential construction markets have been adversely affected, and may continue to be adversely affected in the future, by changes in the cost of raw materials as well as labor costs, energy costs and freight costs associated with transportation of raw materials. In addition, demand for our products could decline if companies and consumers are unable to obtain financing for construction projects or if an economic recession causes delays or cancellations to infrastructure projects. A significant downturn in activity in either the U.S. non-residential or residential construction markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We cannot predict the market conditions that will impact the residential or non-residential construction industry or the timing of residential or non-residential construction activity. We also cannot provide any assurances that the operational strategies we have implemented to address current market conditions will be successful. Weakness in the non-residential or residential construction industry could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Due to the potential volatility in the residential and non-residential construction markets, there may be fluctuations in our operating results, and the results for any historical period may not be indicative of results for any future period. Any uncertainty about current economic conditions can pose a risk to our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows, as participants in the U.S. non-residential and residential construction industries may postpone spending in response to tighter credit, negative financial news or declines in income or asset values, which could have a material negative effect on the demand for our products.

A significant portion of our business is seasonal, with results of operations affected by weather conditions. For the Mid-Atlantic region, construction material production and related contracting services typically follow the activity in the construction industry, with heavier workloads in the spring, summer and fall. Accordingly, we typically experience a decrease in sales in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment during the first and fourth quarters reflecting the effect of the winter season in North America and an increase in sales in the second and third quarters reflecting the effect of the summer season in North American markets. Besides the seasonal effects of weather conditions, extreme or unusually adverse weather conditions, which have occurred and may reoccur, such as extreme temperatures, heavy or sustained rainfall or snowfall, wildfires, hurricanes and storms may affect the demand for products and the ability to perform services on construction work. Heavy or sustained rainfall may particularly impact operations of our ready-mix concrete business. Extreme or unusually adverse weather conditions could negatively affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

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***Fluctuations in energy, fuel prices and transportation costs could have an adverse effect on our costs of goods sold.***

A significant proportion of our cost of goods sold are incurred in connection with the consumption of thermal and electric energy necessary to produce our products, and in connection to transportation costs incurred for the distribution of our products. Cement production consumes a large quantity of energy, especially for the kilning and grinding processes.

Energy is also required for the transportation, both within our facilities and externally, of our products through our trucks in addition to the operation of our equipment. The principal elements of these energy costs are fuel expenses and electricity expenses (which include, inter alia, costs for coal, petroleum coke, natural gas and alternative fuels). Due to their size and weight, aggregates are costly and difficult to transport efficiently. Our products and services are generally localized around our aggregate sites and served by truck or in certain markets by rail or barge. We could be negatively impacted by freight costs due to rising fuel costs; rate increases for third-party freight; truck, railcar or barge shortages, including shortages of truck drivers and rail crews; rail service interruptions; and minimum tonnage requirements, among other things. To the extent price increases or other mitigating factors are not sufficient to offset these increased costs adequately or timely, or if the price increases result in a significant decrease in sales volumes, our results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be negatively impacted. Increases or significant fluctuations in energy and fuel costs, freight rates or other transportation costs could adversely affect our results of operations, business and financial condition, especially if we are unable to pass along higher input costs to our customers. Energy prices may vary significantly in the future, largely due to market forces and other factors beyond our control, including changes in the relevant regulatory regime or governmental policy applicable to energy prices. We may also, particularly in the case of coal, experience time lags between movements in energy prices and movements in production costs since the supply of a substantial proportion of energy resources is secured pursuant to long-term purchase agreements. Risks related to fluctuations in energy and fuel costs are increased due to the fact we do not use any long-term hedging instruments to mitigate the effects of such fluctuations. Legal requirements, as well as a heightened awareness of environmental sustainability, have placed increased pressure on energy-intensive industries such as the cement industry to increase their energy efficiency and to transition to more environmentally friendly sources of energy, such as renewables, which could further increase our cost of goods sold. Changes in the availability of energy sources to meet these demands could adversely impact our ability to operate, and changes in energy prices as a result could significantly increase our operating costs.

***Significant changes in prices for or availability of commodities, labor or other production inputs could negatively affect our costs of goods sold.***

Our manufacturing operations are exposed to fluctuations in costs for labor, energy and raw materials, among other things. These inputs are also subject to supply chain fluctuations and other general economic and market conditions beyond our control. However, the primary key raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement or aggregates are controlled through a combination of owned and leased reserves. Since 2021, we have experienced elevated commodity and supply chain costs and other inputs used in the production and distribution of our products and services. Recent inflationary pressures have increased our costs above historical averages.

Availability of key natural resources used in the manufacturing of our products is one of the factors that significantly affect our operations and profitability. Therefore, continued active management of our quarries and production plants and the related permits, licenses, rights and titles is key to controlling manufacturing cost escalations in the long term. While the primary source of the key raw material of limestone is from owned reserves adjacent to the cement plants, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain or renew these land and mining rights or that we will have similar cost containment for other inputs used in the production process.

Our access to natural resources could be adversely affected by the closure of one or more of our quarries due to unforeseen circumstances related to changes in regulatory environment, disruptions to available transportation networks, or the cancellation of freight agreements or other key contract terminations. If any of our suppliers



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ceases to operate, or if we would need to incur additional costs to obtain such materials from other sources, such limitations on our ability to obtain the various inputs required, or to obtain those inputs without additional costs, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Moreover, as we pursue less carbon-intensive inputs for cement, we may experience similar difficulties with alternative inputs such as SCMs.

### ***Increased market demand for cement substitutes could have an adverse impact on our business.***

We specialize in the production of cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and related products and derive substantially all of our revenue therefrom. Materials such as wood, steel, gypsum, plastic, aluminum and ceramics can be used in construction as a substitute for cement. Other existing construction techniques, such as the use of drywall, as well as any new construction techniques and modern materials, could decrease the demand for cement, ready-mix concrete and mortars. In addition, new construction techniques and modern materials that could replace the use of cement may be introduced in the future. To the extent such products are perceived as having superior environmental or other sustainability characteristics, this may cause customers to be more willing or quick to replace their use of cement. The use of substitutes for cement could cause a significant reduction in the demand and prices for our products and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

### ***We operate in a highly competitive industry.***

The markets for cement, aggregates and other construction materials and services are very competitive. Competition in these segments is based largely on price and on the quality of the material, service provided, logistics and innovative solutions offered. Similarly, our products are fairly commoditized and our ability to price them in a profitable manner is constrained by a competitive price environment, restricting our profitability levels. Competition, whether from established market participants or new entrants, could cause us to lose market shares, increase expenditures or reduce pricing, any one of which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We compete in each of the markets in which we operate with domestic and international cement producers, as well as importers. Each of these markets we serve are highly fragmented and we compete with a number of regional and national companies. These producers may have greater financial and other resources than we do. Some others are smaller and more specialized and concentrate their resources in particular areas of expertise. We could face increased competition, which would result in lower prices and decreased volumes, either from existing players or new entrants to the markets in which we operate. Further, our profitability is generally dependent on the level of demand for such building materials and services as a whole as well as on our ability to maximize efficiencies and control operating costs. Prices in these markets are subject to material changes in response to relatively minor fluctuations in supply and demand, general economic conditions and other market conditions beyond our control.

In order to maintain or further reinforce our competitive position, we rely on periodic investments in the areas of production and innovation, and on regular maintenance of our production facilities. In the future, we may not have adequate resources to continue to make such investments, and, as a result, may not be able to continue to successfully compete in the markets in which we operate. In addition, competitors could react more quickly to the changing needs of customers, differentiate themselves more effectively, or improve the functionality or performance of their products more quickly than us or in a more cost-effective manner. Therefore, we may face significant price, margin or volume declines in the future, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition in particular in markets where cement overcapacity or oversupply is prevalent.

### ***A material disruption at one or more of our facilities or in our supply chain could have a material adverse effect on us.***

We own and operate manufacturing facilities of various ages and levels of automated control and rely on a number of third parties and affiliates as part of our supply chain, including for the efficient distribution of products to our customers. Any disruption at one of our manufacturing facilities or within our supply chain could

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prevent us from meeting demand or require us to incur unplanned capital expenditures. Older facilities are generally less energy efficient and are at an increased risk of breakdown or equipment failure, resulting in unplanned downtime. Newly commissioned facilities are also subject to unforeseen breakdowns or failures related to mistakes in engineering and equipment selection, poor workmanship during fabrication and/or installation, accidents during the construction and/or commissioning phases, mistakes during initial operation and other related issues that can cause significant delays in the project implementation and facility start up. Any unplanned downtime at our facilities may cause delays in meeting customer timelines, result in liquidated damages claims or cause us to lose or harm customer relationships. Additionally, we require specialized equipment to manufacture certain of our products, and if any of our manufacturing equipment fails, the time required to repair or replace this equipment could be lengthy, which could result in extended downtime at the affected facility. Any unplanned repair or replacement work can also be very expensive. Moreover, manufacturing facilities can unexpectedly stop operating because of events unrelated to us or beyond our control, including fires and other industrial accidents, floods and other severe weather events, natural disasters, environmental incidents or other catastrophes, utility and transportation infrastructure disruptions, shortages of raw materials, and acts of war or terrorism. Work stoppages, whether union-organized or not, can also disrupt operations at manufacturing facilities. Furthermore, while we are generally responsible for delivering products to the customer, in some instances, we do not maintain our own fleet of delivery vehicles and outsource this function to third parties. Any shortages in trucking or rail capacity, any increase in the cost thereof or any other disruption to the highway systems could limit our ability to deliver our products in a timely manner or at all. Any material disruption at one or more of our facilities or those of our customers or suppliers or otherwise within our supply chain, whether as a result of downtime, facility damage, an inability to deliver our products or otherwise, could prevent us from meeting demand, require us to incur unplanned capital expenditures or cause other material disruption to our operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. While we maintain insurance policies covering, among other things, physical damage, business interruptions and product liability, these policies may not cover all our losses. In addition, there is no assurance that insurance will continue to be available on terms acceptable to us.

### ***Delays in construction projects and any failure to manage our inventory could have a material adverse effect on us.***

Many of our products are used in large-scale construction projects which generally require a significant amount of planning and preparation before construction commences. However, construction projects can be delayed and rescheduled for several reasons, including unanticipated soil conditions, adverse weather or flooding, changes in project priorities, financing issues, difficulties in complying with environmental and other government regulations or obtaining permits and additional time required to acquire rights-of-way or property rights. These delays or rescheduling may occur with too little notice to allow us to replace those projects in our manufacturing schedules or to adjust production capacity accordingly, creating unplanned downtime, increasing costs and inefficiencies in our operations and increased levels of obsolete inventory. Any delays in construction projects and our customers' orders or any inability to manage our supply could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

### ***Our investments may not result in expanded capacity at our facilities at the expected levels or timeline, or at all, which could result in a variety of inefficiencies in our business and hinder our ability to generate revenue and profits. If our investments do not result in expanded capacity at our facilities at the levels or timeline that is expected, or at all, we could incur additional costs or experience delays.***

We have recently expanded, and made significant investments to further expand, the capacity of our various facilities. However, it is difficult to predict whether our investments will result in expanded capacity at our facilities at the expected levels or within the expected timeline, or at all, and we may have limited insight into trends that may emerge and affect our business. If our investments do not result in expanded capacity at the levels or timeline that is expected, or at all, we could incur additional costs or experience delays. Inaccurate predictions regarding these levels or timelines may prevent us from increasing our production levels, thereby hindering our ability to meet higher demands. Failure to increase capacity and meet higher demands may harm our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

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***The estimates of a multi-year growth phase in our industry included in this prospectus may prove to be inaccurate, and even if the markets in which we operate achieve the forecasted growth, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, or at all, and we could have over-capacity of our products.***

The estimates of a multi-year growth phase in our industry included in this prospectus may prove to be inaccurate. Market opportunity estimates and growth forecasts are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may not prove to be accurate, including as a result of any of the risks described in this prospectus.

The variables that go into the calculation of multi-year growth are subject to change over time, and there is no guarantee that any particular number or percentage of addressable customers covered by the multi-year growth estimates will purchase our products at all or generate any particular level of revenues for us. Even if the markets in which we compete meet the size estimates and growth forecasted in this prospectus, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, or at all, and we could have over-capacity of our products, especially in light of the investments we have made to further expand the capacity at our various facilities. Our growth is subject to many factors, including our success in implementing our business strategy, which is subject to many risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, the forecasts of multi-year growth of our industry included in this prospectus should not be taken as indicative of our future growth.

***Any delay or problem with operating or upgrading our existing information technology infrastructure could cause a disruption in our business and adversely impact our financial results.***

Our ability to operate our business on a day-to-day basis largely depends on the efficient operation of our information technology infrastructure and our cloud providers, the largest of which is Microsoft Azure. We may be susceptible to hacks into our systems or other security breaches by unauthorized third parties. We are also susceptible to errors in connection with any systems upgrade or migration to a different hardware or software system, errors or incidents of our cloud providers, bugs or other problems for any of the software we use, either developed in-house or provided by third parties. Security breaches, financial, regulatory or other developments that might prevent these third parties from providing services to us or our users could harm our business. Our systems and our information technology infrastructure are vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural or man-made disasters, power loss, computer viruses, telecommunication and other operational failures, ransomware attacks or any other kind of denial of service related attacks, physical or electronic break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism, terrorism, public health crises (including pandemics), extreme weather (including as a result of climate change) and similar events. The public cloud providers could also decide to close their facilities. Any steps that we may take to upgrade and improve the stability and efficiency of our information technology may not be sufficient to avoid defects or disruptions in our technology infrastructure, which could cause a disruption in our business and adversely impact our financial results. Our systems are not fully redundant, and our disaster recovery planning may not be sufficient. Any errors, defects, disruptions, interruptions, delays or cessation of service could result in significant disruptions to our business that could ultimately be more expensive, time consuming and resource intensive than anticipated. We may experience defects or disruptions in our technology infrastructure, including system interruptions and delays that make our site and services unavailable or slow to respond for periods of time, which could adversely impact our ability to fulfill orders, which could reduce our revenue, adversely affect our reputation with or result in the loss of users and negatively impact our financial results. Although we are insured against cyber risks and security breaches up to an annual aggregate limit, our liability insurance may be inadequate and may not fully cover the costs of any claims or damages that we might be required to pay. In the future, we may not be able to obtain adequate liability insurance on commercially desirable or reasonable terms or at all.

In September 2021, we implemented a new version of Titan Cement International's enterprise resource planning software, SAP, as part of a plan to integrate and upgrade our systems and processes. As we are dependent on the SAP of Titan Cement International, we lack control over system updates, maintenance schedules and overall system management, which could lead to delays or disruptions that impact our operations. The SAP of Titan

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Cement International might also not fully meet our unique needs, which might make our systems potentially less effective or inefficient. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***Our aggregate resource and reserve calculations are estimates and subject to uncertainty.***

We estimate aggregate reserves and resources based on available data. The estimates depend upon the interpretation of surface and subsurface investigations, major assumptions and other supporting data, which can be unpredictable. The quantity must be considered only an estimate until reserves are actually extracted and processed. This uncertainty in aggregate resource and reserve calculation may adversely impact our results of operations.

***We may not be able to secure, permit or economically mine strategically located aggregate reserves.***

As discussed above, aggregates are bulky and heavy and therefore difficult to transport efficiently. Because of the nature of the products, the freight costs can quickly surpass production costs. Therefore, except for geographic regions that do not possess commercially viable deposits of aggregates and are served by rail, barge or ship, the markets for our products tend to be very localized around our quarry sites and are served by truck. New quarry sites often take several years to develop. Our strategic planning and new site development must stay ahead of actual growth. Additionally, we may not be able to locate new ready-mix concrete sites and secure the necessary governmental, operating and environmental permits to operate such new sites. In a number of urban and suburban areas in which we operate, it is increasingly difficult to permit new sites or expand existing sites due to community resistance. Therefore, our future success is dependent, in part, on our ability to accurately forecast future areas of high growth in order to locate optimal facility sites and on our ability to either acquire existing quarries or secure governmental, operating, mining and environmental permits to open new quarries and/or ready-mix concrete sites. If we are unable to accurately forecast areas of future growth, acquire existing quarries or secure the necessary permits to open new quarries and/or ready-mix concrete sites, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity may be materially adversely affected.

***We may not be successful in implementing our growth strategy, which could have a material adverse effect on us.***

Our long-term strategy includes both organic growth such as investment in lower carbon products, strengthening of market positions through our vertically integrated business model and digitalization of our operations and growth via acquisitions. We use these strategies to strengthen and develop our existing activities, particularly in growth areas, and as a means of reducing market-specific risk via geographic diversification. The successful implementation of such a growth strategy depends on a range of factors both within and outside of our control.

Any failures to execute our growth strategy or successfully integrate acquired assets and businesses could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

***A large proportion of our business, operations and assets are concentrated in parts of the Eastern Seaboard of the United States.***

A large proportion of our business, operations and assets is concentrated in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and the New York Metro Area (as defined below). Currently, approximately 60% of our operations are concentrated in Florida. Despite positive trends and forecasts for the construction segment's growth in Florida, there can be no assurance that it will not experience a downturn that will significantly affect our results of operations. For example, the state could experience a decrease in gross domestic product growth, an increase of unemployment or a decrease in consumer confidence, increased property taxes, successive periods of adverse weather conditions, sea level rise or other impacts to infrastructure we rely on, any of which could have a negative effect on our results of operations in Florida. Should positive market trends continue, foreign or national competitors could enter the Florida market to benefit from the increased prices, which could result in a

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lower market share, which currently ranks second in the Florida market. There can be no certainty that the positive trends in the U.S. market will continue in the medium- to long-term, in particular given that the U.S. market has been steadily growing since 2011, increasing the risk of a market downturn. Should the U.S. market experience a downturn, demand for our products would decrease and imports from Titan Cement International and their affiliates' operations in Greece to the United States would be substantially reduced. In addition, our kilns could be required to operate at lower utilization rates and the rest of our assets could remain idle because of lower demand.

***Failure to achieve and maintain a high level of product quality as a result of our suppliers' or manufacturers' mistakes or inefficiencies could damage our reputation and negatively impact our revenue and results of operations.***

To continue to be successful, we must continue to preserve, grow and capitalize on the value of our brand in the marketplace. Reputational value is based in large part on perceptions of subjective qualities. Even an isolated incident, such as an out of specification product delivered to a construction site, or the aggregate effect of individually insignificant incidents, can erode trust and confidence. In particular, product quality issues as a result of our suppliers' (including our affiliates') acts or omissions could negatively impact customer confidence in our brands and our products. As we do not have direct control over the quality of the products manufactured or supplied by such third-party and affiliated suppliers, we are exposed to risks relating to the quality of the products we distribute. If our product offerings do not meet applicable safety standards or customers' expectations regarding safety or quality, or are alleged to have quality issues or to have caused personal injury or other damage, we could experience lower revenue and increased costs and be exposed to legal, financial and reputational risks, as well as governmental enforcement actions. For example, product quality concerns could result in costly rip and tear expenses for removing previously laid concrete. The termination of key supplier relationships may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

While we regularly test samples of our products before shipment, there can be no assurance that such testing will be adequate to identify all deficient products.

***Our financial condition and operations could be adversely impacted by climate change and regulations intended to address climate change.***

Severe weather events, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, rain, drought, ice and snowstorms and high- and low- temperature extremes, occur in regions in which we operate and maintain infrastructure. Climate change could change the frequency and severity of these weather events or result in chronic changes to water levels or meteorological patterns, any of which may create physical and financial risks to us. Such risks could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Increases in severe weather conditions, extreme temperatures, or chronic climatic changes (such as sea level rise or changes in meteorological or hydrological patterns) may also cause infrastructure construction projects to be delayed or cancelled and may limit resources available for such projects, resulting in decreased revenue or increased project costs. Climate change may impact a region's economic health, which could impact our revenues as our financial performance is tied to the health of the regional economies we serve. For example, if ports or other infrastructure on which we rely become less usable due to climate impacts, it may affect demand for, or our ability to provide, our products.

The price of energy also has an impact on the economic health of communities and our production costs. The cost of additional regulatory requirements related to climate change, such as regulation of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions under the federal Clean Air Act, requirements to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy or to obtain emissions credits, or other environmental regulation or taxes could impact the availability of goods and the prices charged by suppliers, which would normally be borne by consumers through higher prices for energy and purchased goods. The costs of such regulations could increase the costs of our products and could adversely impact economic conditions of areas we serve. Such regulations could also increase our cost of doing business by requiring us to install additional pollution control technologies, acquire emissions offsets, or modify

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or curtail our operations. Various financial market participants also consider climate-related risks in their decision-making. To the extent financial markets believe we are not well positioned to manage any such risk, our ability to access capital markets or to receive competitive terms and conditions could be negatively affected.

Moreover, in many of the jurisdictions in which we operate, governmental bodies are increasingly proposing or enacting legislative and regulatory initiatives to address the potential impacts of climate change, such as cap-and-trade systems, limits on GHG emissions and requirements to disclose GHG emissions and other climate change-related information, which are expected to become more stringent in the future. These laws and regulations have the potential to impact our operations directly or indirectly and may result in additional compliance requirements by us. For example, we monitor, analyze and report on GHG emissions from our operations and products in response to laws and customer inquiries. In addition, our manufacturing processes have been and may be affected by new laws and regulations in response to climate change. Compliance with such laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The cement industry is under increasing regulatory pressure to reduce carbon emissions and achieving significant emissions reductions may involve high costs and technical challenges associated with carbon capture and storage. Due to the uncertain availability of technologies to control GHG emissions and the unknown obligations that potential GHG emission legislation or regulations may create, we cannot determine the potential financial impact on our operations.

In addition, the increasing focus on climate change and stricter regulatory requirements may result in our business facing adverse reputational risks associated with certain of our operations producing GHG emissions. Although we have not yet experienced material difficulties in these areas, if we are unable to satisfy the increasing climate-related expectations of certain stakeholders, we may suffer reputational harm, which may cause the market price of our common shares to decrease, difficulty in accessing the capital or insurance markets or interference with our business operations and ability to make capital expenditures. For further information, please see our risk factor titled “Increasing scrutiny and activism from stakeholders and regulators with respect to ESG matters, including those most relevant to the cement industry, could impact our reputation and the cost of our operations which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.”

Any of the above risks may also impact our customers or suppliers, which could augment existing or result in different risks, including risks that may not yet be known to us.

***Our operations are subject to special hazards that have caused in the past and may cause in the future personal injury or property damage, subjecting us to liabilities and possible losses, some of which may not be covered by insurance.***

Hauling and ready-mix trucks, particularly when loaded, expose our drivers and others to traffic hazards. Our drivers are subject to the usual hazards associated with providing services on construction sites, while our plant personnel are subject to the hazards associated with moving and storing large quantities of heavy raw materials. Operating hazards can cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to or destruction of property, plant and equipment and environmental damage, and such hazards have in the past, and could result in the future, with us being named in the litigation in the future. Liabilities for such events are difficult to assess and estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of incidents not reported and the effectiveness of our safety program. Provisions for losses are recognized when we have a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If we were to experience claims or costs above our estimates, we might also be required to use working capital to satisfy these claims rather than using the working capital to maintain or expand our operations.

We maintain insurance coverage in amounts and against the risks we believe are consistent with industry practice, but this insurance may not be adequate to cover all losses or liabilities we may incur in our operations.

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Our insurance policies are subject to varying levels of deductibles. Where we expect to be reimbursed under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when reimbursement is virtually certain.

***We are subject to certain operational risks, including risks regarding safety at work.***

Cement production and the operation of quarries can be a hazardous industry, and factors outside our control, such as weather and temperature, can increase the risks related to cement production and operation of quarries. Although we have strict safety policies and training programs intended to systematically educate employees on safety as well as detailed procedures and systems, these programs may fail to prevent all such accidents and, as a result, we have been and could be in the future subject to administrative or legal proceedings arising as a result of breaches of health and safety by our employees, any of which may have an adverse effect on our operations and reputation. The cement production process also generates environmental impacts, including dust, noise or other pollutants, and may require the storage of waste materials. Contamination resulting from waste materials or significant dust, noise or other pollution from site operations could also have the potential of affecting our employees, communities and the environment near our operations, and also negatively affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***Our customer relationships are not generally governed by long-term agreements, and, as a result, such customers have the right to change the terms under which they do business and/or terminate their relationship with us.***

The bulk of our customer relationships are not generally governed by long-term agreements. Consequently, despite the length of our relationships with these customers and our low historical customer turnover rates, there can be no assurance that our customer base will remain stable in the future. If our customers do not renew orders, our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be negatively affected.

Relationships with our customers are based on and involve a high degree of trust that the customer(s) will continue to transact with us for a long period of time. However, under certain of these agreements, we would have no recourse against certain customers if they determined to terminate the agreement or they utilized other service providers that may compete with us. These customers could additionally underperform, not perform at all under these agreements and even walk away entirely. Our lack of recourse and ability to prevent customers from walking away from our agreements could have a material effect on our financial performance.

***Our business is based in part on government-funded infrastructure projects and building activities, and any reductions or reallocation of spending or related subsidies in these areas could have an adverse effect on us.***

We often serve as a subcontractor and depend on government spending for infrastructure and other similar building activities. As a result, demand for some of our products is influenced by local, state and federal government fiscal policies, tax incentives and other subsidies, and other general macroeconomic and political factors. Projects in which we participate may be funded directly by governments or privately funded but are otherwise tied to or impacted by government policies and spending measures.

Government spending is often approved only on a short-term basis and some of the projects in which our products are used require longer-term funding commitments. If government funding is not approved or funding is lowered as a result of poor economic conditions, lower than expected revenues, competing spending priorities or other factors, it could limit infrastructure projects available, increase competition for projects, result in excess inventory and decrease sales, all of which could adversely affect our profitability.

Additionally, certain regions or states may require or possess the means to finance only a limited number of large infrastructure projects and periods of high demand may be followed by years of little to no activity. There can be no assurances that governments will sustain or increase current infrastructure spending and tax incentive and other subsidy levels, and any reductions thereto or delays therein could affect our business, liquidity and financial condition and results of operations.

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***If we are unable to accurately estimate the overall risks, requirements or costs when we bid on or negotiate contracts that are ultimately awarded to us, we may achieve lower than anticipated profits or incur contract losses.***

Even though the majority of our contracts for public projects as a subcontractor contain raw material escalators to protect us from certain input material price increases, a portion of the contracts are often on a fixed cost basis. The costs incurred and profit realized, if any, on our contracts can vary, sometimes substantially, from our original projections due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to: failure to include materials or work in a bid, or the failure to estimate properly the quantities or costs needed to complete a lump sum contract; delays caused by weather conditions or otherwise failing to meet scheduled acceptance dates; contract or project modifications or conditions creating unanticipated costs that are not covered by change orders; changes in availability, proximity and costs of materials, including cement, aggregates and other construction materials (such as stone, gravel, sand and oil for asphalt paving), as well as fuel and lubricants for our equipment; to the extent not covered by contractual cost escalators, variability and inability to predict the costs of purchasing coal, diesel, natural gas and cement; availability and skill level of workers; fraud, theft or other improper activities by our suppliers, subcontractors, designers, engineers, customers or our own personnel; failure by our suppliers, subcontractors, designers, engineers or customers to perform their obligations; mechanical problems with our machinery or equipment; citations issued by any governmental authority, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”); difficulties in obtaining required governmental permits or approvals; changes in applicable laws and regulations; uninsured claims or demands from third parties for alleged damages arising from the design, construction or use and operation of a project of which our work is part; and public infrastructure customers may seek to impose contractual risk-shifting provisions more aggressively which may result in us facing increased risks.

These factors, as well as others, may cause us to incur losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

***Our industry is capital intensive, and we have significant fixed and semi-fixed costs. Therefore, our profitability is sensitive to changes in volume.***

The property and machinery needed to produce our products can be very expensive. Therefore, we need to spend a substantial amount of capital to purchase and maintain the equipment necessary to operate our business. Although we believe that our current cash balance, along with our projected internal cash flows and our available financing resources, will provide sufficient cash to support our currently anticipated operating and capital needs, if we are unable to generate sufficient cash to purchase and maintain the property and machinery necessary to operate our business, we may be required to reduce or delay planned capital expenditures or incur additional debt. In addition, given the level of fixed and semi-fixed costs within our business, particularly at our cement production facility, decreases in volumes could negatively affect our financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

***An inability to successfully identify, consummate and integrate acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions could have an adverse impact on our business and financial results.***

A portion of our historical growth has occurred through acquisitions, and we will likely execute acquisition transactions in the future. Acquisitions involve risks including, among other things, that the businesses acquired will not perform as expected. We are presently evaluating, and we expect to continue to evaluate on an ongoing basis, possible acquisition transactions. We are presently engaged, and at any time in the future we may be engaged, in discussions or negotiations with respect to possible acquisitions, including larger transactions that would be significant to us. We regularly make, and we expect to continue to make, non-binding acquisition proposals, and we may enter into letters of intent, in each case allowing us to conduct due diligence on a confidential basis. There can be no assurances that we will be able to recover the current carrying amount of our investments, and in some circumstances, assets or businesses may result in additional impairment expenses or other losses. In addition, we may become subject to certain contractual indemnity or other obligations or may fail



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to successfully deploy sale proceeds. We cannot predict the timing of any contemplated transactions. To successfully acquire a significant target, we may need to raise additional capital through additional equity issuances, additional indebtedness or a combination of equity and debt issuances. Our results of operations from these acquisitions could, in the future, result in impairment charges for any of our intangible assets, including goodwill or other long-lived assets, particularly if economic conditions worsen unexpectedly. As a result of these changes, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected. There can be no assurance that we will enter into definitive agreements with respect to any contemplated transactions or that they will be completed. Our acquisitions and portfolio optimization efforts have placed, and may continue to place, significant demands on our management and operational and financial resources.

Acquisitions may require integration of the acquired companies' sales and marketing, distribution, production, purchasing, information technology, finance and administrative organizations. We may not be able to integrate successfully any business we may acquire or have acquired into our existing business and any acquired businesses may not be profitable or as profitable as we had expected. Factors affecting the successful integration of acquired businesses include, but are not limited to, the following: we may become liable for certain, and potentially significant, liabilities of any acquired business, whether or not known to us; substantial attention from our executive management and the management of the acquired business may be required, which could decrease the time that they have to service and attract customers; capital equipment at acquired businesses may require additional maintenance or need to be replaced sooner than we expected; the complete integration of acquired companies depends, to a certain extent, on the full implementation of our financial systems and policies; and the ability to retain key employees. Our inability to complete the integration of new businesses in a timely and orderly manner could increase costs and lower profits.

***A lowering or withdrawal of the ratings, outlook or watch assigned to our business or our debt by rating agencies or the credit rating of Titan Cement International may increase our future borrowing costs and reduce our access to capital.***

Titan Cement International both provides intercompany loans to us and guarantees our third-party debt. Any change in the credit rating of Titan Cement International, which is out of our control, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to borrow and our cost of capital.

The rating, outlook or watch assigned to Titan Cement International or to our debt could be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in that rating agency's judgment, current or future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, outlook or watch such as adverse changes to Titan Cement International's or our business, so warrant. Additionally, we do not have credit history without the guarantee of Titan Cement International. Without an operating history, we may be unable to or find it difficult to obtain our own credit score. Our credit ratings may also change as a result of the differing methodologies or changes in the methodologies used by the rating agencies. Any future lowering of our debt's ratings, outlook or watch likely would make it more difficult or more expensive for us to obtain debt financing.

Holders of our common shares will have no recourse against us or any other parties in the event of a change in or suspension or withdrawal of such ratings. Any lowering, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings may have a material adverse effect on the market price or marketability of our common shares.

***Our ability to repay or refinance our indebtedness on time and distribute dividends and share capital to our shareholders depends upon our future cash flows from operations, as well as prevailing market conditions.***

Our indebtedness primarily consists of intercompany loans, short-term bank borrowings and lease liabilities.

Our ability to make payments on and refinance our indebtedness and to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other expenses will depend on our future operating performance and ability to generate cash from operations. Our ability to generate cash from operations is subject, in large part, to general economic,

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competitive, legislative and regulatory factors and other factors that are beyond our control. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or obtain enough capital to service our debt or fund our planned capital expenditures.

Similarly, we are a holding company and our ability to repay our debt, pay dividends or make other contributions to our shareholders depends on our subsidiaries' ability to pay cash to us pursuant to dividend payments and/or other obligations. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us in the future will depend on their earnings, covenants contained in future financing or other agreements and on regulatory restrictions. Similarly, we may be unable to distribute dividends in order to maintain our credit rating and avoid any potential credit downgrade. Thus, we may not have sufficient funds to pay our debt or distribute dividends.

Our ability to refinance our debt will depend in part on our financial position at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates than our current debt and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. In particular, certain intercompany loans and credit facilities with TGF, are based on financial terms contained in the arm's length agreements consummated among TGF and its third party lenders. There is no guarantee that TGF will be willing to continue to enter into debt agreements with us on similar terms or at all. Refinancing such debt with third parties may increase our cost of capital and may subject us to more onerous covenants. The terms of existing or future debt instruments may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives.

The economic environment has in the past been marked by a scarcity of financing for periods of time, in particular with regard to long-term financing. If financial and economic conditions were to deteriorate, including as a result of political and economic uncertainty or instability, or if interest rates were to increase, it may be more costly and more difficult for us to access new credit or to refinance our debts on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***We are exposed to risk of loss resulting from the nonpayment and/or nonperformance by our customers and counterparties.***

Our customers include public and private entities that have been, and may continue to be, negatively impacted by the changing landscape in the global economy. A recessionary construction economy can increase the likelihood that we will not be able to collect on all accounts receivable or may experience a delay in payment from some customers. If our customers or counterparties experience financial difficulties, which has occurred and may reoccur, we could experience difficulty in collecting receivables. We face collection risk as a normal part of business where we perform services and subsequently bill clients for such services. In the event that we have concentrated credit risk from clients in a specific geographic area or industry, continuing negative trends or a worsening in financial conditions in that specific geographic area or industry could make us susceptible to disproportionately high levels of default. Nonpayment and/or non-performance by our customers and counterparties could have a negative impact on our results of operations and cash flows.

***Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates may have an adverse effect on our business.***

We have foreign exchange rate risk as a result of euro-denominated fixed-rate loans and short-term euro-denominated variable rate loans. We enter into foreign exchange derivatives with notional amounts closely aligned with the underlying borrowings, but cannot be assured that our hedging will adequately protect us against foreign exchange fluctuation risk. If the U.S. dollar weakens as compared to the euro, our cost of capital will increase, and our business may be adversely affected.

***We are subject to impairment losses related to non-financial assets.***

The cement, aggregates and, to a lesser extent, other construction materials business is capital intensive. Due to the heavy weight of the product and our high distribution costs, shifts in local markets and/or product ranges might lead to impairment of the assets concerned as the investment in those assets may not yield the return that was expected when the investment was made. Impairment losses impact negatively on profitability and equity.

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***We may fail to retain and attract qualified and skilled employees, including management, engineering and technical personnel, or fail to maintain satisfactory labor relations with our unions.***

While we aim to attract and retain the best possible candidates from domestic and international markets, we may be unable to recruit and retain experienced, capable and reliable personnel, especially senior and middle management and skilled technical personnel with appropriate professional qualifications. If members of our executive management team were to depart, we might not be able to implement a successful succession program in a timely manner, if at all. Additionally, without a sufficient number of skilled employees, our operations and manufacturing quality could suffer. The resulting labor shortages, as well as competition from other industries, or other factors, could increase our labor costs and could negatively affect our results of operations.

We enter into discussions and collective bargaining agreements with labor unions, which represent less than five percent of our workforce in 2023. Although we maintain good relations with our unions and have not faced a material strike that affected our operations, there can be no assurance that we will not experience labor unrest, difficulty in negotiating collective bargaining agreements or disputes or actions in the future, some of which may be significant and could adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition, reputation and results of operations.

***Artificial intelligence presents risks and challenges that can impact our business by posing security risks to our confidential information, proprietary information and personal data.***

Issues in the development and use of artificial intelligence, combined with an uncertain regulatory environment, may result in reputational harm, liability or other adverse consequences to our business operations. As with many technological innovations, artificial intelligence presents risks and challenges that could impact our business. We work with vendors that incorporate artificial intelligence tools into their offerings and the providers of these artificial intelligence tools may not meet existing or rapidly evolving regulatory or industry standards with respect to privacy and data protection and may inhibit our or our vendors' ability to maintain an adequate level of service and experience. If we, our vendors, or our third-party partners experience an actual or perceived breach or privacy or security incident because of the use of generative artificial intelligence, we may lose valuable intellectual property and confidential information and our reputation and the public perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed. Further, bad actors around the world use increasingly sophisticated methods, including the use of artificial intelligence, to engage in illegal activities involving the theft and misuse of personal information, confidential information and intellectual property. Any of these outcomes could damage our reputation, result in the loss of valuable property and information and adversely impact our business.

### **Risks Related to the Reorganization Transactions and Our Relationship with Titan Cement International**

***We plan to rely on functions, systems and infrastructure provided by Titan Group, and if Titan Group fails to perform these transitional services we may fail to replicate or replace them.***

Since our inception, we have received services from Titan Cement International and will continue to receive services under the Shared Services Agreement. Under the Shared Services Agreement, Titan Group has agreed to continue to provide us with certain services currently provided to us by or through Titan Group. The Shared Services Agreement does not continue indefinitely and will last for        years with an option to renew for an additional        years, and services provided under the Shared Services Agreement may generally terminate at various times specified in the agreement and the schedules thereto.

If Titan Group ceases to provide these services to us, either as a result of the termination of the Shared Services Agreement or individual services thereunder or a failure by Titan Group to perform its obligations under the Shared Services Agreement, our costs of performing or procuring these services or comparable replacement services could increase as a result of replicating the services ourselves or contracting with a third-party for the services at a higher cost.

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There is a risk that an increase in the costs associated with replicating and replacing the services provided to us by Titan Group prior to the Reorganization Transactions and under the Shared Services Agreement, or continuing to provide services to Titan Group, and the diversion of management's attention to these matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. We may fail to replicate the services we currently receive from Titan Group on a timely basis, without interruption to or degradation of ongoing operations, or at all, which may put further constraints on our human resources, capital and other resources that are simultaneously working on the retention and replacement of the services and ongoing efforts to implement new technological developments and innovations; such additional constraints could jeopardize our ability to execute on any one of these specific work streams. In addition, Titan Group will be working on similar initiatives which may impact the level and quality of transition services we receive from them. Additionally, we may not be able to operate effectively if the transition to the replacement services causes interruptions to or degradation of operations or the quality of replacement services is inferior to the services we are currently receiving.

***Titan Cement International and its subsidiaries are among our largest material and service providers, and we might have received better terms from unaffiliated third parties than under our agreements with Titan Cement International and its subsidiaries.***

For the year ended December 31, 2023, our Parent was among our largest material and service providers supplying cement for our marine import terminals valued at \$107.1 million and management services valued at \$11.0 million. We expect that a substantial portion of our purchases will continue to be derived from Titan Cement International, and their inability to perform under their contracts, or their default in delivery or performance, could have a substantial effect on our operations, revenues and profits. There is no guarantee that we can replace these materials and services on commercially reasonable terms or at all. For additional information, refer to the section titled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions."

***We may be affected by any negative effects on Titan Cement International's brand and reputation.***

Our brand and reputation and that of our Parent's within the construction sector in all areas and markets of operation are important intangible assets and could be affected by errors and/or omissions concerning product quality, adherence to health and safety standards, exposure to social media and other brand management measures and environmental performance. Such risks are amplified due to the strict standardization to which building materials are subject to and a failure to meet the prescribed quality standards or the specific quality requirements of our or Titan Cement International's, and our or its affiliates', customers could negatively affect our or our Parent's reputations. Should Titan Cement International have a negative impact on its brand and reputation, it could hurt our brand or reputation in the marketplace if market participants connect us with our Parent. Moreover, given the international presence of our Parent, damage to our Parent or an affiliate of our Parent's brand in one of the markets in which we operate could negatively affect our reputation in the markets in which they operate. Any damage to our or our Parent's reputations may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

***If Titan Cement International sells a controlling interest in our Company to a third party in a private transaction, you may not realize any change-of-control premium on our common shares, and we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party.***

Following the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will continue to own a controlling equity interest in our Company. Titan Cement International will have the ability, should it choose to do so, to sell some or all of our common shares in a privately negotiated transaction, which, if sufficient in size, could result in a change of control of our Company.

Belgian law provisions on mandatory public takeover bids that are applicable to Belgian companies listed on a regulated market in the European Economic Area do not apply to us.

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The ability of Titan Cement International to privately sell our common shares, with no requirement for a concurrent offer to be made to acquire all of the common shares that will be publicly traded hereafter, could prevent you from realizing any change-of-control premium on your common shares that may otherwise accrue to Titan Cement International on its private sale. Additionally, if Titan Cement International privately sells its controlling interest in our Company, we may become subject to the control of a presently unknown third party. Such third party may have conflicts of interest with those of other shareholders. Titan Cement International may terminate the Shared Services Agreement, and our other commercial agreements and relationships could be impacted, all of which may adversely affect our ability to run our business as described herein and may have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

***After the Reorganization Transactions, certain members of management, directors and shareholders hold common shares in both Titan America and Titan Cement International, and as a result may face actual or potential conflicts of interest.***

After the Reorganization Transactions, the management and directors of each of Titan America and Titan Cement International may own both Titan America common shares and Titan Cement International common shares. This ownership overlap could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest when Titan America's management and directors and Titan Cement International's management and directors face decisions that could have different implications for Titan America and Titan Cement International. For example, potential conflicts of interest could arise in connection with the resolution of any dispute between Titan America and Titan Cement International regarding the terms of the agreements governing the Reorganization Transactions and the relationship with Titan Cement International thereafter. These agreements include the Shared Services Agreement and any commercial agreements between the parties or their affiliates. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise out of any commercial arrangements that Titan America or Titan Cement International may enter into in the future. Although we have procedures to minimize potential conflicts of interest, these procedures may not adequately address all of the conflicts of interest that may arise with respect to our activities with Titan Cement International, and any conflicts of interest may not be resolved in Titan America's interests. See "*Conflicts of interest and disputes may arise between Titan Cement International and us that could be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us.*"

Under Belgian company law, the directors of Titan America are subject to a general duty of loyalty, pursuant to which they are always required to act in Titan America's interests, regardless of whether or not they have been appointed by a shareholder of Titan America (such as Titan Cement International). Directors are always required to put the interests of the company in which they serve above their own interests in the exercise of their mandate.

The directors of Titan America will be subject to the rules under Belgian company law on financial conflicts of interest (article 7:96 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations) when such director would have a personal financial conflict of interest with Titan America, be it directly or indirectly, with regard to any contemplated decision under the powers of the board of directors. Under these rules, it is required that (i) the conflicted director discloses his or her conflict prior to the board of directors resolving on the conflicted decision, (ii) the declaration and clarification as to the nature of the conflicting interest declared by the conflicted director(s) is included in the meeting's minutes, (iii) the board (consisting of the non-conflicted directors) sets out the contemplated decision or transaction, its financial consequences and justifies the contemplated decision or transaction. In resolving on the conflicted decisions, directors with a financial conflict are prohibited from taking part in both the deliberation as well as the decision-making on the conflicted decision.

In cases where all directors of Titan America would be conflicted with regard to a certain resolution, said resolution will be escalated to the shareholders' meeting of Titan America for shareholder approval (under a simple majority vote). If the shareholders' meeting approves the resolution, the board of directors will be able to carry out the approved resolution on behalf of Titan America.

Titan America's annual report, as well as the yearly report prepared by Titan America's statutory auditor, will contain certain information about the application of the conflicts of interest procedure during the financial year.

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General Belgian company law does not contain any provisions that seek to prevent directors from voting or deliberating on matters in which they would have a functional conflict of interest (which could, for example, arise due to cross-directorships). Given that Titan America does not qualify as a listed company for the purposes of Belgian company law, the procedure under Belgian law that relates to ‘transactions with related parties,’ as set out in article 7:97 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, will not apply to Titan America as regards any transaction with a “related party” (under International Account Standards (“IAS”) 24).

Belgian law offers no express protection against conflicts of interest at the level of Titan America’s management.

### **Risks Related to Geological, Mining and Environmental Matters**

***Our operations are subject to environmental, health and safety laws and regulations that may increase costs, impact or limit business plans or expose us to environmental liabilities.***

Our operations are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety (“EHS”) laws and regulations, as interpreted by the relevant governmental agencies and the courts, in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Such regulations affect many aspects of our operations and may impose increasingly stringent obligations and restrictions regarding, among other things, land use, permitting, remediation, mine reclamation, operation and closure of landfills, air emissions, the generation, transportation and disposal of solid waste and hazardous substances, contamination, water quality, wastewater discharge and other environmental considerations, as well as mine safety and occupational and community health and safety. The costs of complying with these laws and regulations are likely to increase over time and a failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of sanctions, including administrative, civil or criminal penalties, natural resource damages, the imposition of investigatory or remedial obligations, and the issuance of orders limiting or prohibiting some or all of our operations. For a description of specific environmental and health and safety laws and regulations applicable to operations, see “—Our business may face certain risks related to geological and mining, water management, solid waste, air quality, permitting and regulatory schemes, which could adversely impact our operations and financial position” and “—We are subject to health and safety laws and regulations and any failure to comply with any current or future laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us.”

The nature of certain of our business activities exposes us to risks of environmental costs and liabilities arising from the importing, manufacture, use, storage, disposal, maritime and inland transport and sale of products, raw materials, wastes, byproducts and fuels that may be regulated or considered to be contaminants when released into the environment from our properties and stormwater. Environmental laws and regulations may impose investigation and remediation obligations, require us to install pollution control equipment at our facilities, clean up spills and other contamination and correct environmental hazards, including payment of all or part of the cost to remediate sites where our past activities, or the activities of other parties, caused environmental contamination. Liability or other investigation and remediation obligations may also arise through certain transactions, including the acquisition, divestiture or ownership or operation of properties and businesses, especially properties or operations where hazardous materials were used historically. We have sold properties and businesses pursuant to agreements which include indemnification and cost sharing provisions related to the assets that were divested. Consequently, we will continue to be subject to risks under environmental laws that impose investigation and remediation obligations or liability for historical releases of hazardous substances at existing sites or ones for which we have indemnity obligations.

In addition, our operations require numerous governmental approvals and permits. Environmental operating permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation and can require us to make capital, maintenance and operational expenditures to comply with the applicable requirements. New environmental initiatives or permit program requirements, public opposition to permits, or changes in interpretation of existing laws and regulations, could result in significant additional expenditures (including capital expenditures, investment in new plant facilities or improvements to existing plants) or reduction or termination of certain operations, which may, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Noncompliance with EHS permits laws and regulations could subject our operations to regulatory enforcement, including the imposition of civil and/or criminal penalties, and even the partial or total shutdown of operations.

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Some environmental laws impose substantial penalties for noncompliance, and others, such as the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (“RCRA”), or similar state laws, may impose strict, retroactive and joint and several liabilities for the remediation of releases of hazardous substances. Liability under CERCLA, RCRA or similar state and local laws, may be imposed as a result of conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or for the conduct of, or conditions caused by, prior operators or other third parties. Failure to properly handle, transport, store or dispose of hazardous materials or otherwise conduct our operations in compliance with RCRA and other EHS laws or similar state and local laws could expose us to liability for governmental penalties, cleanup costs and civil or criminal liability associated with releases of such materials into the environment, damages to property, natural resources and other damages, as well as potentially impair our ability to conduct our operations.

EHS laws and regulations continue to evolve and are becoming increasingly stringent. Future EHS laws and regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities or extract materials from our quarries or could require us to acquire costly equipment or to incur other significant expenses in connection with our business. Future events, including adoption of new, or changes in any existing, EHS requirements (or their interpretation or enforcement) and the costs associated with complying with such requirements, could have a material adverse effect on us. The ultimate impact of complying with such laws and regulations is not always clearly known or determinable because regulations under some EHS laws have not yet been promulgated, some are the subject of ongoing litigation or are undergoing revision and new versions or interpretations of existing laws may take effect.

As a result, we cannot assure you that any costs relating to future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with EHS laws, as well as costs to address contamination or environmental claims, will not exceed any current estimates and reserves or adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, any unanticipated liabilities or obligations arising, for example, out of the discovery of previously unknown conditions or changes in law or enforcement policies, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

***Our business may face certain risks related to geological and mining, water management, solid waste, air quality, permitting and regulatory schemes, which could adversely impact our operations and financial position.***

### *Geological and Mining Environmental Risks*

The rock underlying quarries and associated plants includes materials at risk of forming voids or sinkholes. Surface disturbances such as sinkholes can interrupt operations and increase the risk of releases directly to groundwater. Quarry blasting may produce dust, seismic and noise impacts beyond our property line with risks of meeting regulatory limits. In addition, we have from time to time been subject to complaints alleging nuisance and property damage related to blasting activities.

Such blasting activities at our open quarries create risks of fugitive dust impacts affecting visibility and groundwater contamination from components of the explosives we use and from mechanical equipment we operate using oil, lubricants or fuels. Some of our quarries operate adjacent to public drinking water supplies under more restrictive requirements. In addition, some quarries store and manage water we use to provide process water and cooling water to co-located equipment. Also, disruption of mechanical systems and synthetic liners for these ponds can cause releases, flood property and curtail significant operations at the co-located sites.

### *Reclamation and Post-Closure Obligations*

We incur post-closure obligations to reclaim quarry sites and other similar post-closure obligations for owned and leased property. Reclamation methods and requirements can differ depending on the quarry and state rules and regulations in existence for certain locations. This differentiation affects the potential obligation required at each individual site. Please refer to Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information about restoration, environmental and remediation provisions.

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*Water Management Risks*

The Clean Water Act (“CWA”) and analogous state laws impose restrictions and strict controls with respect to the discharge of pollutants, including spills and leaks of oil and other substances, into state waters or waters of the United States. The discharge of pollutants into regulated waters is prohibited, except in accordance with the terms of a permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) or an analogous state agency. The CWA and regulations implemented thereunder also prohibit the discharge of dredge and fill material into regulated waters, including jurisdictional wetlands, unless authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (“USACE”) pursuant to an appropriately issued permit. In addition, the CWA and analogous state laws require individual permits or coverage under general permits for discharges of stormwater runoff from certain types of facilities.

Our operations store and use chemicals and fuels with the risk of exposure to surface or groundwater. These operations include both storage tanks and fuel-burning equipment and are present at coastal terminals and inland operations. Additionally, some operations generate process wastewater. Both weather events and mechanical equipment failure can result in onsite or offsite releases. Lastly, risks exist from mechanical equipment failure for our stormwater management and treatment systems. A release from any of these systems can result in temporary interruption of operations and additional costs for new mitigation equipment.

Some operations are sited within basins of waterways designated with an “impaired waters” listing by state authorities. Impaired water mitigation planning is led by local authorities and includes monitoring of water quality, submerged lands and on-site sediment sampling. Compliance with the CWA and any new rules and legislation could require us to face increased costs and delays with respect to obtaining permits for expansion activities. Federal and state regulatory agencies can impose administrative, civil and criminal penalties as well as other enforcement mechanisms for non-compliance with discharge permits or other requirements of the CWA and analogous state laws and regulations.

*Solid and Hazardous Waste Risks*

Principal non-product material streams from our largest sites includes cement kiln dust (“CKD”), a by-product of our cement production operations. We may become subject to potential U.S. environmental legislation regulating discarded impoundments and landfills of CKD. The U.S. EPA has been evaluating the regulatory status of CKD under RCRA and certain environmental groups have asked the U.S. EPA to regulate discarded CKD as a hazardous waste. Although legislation related to CKD has not yet been implemented, any obligation to manage CKD as a hazardous waste under RCRA would negatively affect our operations.

Our operating landfills are bound with closure plans and post-closure monitoring. Monitoring activity below the surface may not completely foresee risks associated with waste, leachate and groundwater interaction. Post-closure monitoring may identify conditions that trigger additional mitigation costs including potential linings and removal. Please refer to Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information about restoration, environmental and remediation provisions.

Risks from the generation of waste include onsite and offsite spills. Our over the road and rail transport systems can spill product from moving accident or infrastructure failures. Off-site spills of our products increase risks of contamination of public and private property, impacting our distribution costs.

As discussed above, liability under CERCLA, or similar state and local laws, may be imposed as a result of conduct that was lawful at the time it occurred or for the conduct of, or conditions caused by, prior operators or other third parties. Failure to properly handle, transport, store or dispose of hazardous materials or otherwise conduct our operations in compliance with environmental laws could expose us to liability for governmental penalties, cleanup costs and civil or criminal liability associated with releases of such materials into the environment, damages to property, natural resources and other damages, as well as potentially impair our ability to conduct our operations.



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*Air Quality Risks*

Our operations are subject to the federal Clean Air Act (“CAA”) and related state and local laws, which restrict the emission of air pollutants and impose permitting, monitoring and reporting requirements on various sources. Over the next several years, we may be required to incur certain capital expenditures for air pollution control equipment or to address other air emissions-related issues. Changing and increasingly stringent requirements, future non-compliance or failure to maintain necessary permits or other authorizations could require us to incur substantial costs or suspend or terminate our operations. We aim to mitigate air quality risks for compliance requirements with engineering design, mechanical equipment, operating procedures and monitoring equipment; however, such measures can fall short of mitigating all risks.

Future emission standards that may apply to our operations include the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (“NESHAP”) for Portland cement. Although the U.S. EPA concluded a technological review of Portland cement under NESHAP in 2018, and concluded that no new requirements or changes to emission limits were warranted at that time, the U.S. EPA is scheduled to finalize new emission limitations and other potential requirements in 2025. These regulations apply to a portion of our cement operations. There can be no assurance that future requirements will not potentially increase our compliance costs and adversely affect our operating performance and profitability. Similarly, additional future emission standards to protect the ozone through increasingly stringent National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) may be finalized and add costs for NOx emission control.

The EPA’s regulations also target GHG emissions from industrial sources identified by the EPA as large GHG emission sources, including cement manufacturing. Since December 29, 2009, the EPA’s Mandatory Reporting of GHGs Rule requires certain industrial sectors exceeding certain emission thresholds to report their GHG emissions annually. In 2010, the EPA set GHG thresholds for the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (“PSD”) and Title V Operating Permit programs for facilities with emissions above certain thresholds. Cement plants must obtain these permits if they exceed the limits, and new major sources or significant modifications at major sources must secure pre-construction permits that include pollution limits based on Best Available Control Technology (“BACT”). Applying for, complying with, reporting under, renewing and maintaining these permits can involve significant costs and delays.

Similarly, the GHG regulations for electric utilities under the CAA were finalized in 2024 though may become stayed by court orders pending the resolution of ongoing legal actions, including recent challenges to the 2024 final rule regulating GHG emissions from new, modified and reconstructed fossil fuel-fired power plants. The ultimate disposition of the GHG regulations for the electric utilities will set precedent for what may come for other industries (including cement) in subsequent regulatory action. The imposition of GHG regulations on the cement industry would negatively affect our operations and could result in higher capital and operating expenditures to comply with such regulations, any of which would adversely affect our operating performance and profitability.

Mechanical failure of pollution control equipment may result in offsite impacts including dusting episodes that expose the public to contaminants’ exhausts by our processes. Other operations that use procedures to mitigate impacts may cause offsite impacts of air pollutants during periods of high wind or heavy traffic periods.

Any such developments could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

*Permitting Risks*

In addition to the risks of actual releases, public opposition to environmental permits presents a significant risk to the business. Public opposition to environmental permits reflects our case-by-case engagements and the permit preparations by the regulatory authority. Public opposition has the potential to overwhelm viability of a capital project and lead to cancelling improvements or expansions of operations.

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For example, the implementation of the 2024 NAAQS for fine particulate (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) will authorize local permit authorities to increase regulation on PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions. The implementation will encourage more source testing and air sampling from our sources and in our communities, respectively. These air pollution studies may result in new requirements of our sites including new or modified mitigation equipment or ambient monitoring equipment. NAAQS implementation is a regulatory process performed under public review. Public disclosure of air pollution studies also carries potential reputational risk.

There can be no assurance that future approvals, licenses and permits will be granted or that we will be able to maintain and renew the approvals, licenses and permits we currently hold. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, compliance with environmental permitting and approval requirements may be costly and time consuming and could result in delays or other adverse impacts on planned projects, our results of operations and cash flows.

#### *Additional Regulatory Risks*

Connected to GHG and Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) risks are potential environmental or pollution tariffs on materials we import. Both legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government have proposed or are striving to propose tariff programs to penalize imports of cement and other products from countries with higher GHG emissions per unit of production. These programs would potentially level significant tariffs on imports to our cement distribution networks.

Moreover, there can be no assurance that a scheme similar to the EU-wide cap and trade emissions scheme, namely the European Trading Scheme, will not be introduced in the United States or at the state level in jurisdictions in which we operate, potentially significantly increasing our compliance costs. Further, there may be increasing political support for the implementation of other stringent environmental rules that would increase our production costs. Compliance with changes in laws, regulations or emissions trading schemes could result in higher capital expenditures requirements and reduced profitability for us due to increased production costs and may also have an impact on our ability to grow our business, pursue strategic growth opportunities and remain competitive. If we are unable to find solutions that reduce our GHG emissions for new and existing projects or products, future international agreements, government regulation or challenges from society could lead to additional costs as well as compliance and operational risks.

Both tariff and trading scheme programs include higher monitoring and public disclosure of GHG emissions. These disclosures present additional reputational risks to us.

Due to the uncertain availability of technologies to control GHG emissions and the unknown obligations that potential GHG emission legislation or regulations may create, we cannot determine the potential financial impact on our operations. In addition, the increasing focus on climate change and stricter regulatory requirements may result in our business facing adverse reputational risks associated with certain of our operations producing GHG emissions. Although we have not experienced material difficulties in these areas, if we are unable to satisfy the increasing climate-related expectations of certain stakeholders, we may suffer reputational harm, which may cause our stock price to decrease or difficulty in accessing the capital or insurance markets. Such efforts, if successfully directed at us, could increase the costs of or access to capital or insurance and interfere with business operations and ability to make capital expenditures.

***Increasing scrutiny and activism from stakeholders and regulators with respect to ESG matters, including those most relevant to the cement industry, could impact our reputation and the cost of our operations which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.***

Stakeholder actions and increased regulatory activity related to environmental, social and governance matters, including climate change and reducing GHG emissions, diversity, equity, and inclusion (“DEI”), biodiversity and natural capital, water stewardship, circular economy, responsible supply chain, human rights, and other matters could adversely impact our operations, costs of or access to capital and impact or limit business plans.

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We could face stakeholder scrutiny and activism related to ESG. There has been an increased focus from stakeholders and regulators related to ESG matters across all industries in recent years, with investors (including institutional investors), proxy advisory firms, customers, employees and lenders placing increasing importance on the impacts and social cost associated with climate change, as well as ESG practices and policies of companies, including sustainability performance and risk mitigation efforts. There is also risk that we could be perceived as, or accused of, “greenwashing,” i.e., the process of conveying misleading information or making false claims regarding the ESG profile of, e.g., a product, activity, or company operations, which could lead to reputational harm, litigation, or other adverse impacts. In particular, actions or statements we take may be based on expectations, assumptions, methodologies, or information that we currently believe to be reasonable but that is subsequently determined to be erroneous or not in keeping with best practice, particularly as ESG standards continue to evolve. If we fail to, or are perceived to fail to, to advance our ESG initiatives or to align with best practices, we may be subject to various adverse impacts. For example, both we and the Titan Group have implemented various voluntary initiatives to improve the ESG profile of our operations and products; however, such initiatives may be costly and may not have the desired effect. Our emissions reduction goals are ambitious and subject to various contingencies, calculations and, in certain cases, the actions of third-parties. As such, we may not achieve them, either according to specific standards or stakeholder expectations and timelines, or at all. Achieving our emission reduction goals depends in significant part on the adoption of Lower-Carbon Cement and other less carbon-intensive products by our customers, which may be impacted by cost, regulatory restrictions, customers’ own perception on the sustainability of our products, or other factors.

In addition, some investors use ESG criteria to guide their investment strategies, and may not invest in our common shares, or may divest their holdings of our common shares, if they believe our policies relating to ESG matters are inadequate or, on the other hand, have a negative response to such policies as a result of anti-ESG sentiment. Customers and other stakeholders may also make similar determinations. Concern that GHG emissions contribute to global climate change has led to international, federal, state and local legislative and regulatory proposals to reduce or mitigate the effects of GHG emissions. We monitor, analyze and report GHG emissions from our operations and products as required by applicable laws and regulations and to satisfy customer inquiries. We will continue to monitor GHG regulations and their potential impact on operations.

The cement industry is under increasing regulatory pressure to reduce carbon emissions and achieving significant emissions reductions may involve high costs and technical challenges associated with carbon capture and storage. Due to the uncertain availability of technologies to control GHG emissions and the unknown obligations that potential GHG emission legislation or regulations may create, we cannot determine the potential financial impact on our operations.

In addition, the increasing focus on climate change and stricter regulatory requirements may result in our business facing adverse reputational risks associated with certain of our operations producing GHG emissions. Although we have not yet experienced material difficulties in these areas, if we are unable to satisfy the increasing climate-related expectations of certain stakeholders, we may suffer reputational harm, which may cause the market price of our common shares to decrease, difficulty in accessing the capital or insurance markets or interference with our business operations and ability to make capital expenditures. Simultaneously, some stakeholders and policymakers are looking to reduce consideration of climate and ESG factors, which could impact the degree to which customers purchase less carbon-intensive products. Navigating these competing interests is complex, and failure to successfully do so may adversely impact our business. Any of the above risks may also impact our customers or suppliers, which could augment existing or result in different risks, including risks that may not yet be known to us.

### ***We are subject to a series of risks regarding ESG regulation.***

We expect there will likely be increasing levels of regulation, disclosure-related and otherwise, with respect to ESG matters. For example, policymakers such as the SEC and European Union have adopted, and other policymakers such as the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council and the State of New York are considering adopting, requirements for significant additional disclosures of climate- or other sustainability-related

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information. For instance, the European Commission has established the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (the “CSRD”), which will require in-scope companies to report on a number of sustainability topics in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards. We may be considered an in-scope company if we are no longer a subsidiary of the Titan Group and may then be subject to such reporting requirements. Our current programs, reporting frameworks and principles may not be in compliance with any new environmental and social laws and regulations, or novel interpretations of existing laws and regulations, that may be promulgated in the United States and elsewhere. Such regulation may therefore require us to incur substantial costs or otherwise make changes for compliance, and any noncompliance may result in investigations, fines, termination of contracts or other adverse impacts.

### **Risks Related to Regulatory and Legal Matters**

***We are subject to health and safety laws and regulations and any failure to comply with any current or future laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on us.***

Manufacturing and construction sites are inherently dangerous workplaces. Our sites often put our employees and others in close proximity with large pieces of mechanized equipment, moving vehicles, chemical and manufacturing processes, heavy products and items and highly regulated materials. As a result, we are subject to a variety of health and safety and mine safety laws and regulations dealing with occupational health and safety, particularly those administered by OSHA and MSHA, which are subject to change and may be interpreted differently or become stricter over time. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in sanctions such as fines and penalties and claims for personal injury and property damage. These requirements may also result in increased operating and capital costs in the future. We cannot guarantee that violations of such requirements will not occur, and any violations could result in additional costs. See also “Risks Related to Geological, Mining and Environmental Matters” above for a further description of risks related to environmental laws and regulations.

Unsafe work sites have the potential to increase employee turnover and raise our operating costs. Our safety record can also impact our reputation. We maintain functional groups whose primary purpose is to ensure we implement effective work procedures throughout our organization and take other steps to ensure the health and safety of our work force, but there can be no assurances these measures will be successful in preventing injuries or violations of health and safety laws and regulations. Any failure to maintain safe work sites or violations of applicable law could expose us to significant financial losses and reputational harm, as well as civil and criminal liabilities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Specific future risks include potable water systems at our sites which may be further regulated for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, lead and copper with requirements to treat water and ensure potable water delivered satisfies water quality criteria. In addition, MSHA has begun implementation of a tighter standard for silica dust exposure to our workers. Future monitoring may identify conditions of exposure that require additional mitigation and expense to ensure work protection meets MSHA standards.

As a result, we cannot assure you that any costs relating to future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental, health and safety and mine safety laws and regulations, as well as costs to address contamination or environmental claims, will not exceed any current estimates and reserves or adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, any unanticipated liabilities or obligations arising, for example, out of the discovery of previously unknown conditions or changes in law or enforcement policies, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

***We face risks from potential and ongoing litigation, and the nature of our business exposes us to product liability, construction defect and warranty claims in particular.***

In the ordinary course of our business, we are involved, and may in the future become involved, in a number of legal proceedings incidental to our operations, including personal injury, product liability, commercial, warranty, antitrust, ownership disputes, competition, EHS matters, social security and tax claims.

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Although our management aims to resolve these matters without any significant impact on our business, financial position or results of operations, the actual outcome of these legal proceedings is uncertain and in the case of an adverse final decision in any of these legal proceedings, our business, financial position and results of operations may be adversely affected. Furthermore, such proceedings can divert the attention of our management from our business and any negative publicity resulting from such proceedings or other disputes may result in substantial expenses and adversely affect our business, reputation, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. Any claims or proceedings, particularly those in which we are unsuccessful or for which we did not establish adequate reserves, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We generally maintain insurance against many product liability risks, but there can be no assurance that this coverage will be adequate for any liabilities ultimately incurred. In addition, there is no assurance that insurance will continue to be available on terms acceptable to us.

***Our existing compliance controls, although considered sufficient by our management, may fail to prevent or detect inadequate practices, fraud and violations of law by our intermediaries, customers, suppliers, partners or employees.***

We are subject to various legal and regulatory requirements and risks in the markets in which we operate, such as antitrust, anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and anti-corruption or other sanctions laws and regulations imposed by international organizations or individual nations. Our existing compliance controls may not be sufficient in order to prevent or detect inadequate practices, fraud and violations of law by our intermediaries, customers, suppliers, partners, affiliates or employees. Should any of our intermediaries, customers, suppliers, partners, affiliates or employees receive or grant inappropriate benefits or use corrupt, fraudulent or other unfair business practices, we could be confronted with legal sanctions, penalties, loss of orders, detention or seizure of any imports, claims by injured parties or harm to our reputation. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

***We may fail to obtain or renew, or may experience material delays in obtaining, requisite approvals, licenses and permits from the relevant national and/or regional governments or authorities for the conduct of our business. Failure to obtain or renew, or comply with the requirements of, such permits could also adversely affect our results of operations.***

We require various approvals, licenses, permits and certificates from the relevant national and/or regional governments or authorities in the markets in which we operate, in particular in connection with operating our limestone quarries. Many such permits are long-term, ranging from 10 to 15 years, and are automatically renewed five years before their expiration. We cannot provide assurance or guarantee that we will not encounter problems in obtaining new or renewing existing licenses, permits and certificates required in the conduct of our businesses, or provide assurance that we will continue to satisfy the conditions to which such licenses, permits and certificates are granted. There may also be delays on the part of regulatory and administrative bodies in reviewing applications and granting approvals, which could result in delays or increased costs to our operations. If we fail to obtain or maintain the necessary permits, licenses and certificates required for the conduct of our business, we may be required to incur substantial costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

In addition to the regulatory matters described above, we and our customers are subject to extensive governmental regulation on matters such as approvals, licenses, permits and certificates requirements; plant and wildlife protection; wetlands protection; waste management; reclamation and restoration activities at mining properties after mining is completed; the discharge of materials into the environment; and the effects that mining has on groundwater quality and availability. Compliance with these regulatory requirements is expensive and significantly lengthens the time needed to develop a project. The denial of an approval, license, permit or certificate that is essential to our operations or the imposition of conditions with which it is not practicable or feasible to comply could impair or prevent our ability to operate, develop or expand a project. Additionally, failure to comply with such approvals, licenses, permits and certificates could result in enforcement action and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

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***The use of our products, including cement and supplementary cementitious materials, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products, is often affected by various laws and regulations in the markets in which we operate, any of which may have a material adverse effect on us.***

The use of many of our products, which include cementitious materials, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products, is subject to approvals by municipalities, state departments of transportation, engineers and developers as they are used in construction projects and thus subject to construction laws and performance specifications. These approvals and specifications, including building codes, may affect the decisions of our customers, and, consequently, failure to obtain or maintain such approvals or changes in building codes may affect the sale of our products. Changes in applicable regulations governing the sale of some of our products or the failure of any of our products to comply with such requirements could increase our costs of doing business, reduce sales or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Any inability to protect our intellectual property or claims that we infringe on the intellectual property rights of others could have a material adverse effect on us.***

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade names, confidentiality and nondisclosure clauses and agreements, and other unregistered rights to define and protect our rights to our brand and the intellectual property used in certain of our products. We also rely on product, industry, manufacturing and market “know-how” that cannot be registered and may not be subject to any confidentiality or nondisclosure clauses or agreements. To the extent that our innovations, products and name are not protected by patents or other intellectual property rights, third parties, including competitors, may be able to commercialize our innovations or products or use our know-how, which could result in a loss of our competitive advantage. Additionally, we have faced in the past and may in the future face claims that we are infringing the intellectual property rights of others. If any of our products are found to infringe the patents or other intellectual property rights of others, the potential risks and uncertainties of intellectual property-related litigation and an assertion of an infringement claim against us may cause us to spend significant amounts to defend the claim, and possibly pay significant money damages. In the event of a settlement or adverse judgment, our manufacture and sale of such products could be significantly restricted or prohibited and we may be required to pay substantial damages or ongoing licensing fees. Any inability to protect our intellectual property rights or any misappropriation of the intellectual property of others could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even in instances where we believe that claims and allegations of intellectual property infringement against us are without merit, defending against such claims may be time consuming and expensive and may result in the diversion of time and attention of our management and employees.

***Changes in tariffs and other trade restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.***

If significant tariffs or other restrictions are placed on foreign imports by the United States or any related countermeasures are taken by impacted foreign countries, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. We may not be able to pass any resulting price increase on to our customers, and even if we are able to pass along such price increases, we may face decreased demand for our products and we may lose customers. Additionally, future federal or state infrastructure projects may include a “Buy American” provision to restrict a percentage of materials sourced from outside the United States (not excluding cement), which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Conversely, if significant tariffs or other restrictions are removed on foreign imports by the United States, we may be forced to lower the prices we charge our customers for our products in order to remain competitive in our markets, which could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

It remains unclear what additional actions, if any, will be taken by the United States or other governments with respect to international trade agreements, the imposition or removal of tariffs on goods imported into the United

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States, the creation or removal of barriers to trade, tax policy related to international commerce, or other trade matters. The current tariffs and trade restrictions, along with any additional tariffs and restrictions that may be implemented by the United States or other countries in the future, may result in further increased prices, decreased available supply of steel and other materials used in our business and worsened economic conditions affecting the market for our products and services more broadly. As a result, our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected.

**Risks Related to the Offering and Ownership of Our Common Shares**

***Our results of operations and the market price of our common shares may be volatile, and the market price of our common shares after this offering may drop below the price you pay, which could result in substantial losses for investors purchasing shares in this offering.***

The market price of our common shares could be subject to significant fluctuations after this offering, and it may decline below the initial public offering price. Some of the factors that may cause the market price of our common shares to fluctuate include:

- likely fluctuation in our future results of operations;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of comparable companies;
- actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in our operating results or in the expectations of market analysts;
- adverse market reaction to any indebtedness we may incur or securities we may issue in the future;
- short sales, hedging and other derivative transactions in our shares;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- failure to meet or exceed financial estimates and projections of the investment community or that we provide to the public;
- issuance of new or updated research or reports by securities analysts;
- fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in the prices of our products or the prices of our competitors' products;
- litigation or regulatory action against us;
- investors' general perception of us and the public's reaction to our press releases, our other public announcements and our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC");
- publication of research reports or news stories about us, our competitors or our industry, or positive or negative;
- recommendations or withdrawal of research coverage by securities analysts;
- changes in general political, economic, industry and market conditions and trends;
- sales of our common shares by our directors, executive officers and existing shareholders;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel; and
- the other risk factors described in this section of this prospectus.

In addition, stock markets have historically experienced substantial price and volume fluctuations. Broad market and industry factors may harm the market price of our common shares and our results of operations. Hence, the market price of our common shares and our results of operations could fluctuate based upon factors that have

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little or nothing to do with us, and these fluctuations could materially reduce the market price of our common shares regardless of our operating performance and could limit or prevent investors from readily selling their common shares and may otherwise negatively affect the market price and liquidity of our common shares.

In addition, in the past, when the market price of a share has been volatile, holders of that share have sometimes instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the shares. If any of our shareholders brought a lawsuit against us, we could incur substantial costs defending the lawsuit. Such a lawsuit could also divert the time and attention of our management from our business, which could significantly harm our profitability and reputation.

***An active, liquid and orderly trading market for our common shares may not develop, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price.***

Before this offering, there was no public trading market for our common shares, and we cannot assure you that one will develop or be sustained after this offering. If a market does not develop or is not sustained, it may be difficult for you to sell your common shares. Public trading markets may also experience volatility and disruption. This may affect the pricing of the common shares in the secondary market, the transparency and availability of trading prices, the liquidity of the common shares and the extent of regulation applicable to us. We cannot predict the prices at which our common shares will trade. The initial public offering price for our common shares will be determined through our negotiations with the underwriters and may not bear any relationship to the market price at which our common shares will trade after this offering or to any other established criteria of the value of our business. It is possible that, in future quarters, our results of operations may be below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. As a result of these and other factors, the price of our common shares may decline.

***Future sales or distributions of our common shares by Titan Cement International could depress the market price of our common shares.***

After this offering, and subject to the lock-up period described in this prospectus, Titan Cement International may sell all or a portion of its remaining shares of our common shares or distribute those shares to its shareholders. Additional sales by Titan Cement International in the public market or distributions to its shareholders of substantial amounts of our common shares could depress the market price of our common shares.

***The rights provided to our shareholders under Belgian corporate law and our articles of association differ in certain respects from the rights that you would typically enjoy as a shareholder of a U.S. company under applicable U.S. federal and state laws.***

We are, and will upon the completion of this offering be, a Belgian company with limited liability (*naamloze vennootschap/société anonyme*). Our corporate affairs are governed by our articles of association and by the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations. From a Belgian corporate law point of view, we do not qualify as a listed company (*genoteerde vennootschap/société cotée*) because none of our securities are listed on any regulated market in the European Economic Area. The Belgian corporate law provisions that are applicable to Belgian companies listed on a regulated market in the European Economic Area do therefore not apply to us. We are not subject to most of the disclosure obligations applicable to Belgian companies listed on a regulated market in the European Economic Area. Furthermore, Belgian law provisions on mandatory public takeover bids that are applicable to Belgian companies listed on a regulated market in the European Economic Area do not apply to us. Therefore, under Belgian law, no mandatory takeover bid can be imposed on a person acquiring a significant or even controlling stake of our shares and thus the shareholders may not be granted the opportunity to sell their shares at a premium (which is typically offered in the framework of a takeover bid) in the event our parent, Titan Cement International, would sell its shares to a third party. As a result, shareholders of our Company may not enjoy certain of the rights and protection generally afforded to shareholders of a Belgian company listed on a regulated market in the European Economic Area.



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Also, the rights of shareholders and the responsibilities of members of our board of directors may be different from the rights and obligations of shareholders and boards of directors in companies governed by the laws of U.S. jurisdictions.

In the performance of its duties, our board of directors is required by the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations to consider the corporate interest of our Company, which requires our board to act not only in the financial interest of the shareholders, but also to take into account of the consequences of their actions on our employees and other stakeholders, in all cases with due observation of the principles of reasonableness. It is possible that some of these parties will have interests that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of our shareholders. See “Description of Share Capital—Articles of Association and Other Share Information.”

As a result of these differences between Belgian corporate law, on the one hand, and U.S. federal and state laws, on the other hand, in certain instances, you could receive less protection as a shareholder of our Company than you would as a shareholder of a U.S. corporation.

***As a foreign private issuer, we are subject to different U.S. securities laws and rules than a domestic U.S. issuer, which may limit the information publicly available to our shareholders or otherwise result in less protection than is accorded to investors under rules applicable to domestic U.S. issuers.***

Upon the completion of this offering, we will report under the Exchange Act as a non-U.S. company with foreign private issuer status. Because we qualify as a foreign private issuer under the Exchange Act, we are exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to domestic U.S. public companies, including (i) the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act; (ii) the sections of the Exchange Act requiring insiders to file public reports of their share ownership and trading activities and liability for insiders who profit from trades made in a short period of time; and (iii) the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information. In addition, foreign private issuers are not required to file their annual report on Form 20-F until 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, while domestic U.S. issuers that are accelerated filers are required to file their annual report on Form 10-K within 75 days after the end of each fiscal year and domestic U.S. issuers that are large accelerated filers are required to file their annual report on Form 10-K within 60 days after the end of each fiscal year. Foreign private issuers are also exempt from Regulation FD, which is intended to prevent issuers from making selective disclosures of material information. As a result of all of the above, you may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of a company that is not a foreign private issuer.

***As a foreign private issuer and as permitted by the listing requirements of \_\_\_\_\_, we rely on certain home country corporate governance practices rather than the corporate governance requirements of \_\_\_\_\_.***

As a foreign private issuer, we have the option to follow certain home country corporate governance rules rather than those of \_\_\_\_\_, provided that we disclose the requirements we are not following and describe the home country practices we are following. We intend to rely on this “foreign private issuer exemption” but cannot make any assurances that we will continue to do so in the future. If we were to lose our status as a foreign private issuer, we may avail ourselves of the controlled company exemption which exempts us from certain governance requirements of \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all \_\_\_\_\_ corporate governance requirements.

***We may lose our foreign private issuer status in the future, which could result in significant additional costs and expenses to us.***

As discussed above, we are a foreign private issuer, and therefore, we are not required to comply with all of the periodic disclosure and current reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. The determination of foreign private issuer status is made annually on the last business day of an issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, and, accordingly, the next determination will be made with respect to us on June 30, 2025. In the future,

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we would lose our foreign private issuer status if (i) more than 50% of our outstanding voting securities are owned by U.S. residents and (ii) a majority of our directors or executive officers are U.S. citizens or residents, or we fail to meet additional requirements necessary to avoid loss of foreign private issuer status. If we lose our foreign private issuer status, we would be required to file with the SEC periodic reports and registration statements on domestic U.S. issuer forms, which are more detailed and extensive than the forms available to a foreign private issuer. We would be required to report under U.S. GAAP, which could alter our results of operations or depict different trends of results of operations. We would also have to comply with U.S. federal proxy requirements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders would become subject to the short-swing profit disclosure and recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we would lose our ability to rely upon exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements under the listing rules of . As a U.S. listed public company that is not a foreign private issuer, we would incur significant additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we will not incur as a foreign private issuer, and accounting, reporting and other expenses in order to maintain a listing on a U.S. securities exchange. These expenses would relate to, among other things, the obligation to present our financial information in accordance with U.S. GAAP in the future.

***We will be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the rules of the and, as a result, will qualify for, and intend to partially rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. You will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to such requirements.***

A “controlled company” under corporate governance requirements is a company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company. Following this offering, Titan Cement International will control a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common shares, making us a “controlled company” within the meaning of corporate governance requirements. Because we qualify as a “controlled company,” we are not required to have a majority of our non-executive directors be independent, nor are we required to have an independent compensation committee or an independent nominating function. We expect that a majority of our directors will be independent; however, in light of our status as a “controlled company,” our nominating and compensation committee will not be independent. Our status as a “controlled company” could make our common shares less attractive to some investors or otherwise harm the price of our common shares.

***Following the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will control a majority of the voting power of our common shares, which will prevent you and other shareholders from influencing significant decisions.***

After giving effect to the sale of our common shares pursuant to this offering, Titan Cement International will control (directly or indirectly) % (or % if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional common shares from the selling shareholder in full) of our aggregate voting power. For so long as Titan Cement International continues to control a majority of the voting power, it will generally be able to significantly influence the outcome of all corporate actions requiring approval of the general meeting.

So long as Titan Cement International continues to control a majority of the voting power of our shares, it will be able to influence the composition of our board of directors and thereby influence our policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of shares or other securities, the payment of dividends, if any, on shares, the incurrence or modification of debt by us, amendments to our articles of association and the entering into extraordinary transactions, and its interests may not in all cases be aligned with our other shareholders’ interests. In addition, Titan Cement International may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures and other transactions that, in its judgment, could enhance its investment or improve its financial condition, even though such transactions might involve risks to our other shareholders. For example, Titan Cement International could cause us to make acquisitions that increase our indebtedness or cause us to sell revenue-generating assets.

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In addition, Titan Cement International will be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our Company and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our Company. The concentration of ownership could deprive our other shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium for their common shares as part of a sale of our Company and ultimately may affect the market price of our common shares.

As a result, Titan Cement International and its affiliates' interests may not be the same as, or may conflict with, the interests of our other shareholders or our interests. Investors in this offering will not be able to affect the outcome of a shareholder vote while Titan Cement International controls the majority of the voting power in the general meeting. Because Titan Cement International's interests may differ from those of our other shareholders, actions that Titan Cement International takes with respect to us, as our controlling shareholder, may not be favorable to us or to our other shareholders.

***Conflicts of interest and disputes may arise between Titan Cement International and us that could be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us.***

Questions relating to conflicts of interest and actual disputes may arise between Titan Cement International and us in a number of areas relating to our past and ongoing relationships. Areas in which conflicts of interest or disputes between Titan Cement International and us could arise include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Competing business activities and business opportunities.* Titan Cement International is a large global company with businesses spanning a wide range of industries, including other businesses relating to cement manufacturing. In the ordinary course of its business activities, Titan Cement International may engage in activities where its interests conflict with our interests or those of our other shareholders. In addition, our directors who are employed by or otherwise affiliated with Titan Cement International may have or make investments in other companies that may compete with us. Titan Cement International also may pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. As a result, our future competitive position and growth potential could be adversely affected.
- *Cross officerships, directorships and share ownership.* The ownership interests of our directors or executive officers in the equity shares of Titan Cement International or service as a director or officer of both Titan Cement International and us could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest when directors and executive officers are faced with decisions that could have different implications for the two companies. For example, these decisions could relate to (i) disagreement over the desirability of a potential business or acquisition opportunity or business plans, (ii) employee retention or recruiting (iii) our dividend policy or (iv) terms of cement purchase agreements.

As set out above, the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations sets out a mandatory procedure on financial conflicts of interest that is applicable to the members of the board of directors of Titan America but does not provide any express protection against conflicts of interest at the level of Titan America's management.

Any such conflicts of interest or disputes that are not resolved in favor of our business could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

***If you purchase common shares in this offering, you will suffer immediate and substantial dilution in the net tangible book value of your investment.***

The initial public offering price of our common shares is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share. Therefore, if you purchase our common shares in this offering, you will pay a price per share that substantially exceeds our pro forma net tangible book value per share after this offering. Based on the initial public offering price of \$      per common shares Share, you will experience immediate dilution of \$      per share, representing the difference between our pro forma net tangible book value per share after giving effect to this offering at the initial public offering price. See "Dilution" for more detail.

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***We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we are unable to maintain effective internal controls, the accuracy and timeliness of our financial reporting may be adversely affected, which could cause the market price of our common shares to decline, lessen investor confidence and harm our business.***

As a privately-held company, we were not required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting in a manner that meets the standards of publicly traded companies required by Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (“Section 404”). As a public company, we will be subject to significant requirements for enhanced financial reporting and internal controls. The process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. In addition, we will be required, pursuant to Section 404, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and our auditors will be required to issue an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal controls on an annual basis.

The rules governing the standards that must be met for our management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex and require significant documentation, testing, and possible remediation. Testing and maintaining internal controls may divert our management’s attention from other matters that are important to our business.

During the preparation of our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “PCAOB”) defines a material weakness as “a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.”

A description of the material weaknesses identified is included under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates—Material Weaknesses.”

We are in the process of developing a remediation plan designed to remediate each of the identified material weaknesses; however the material weaknesses will not be considered remediated until the action items arising out of the plan have been implemented and the new controls and procedures have been operating effectively for a sufficient period of time. While we will work to remediate the material weaknesses as quickly and efficiently as possible, we cannot at this time provide an expected timeline in connection with any remediation plan. These remediation measures may be time-consuming and costly, and might place significant demands on our financial and operational resources.

As permitted under the U.S. securities laws, neither we nor our independent registered public accounting firm have performed or are required to perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In the future, we may identify additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting.

Our ability to comply with the annual internal control reporting requirements will depend on the effectiveness of our financial reporting and data systems and controls across our company. Any weaknesses or deficiencies or any failure to implement new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in the implementation or operation of these controls, could harm our operating results and cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations, or result in material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements, which could adversely affect our business and reduce the price of our common shares.

If we are unable to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404, our independent registered public accounting firm may not issue an unqualified

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opinion. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our common shares. Failure to remedy any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, or to implement or maintain other effective control systems required of public companies, could also restrict our future access to the capital markets.

***As a public reporting company, we will be subject to rules and regulations established from time to time by the SEC regarding our internal control over financial reporting. If we fail to put in place appropriate and effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, or report them in a timely manner, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the value of our common shares.***

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and will also, as a public company, be responsible for evaluating and reporting on our system of internal control. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. As a public company, we will be required to report, among other things, control deficiencies that constitute a “material weakness” or changes in internal controls that, or that are reasonably likely to, materially affect internal control over financial reporting. During the preparation of our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

If our executive management is unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting, or to certify the effectiveness of such controls, or if our independent registered public accounting firm cannot render an unqualified opinion on our internal control over financial reporting, when required, if we fail to remediate the material weaknesses identified or if additional material weaknesses or deficiencies in our internal controls are identified, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, we may face restricted access to the capital markets and our share price may be adversely affected.

***We will incur increased costs and regulatory burden and devote substantial management time as a result of being a public company listed on the***

Prior to this offering we were not subject to the disclosure requirements of U.S. securities laws or the rules, regulations and policies of the . As a public company listed on the , we will incur increased legal, accounting and other costs not incurred as a private company operating as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International. In particular, as a public company, we will be required to, among other things:

- comply with the rules and regulations implemented by the SEC, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Act, the PCAOB and the ;
- maintain an internal audit function;
- enhance our own financial reporting function;
- establish an investor relations function; and
- establish certain internal policies, including those relating to trading in our securities.

We expect that compliance with these requirements will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time consuming and costly. In addition, we expect that our management and other personnel will need to divert attention from operational and other business matters to devote substantial time and other resources to these requirements. We have made, and will continue to make, changes to our financial management control systems and other areas to manage our obligations as a public company listed on the , including corporate governance, corporate controls, disclosure controls and procedures and

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financial reporting and accounting systems. However, we cannot assure you that these and other measures that we might take will be sufficient to allow us to satisfy our obligations as a public company on a timely basis. As a result of these additional costs and other requirements, our historical financial information included in this prospectus is not necessarily indicative of our future results of operations, financial condition or cash flows, nor does it reflect what our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows would have been as a public company during the periods presented.

***As a result of becoming a public company in the United States, we will become subject to additional regulatory compliance requirements, including Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.***

As a foreign private issuer listed on the \_\_\_\_\_, we will incur legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not previously incur. We will be subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, the listing requirements and other applicable securities rules and regulations, as well as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources. The Exchange Act requires that, as a public company, we file or furnish annual and certain other reports with respect to our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are currently evaluating these rules and regulations and cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs. These rules and regulations are often subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur as a result of becoming a public company or the timing of such costs. Any changes we make to comply with these obligations may not be sufficient to allow us to satisfy our obligations as a public company on a timely basis, or at all. These reporting requirements, rules and regulations, coupled with the increase in potential litigation exposure associated with being a public company, could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or board committees or to serve as executive officers, or make it more difficult or expensive for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' insurance, on acceptable terms.

Effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports. Effective internal controls, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent or detect material misstatement due to fraud or error and to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial reporting. Deficiencies in our internal controls may adversely affect our management's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data on a timely basis. As a public company, we will be required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to include a report of management's assessment on our internal control over financial reporting and, beginning with our annual report for the year ending December 31, 2025, compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will significantly increase our compliance costs and management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could adversely affect our financial performance. We may need to hire more team members in the future or engage outside consultants to comply with these requirements, which would further increase expenses. If we fail to comply with the applicable requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the required timeframe, we may be subject to sanctions, investigations or other enforcement actions by regulatory authorities, including the SEC.

Prior to this offering, neither we nor our independent registered public accounting firm were required to deliver an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We, and our independent registered public accounting firm, were not required to perform an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 in accordance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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***Although we may pay dividends to holders of our common shares, under Belgian law, our ability to do so is subject to the discretion of our board of directors and shareholders.***

We currently intend to distribute dividends to our shareholders on a pro-rata basis. Although we intend to pay dividends pursuant to this policy, our common shares will have no contractual or other legal right to dividends. Any recommendation by our board of directors to the general shareholders' meeting to declare and pay dividends and any decision by our board of directors to declare and pay interim dividends in the future will be made at its discretion and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, restrictive covenants in our current and future debt agreements, industry practice, legal requirements (including those noted below under Belgian law), cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is, and may continue to be, limited by covenants of our current and future indebtedness, and on our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access to the capital markets. Accordingly, we may not declare or make, or may have to reduce or eliminate, payments of any dividends. As a result, investors in this offering may not receive future dividends and the market price of our common shares may be adversely affected. See "Dividend Policy."

Furthermore, pursuant to Belgian law, the calculation of amounts available for distribution to shareholders, as dividends or otherwise, must be determined on the basis of our statutory non-consolidated Belgian GAAP (as defined below) financial statements. In addition, in accordance with Belgian law and our articles of association, we must allocate each year an amount of at least 5% of our annual net profit under our statutory non-consolidated accounts (prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Belgium ("Belgian GAAP")) to a legal reserve until the reserve equals 10% of our share capital.

In addition, any dividends will generally be subject to Belgian withholding tax. See "Material Belgian Federal Income Tax Considerations" for a more detailed description of Belgian taxes which may be imposed on dividends.

***We are a holding company with no operations of our own and, as such, we depend on our subsidiaries for cash to fund our operations and expenses, including future dividend payments, if any.***

As a holding company, our principal source of cash flow will be distributions or payments from our operating subsidiaries. Therefore, our ability to fund and conduct our business, service our debt and pay dividends, if any, in the future will depend on the ability of our subsidiaries and intermediate holding companies to make upstream cash distributions or payments to us, which may be impacted, for example, by their ability to generate sufficient cash flow or limitations on the ability to repatriate funds whether as a result of currency liquidity restrictions, monetary or exchange controls or otherwise. Our operating subsidiaries and intermediate holding companies are separate legal entities, and although they are directly or indirectly wholly-owned and controlled by us, they have no obligation to make any funds available to us, whether in the form of loans, dividends or otherwise. To the extent the ability of any of our subsidiaries to distribute dividends or other payments to us is limited in any way, our ability to fund and conduct our business, service our debt and pay dividends, if any, could be harmed.

***If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they change their recommendations regarding our common shares adversely, the market price and trading volume of our common shares could decline.***

The trading market for our common shares is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If any of the securities or industry analysts who cover us or may cover us in the future change their recommendation regarding our common shares adversely, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, the price of our common shares would likely decline. If any securities or industry analyst who covers us or may cover us in the future were to cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our share price or trading volume of our common shares to decline.

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***We have broad discretion over the use of the net proceeds from this offering and may use them in ways with which you do not agree and in ways that may not enhance our operating results or the market price of our common shares.***

Our board of directors and executive management will have broad discretion over the application of the net proceeds that we receive from this offering. We may spend or invest these proceeds in ways with which our shareholders disagree or that do not yield a favorable return, if at all. We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering, together with our existing cash resources as described in “Use of Proceeds.” However, our use of these proceeds may differ substantially from our current plans. Failure by our management to apply these funds effectively could harm our business, results of operations, cash flows, financial condition and/or prospects. Pending their use, we may invest the net proceeds from this offering in a manner that does not produce income or that loses value.

***It may be difficult for investors outside Belgium to serve process on, or enforce foreign judgments against, us or our directors and executive management.***

We are a Belgian public limited liability company. Less than a majority of the members of our board of directors are residents of the United States and all or a substantial portion of the assets of such non-resident persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon such persons or on us or to enforce against them or us a judgment obtained in U.S. courts. Original actions or actions for the enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts relating to the civil liability provisions of the federal or state securities laws of the United States are not directly enforceable in Belgium.

The United States and Belgium do not currently have a multilateral or bilateral treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitral awards, in civil and commercial matters. In order for a final judgment for the payment of money rendered by U.S. courts based on civil liability to produce any effect on Belgian soil, it is accordingly required that this judgment be recognized or be declared enforceable by a Belgian court in accordance with Articles 22 to 25 of the 2004 Belgian Code of Private International Law. Recognition or enforcement does not imply a review of the merits of the case and is irrespective of any reciprocity requirement. A U.S. judgment will, however, not be recognized or declared enforceable in Belgium, unless (in addition to compliance with certain technical provisions) the Belgian courts are satisfied of the following:

- the effect of the recognition or enforcement is not manifestly incompatible with Belgian public policy;
- the judgment did not violate the rights of defense;
- the judgment was not rendered with the sole purpose of avoiding the application of the law applicable according to Belgian private international law, in a matter where parties cannot freely dispose of their rights;
- the judgment is not subject to further recourse under the applicable laws in the state where the judgment was issued;
- the judgment is not incompatible with a judgment rendered in Belgium or with an earlier judgment rendered abroad that might be recognized in Belgium;
- the claim to which the judgment relates was not filed after a claim that is still pending between the same parties and concerning the same subject matter was filed in Belgium;
- the Belgian courts did not have exclusive jurisdiction to rule on the matter;
- the relevant U.S. court did not accept its jurisdiction solely on the basis of the presence of the plaintiff or the location of goods not directly linked to the dispute in the state in which the court is located; and
- an issuance of the judgment that meets the requirement of authenticity under the applicable laws in the state where the judgment was rendered is provided; in case of a judgment *in absentia*, it can be shown that under the applicable laws in the state where the judgment was rendered, the invitation to appear in



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court was properly served on, or notified to, the defendant; a document can be produced showing that the judgment is, under the applicable laws in the state where it was rendered, enforceable and was properly served on the defendant.

In addition to recognition or enforcement, a judgment by a federal or state court in the United States against us may also serve as evidence in a similar action in a Belgian court if it meets the conditions required for the authenticity of judgments under the applicable laws in the state where the judgment was rendered. The findings of a federal or state court in the United States will not, however, be taken into account to the extent they would have consequences that are manifestly incompatible with Belgian public policy.

Based on the lack of a treaty as described above, U.S. investors may not be able to enforce against us or members of our board of directors or our executive management any judgments obtained in U.S. courts in civil and commercial matters, including judgments under the U.S. federal securities laws.

### **Risks Related to Certain Tax Matters**

#### ***Changes in tax laws or unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect our effective income tax rate and profitability.***

We are subject to income taxes in the United States, Greece and Belgium. Our effective income tax rate could be adversely affected in the future by a number of factors, including changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in tax laws and regulations or their interpretations and application and the outcome of income tax audits in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate or are otherwise subject to tax.

A significant change in the United States, Greece or Belgian tax law, or that of other countries where we may operate or have a presence, may materially and adversely impact our income tax liability, provision for income taxes and effective tax rate. We regularly assess all of these matters to determine the adequacy of our income tax provision, which is subject to significant judgment.

In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final outcome of tax audits and related litigation could be materially different than that reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. There can be no assurance that the resolution of any audits or litigation will not have an adverse effect on future operating results.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (the “OECD”) is conducting a project focused on base erosion and profit shifting in international structures, which seeks to establish certain international standards for taxing the worldwide income of multinational companies. In addition, the OECD is working on a “BEPS 2.0” initiative, which is aimed at (i) shifting taxing rights to the jurisdiction of the consumer and (ii) ensuring all companies pay a global minimum tax. In December 2022, the member states of the European Union unanimously voted to adopt the OECD’s minimum tax rules and phase them into national law, and in February 2023 the OECD released technical guidance on the global minimum tax which was agreed by consensus of the BEPS 2.0 Pillar Two signatory jurisdictions. Under the European Union’s minimum tax directive (the “EU Directive 2022/2523”), member states are to adopt domestic legislation implementing the minimum tax rules effective for periods beginning on or after December 31, 2023, with the “under-taxed profit rule” to take effect for periods beginning on or after December 31, 2024. Belgium and other countries where Titan Group is active, have adopted the BEPS 2.0 rules and as a result, these rules will impact Titan Group going forward. As a result of these developments, the tax laws relevant to our operations and cashflow could change on a prospective or retroactive basis, and any such changes could increase our liabilities for taxes, interest and penalties, and therefore could harm our business, cash flows, results of operations and financial position. Belgium implemented EU Directive 2022/2523 into its national legislation with the law of December 19, 2023. This law has entered into effect as from January 1, 2024. The law of May 12, 2024 has further provided for some technical corrections to these rules.

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In August 2022, the United States passed IRA, which imposed, among other things, a corporate alternative minimum tax on book income on certain large U.S. corporations, including certain U.S. subsidiaries of certain large multinational corporate groups, and a 1% excise tax on net stock repurchases by certain publicly traded corporations, including publicly-traded non-U.S. corporations in certain circumstances. These provisions became effective on January 1, 2023. Although we do not currently believe that the IRA will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements, the full effects of these rules and other provisions of the IRA on us are uncertain until further regulations and guidance from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“U.S. Treasury”) are released.

***If a U.S. Holder is treated as owning at least 10% of our ordinary share capital, such holder may be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.***

If a U.S. Holder (as defined below under “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) is treated as owning, directly, indirectly or constructively, at least 10% of the value or voting power of our share capital, such U.S. Holder may be treated as a “United States shareholder” with respect to each “controlled foreign corporation” in our group, if any. Because of certain attribution rules, we and/or any non-U.S. subsidiary may be treated as a controlled foreign corporation. A United States shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation generally will be required to annually report and include in its U.S. taxable income, as ordinary income, its pro rata share of “Subpart F income,” “global intangible low-taxed income” and investments in U.S. property by controlled foreign corporations, whether or not we make any distributions to such United States shareholder. An individual United States shareholder generally would not be allowed certain tax deductions or foreign tax credits that would be allowed to a corporate United States shareholder with respect to a controlled foreign corporation. A failure by a United States shareholder to comply with its reporting obligations may subject the United States shareholder to significant monetary penalties, loss of foreign tax credits and may extend the statute of limitations with respect to the United States shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax return for the year for which such reporting was due. We cannot provide any assurances that we will assist investors in determining whether we or any of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are controlled foreign corporations for any given year or whether any investor is a United States shareholder with respect to any such controlled foreign corporations. We also cannot guarantee that we will furnish to United States shareholders information that may be necessary to comply with the aforementioned reporting and tax paying obligations. The IRS has provided limited guidance on situations in which investors may rely on publicly available information to comply with their reporting and tax paying obligations with respect to controlled foreign corporations. U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of these rules to their investment in our shares.

***U.S. Holders may suffer adverse tax consequences if we are characterized as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes.***

We will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if either: (1) at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is “passive income” for purposes of the PFIC rules, or (2) at least 50% of the value (generally determined on the basis of a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Based on our financial statements and our expectations about the nature and amount of our income, assets and activities and the market value of our equity, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for our most recent taxable year, and we do not expect to become a PFIC for our current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. The determination of PFIC status, however, is made annually, at the end of each taxable year, and is dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the relative values of our assets and subsidiaries, and the amount and type of our income. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will not be a PFIC for our current taxable year or any subsequent year or that the IRS will agree with our conclusion regarding PFIC status and would not successfully challenge our position. U.S. Holders (as defined in “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations”) should consult their tax advisors about the potential application of the PFIC rules to their investment in the common shares. For further discussion, see “Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Passive Foreign Investment Company Status.”

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**SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus contains “forward-looking statements,” as that term is defined in the U.S. federal securities laws, concerning our business, operations and financial performance and condition, as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business operations and financial performance and condition. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “believe,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “could,” “due,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “commit,” “commitment,” “intend,” “may,” “objective,” “plan,” “predict,” “potential,” “positioned,” “pioneer,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and other similar expressions that are predictions of or indicate future events and future trends, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

Before making a decision to purchase our common shares, you should carefully consider all of the factors identified in this prospectus that could cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among other things:

- increases in the cost or fluctuations in the availability of labor, fuel and energy, raw materials and other production inputs;
- fluctuations in energy, fuel prices and transportation costs changes in prices for or availability of commodities, labor or other production inputs;
- increases in market demand for cement substitutes;
- impacts of climate change and regulations intended to address climate change;
- fluctuations in public spending for infrastructure and large-scale projects, construction levels and urbanization trends;
- the timing or likelihood of regulatory approvals, licenses and permits, as well as delays in construction projects;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property, the confidentiality of our know-how, trade secrets, technology and other proprietary information;
- regulatory developments in the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions, including those relating to the protection of the environment, health and safety;
- our expectations about market trends;
- our ability to accurately forecast demand for our products and manage our inventory;
- developments relating to our competitors and our industry, including demand for cement substitutes;
- our ability to effectively manage our anticipated growth;
- our ability to attract and retain key management and other qualified personnel;
- union disputes and other employee relations issues;
- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of strategic investment in research and development, digitalization and logistical capabilities;
- our expected use of proceeds of this offering;
- the future trading price of our common shares and impact of securities analysts’ reports on these prices;
- the risk that an active, liquid trading market for our common shares may not develop or that the market for our common shares may be volatile;

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- increased costs and regulatory burdens resulting from being a public company listed on the following this offering;
- our ability to operate as a standalone public company after the Reorganization Transactions;
- conflicts of interest and disputes arising between Titan Cement International and us that could be resolved in a manner unfavorable to us;
- our ability to remediate the identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting; and
- other risks and uncertainties, including those listed under the caption “Risk Factors.”

We caution you that the foregoing list does not contain all of the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus.

You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We have based the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus primarily on our current expectations and projections about future events and trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. The outcome of the events described in these forward-looking statements is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those described above, in “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and elsewhere in this prospectus. Moreover, we operate in a competitive environment, and new risks and uncertainties may therefore emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. We cannot guarantee that the results, events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur, and actual results, events or circumstances could differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements.

Neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. Moreover, the forward-looking statements made in this prospectus relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements made in this prospectus to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect new information or the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. We may not actually achieve the plans, intentions or expectations disclosed in our forward-looking statements and you should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures or investments we may make.

In addition, statements that “we believe” and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this prospectus, and while we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements.

The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”).

You should carefully consider the “Risk Factors” and subsequent public statements, or reports filed with or furnished to the SEC, before making any investment decision with respect to our securities. If any of these trends, risks or uncertainties actually occurs or continues, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected, the trading prices of our securities could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this special note. Additionally, our discussion of various information, including ESG matters, both here and in other locations is information by various standards and the interests of various stakeholders. As such, not all such information may be material and references to “materiality” and any related assessment of ESG “materiality” may differ from the definition applicable for relevant reporting purposes.

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**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We estimate that the net proceeds from the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ common shares that we are selling in this offering will be approximately \_\_\_\_\_, based on an assumed initial public offering price of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

Each \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price would increase or decrease, respectively, the net proceeds to us by approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions. Similarly, an increase or decrease of one million common shares sold in this offering by us would increase or decrease our net proceeds by \$ \_\_\_\_\_, assuming the initial public offering price of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share (the midpoint of the estimated public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions. We do not expect that a change in the initial price to the public or the number of shares by these amounts would have a material effect on uses of the proceeds from this offering, although it may change the time at which we will need to seek additional capital.

The principal purposes of selling our common shares in this offering are to increase our financial flexibility, obtain additional capital, to create a public market for our common shares and to facilitate our future access to the public equity markets. We have not quantified or allocated any specific portion of the net proceeds for any particular purpose. We anticipate that we will use the net proceeds from this offering for capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes, including to fund investments in technologies, for working capital to fund our growth strategies described elsewhere in this prospectus and to pursue strategic acquisitions that complement our business, although we have no present commitments, agreements or understandings to enter into any such transactions.

The amounts and timing of any expenditures will vary depending on the amount of cash generated by our operations, competitive and technological developments and the rate of growth, if any, of our business. Accordingly, our management will have significant flexibility in applying the net proceeds from this offering, and investors will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of these net proceeds. Pending the uses described above, we intend to invest the net proceeds from this offering in short-term, interest-bearing obligations, investment-grade instruments, certificates of deposit or direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government. The goal with respect to the investment of these net proceeds will be capital preservation and liquidity so that these funds are readily available to fund our operations.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common shares by the selling shareholder in the offering, including any shares sold by the selling stockholders pursuant to the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares.

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**DIVIDEND POLICY**

We currently intend to pay regular dividends to our shareholders on a pro-rata basis. Any recommendation by our board of directors to the general shareholders' meeting to declare and pay dividends and any decision by our board of directors to declare and pay interim dividends in the future will be made at its discretion and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, restrictive covenants in our current and future debt agreements, industry practice, legal requirements (including those noted below under Belgian law), cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is, and may continue to be, limited by covenants of our current and future indebtedness, and on our ongoing ability to generate cash from operations and access to the capital markets. Accordingly, we may not declare or make, or may have to reduce or eliminate, payments of any dividends. Investors should not purchase our common shares with the expectation of receiving cash dividends.

All of the common shares offered by this prospectus will have the same dividend rights as all of our other outstanding common shares. In general, distributions of dividends proposed by our board of directors require the approval of our shareholders at a shareholders' meeting, although our board of directors may declare interim dividends without shareholder approval, subject to the terms and conditions of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations.

Our ability to distribute dividends in the future is also subject to availability of sufficient distributable profits as defined under Belgian law on the basis of our stand-alone statutory accounts prepared in accordance with Belgian GAAP. In particular, dividends can only be distributed if following the declaration and issuance of the dividends the amount of our net assets on the date of the closing of the last financial year as follows from the statutory non-consolidated financial statements (i.e., summarized, the amount of the assets as shown in the balance sheet, decreased with provisions and liabilities, all in accordance with Belgian accounting rules, and, save in exceptional cases, to be mentioned and justified in the notes to the annual accounts, decreased with the non-amortized costs of incorporation and extension and the non-amortized costs for research and development), does not fall below the amount of the paid-up capital (or, if higher, the issued capital), increased with the amount of non-distributable reserves (which include, as the case may be, the unamortized part of any revaluation surpluses).

In addition, pursuant to Belgian law and our articles of association, we must allocate an amount of 5% of our Belgian GAAP annual net profit to a legal reserve in its stand-alone statutory accounts, until the legal reserve amounts to 10% of our share capital. Our legal reserve currently does not meet this requirement nor will it meet the requirement at the time of the completion of this offering, as it is still being formed and as we have not yet allocated any results for Titan America (which is a recently incorporated company). Accordingly, 5% of our Belgian GAAP annual net profit during future years will need to be allocated to the legal reserve, further limiting our ability to pay out dividends to our shareholders.

For information regarding the Belgian withholding tax applicable to dividends and related U.S. reimbursement procedures, see "Material Belgian Federal Income Tax Considerations."

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### CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of December 31, 2023:

- on an actual basis;
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to:
  - the Reorganization Transactions to be effected prior to the completion of this offering.
  - the issuance and sale by us of common shares in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us and the application of the net proceeds from this offering as described in “Use of Proceeds.”
  - the to split of our common shares to be effected prior to the completion of this offering.

The as adjusted information set forth in the table below is illustrative only and will be adjusted based on the Reorganization Transactions and the actual initial public offering price and other terms of this offering determined at pricing. You should read this information together with our audited annual consolidated financial statements, and the accompanying notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the sections titled “Prospectus Summary—Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Information” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” The following amounts are in millions, except per share data.

	As of December 31, 2023	
	Actual	As Adjusted <sup>(1) (2)</sup>
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>\$ 22,036</b>	
<b>Debt:</b>		
Short-term borrowings, including accrued interest	267,670	
Long-term borrowings	76,262	
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	65,481	
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>\$ 409,413</b>	
<b>Stockholders’ equity:</b>		
Common stock	25,219	
Share premium	168,791	
Capital reserves	4,039	
Retained earnings	518,621	
Accumulated other comprehensive income/ (loss)	3,101	
<b>Total stockholders’ equity</b>	<b>\$ 719,771</b>	
Total Equity	719,771	
<b>Total Capitalization</b>	<b>\$ 1,129,184</b>	

- (1) Each \$1.00 increase or decrease in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ (the midpoint of the estimated public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), would increase or decrease each of cash and cash equivalents, total debt, total stockholders’ equity, total equity and total capitalization by approximately \$ , assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions. Similarly, an increase or decrease of one million common shares sold in this offering by us would increase or decrease each of cash and cash equivalents, total debt, total stockholders’ equity, total equity and total capitalization by \$ , assuming the initial public offering price of \$ per share (the midpoint of the estimated public offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions.

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- (2) Adjusted to give effect to the Reorganization Transactions under which, prior to the completion of this offering, Titan Cement International will contribute Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA in exchange for 175,342,465 common shares representing 100% of the equity in Titan Atlantic. In addition, prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA, Titan Atlantic's wholly-owned subsidiary Titan America LLC, intends to divest its STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International which is outside the scope of this offering.
- (3) Adjusted to give effect to the -for- stock split on our common shares to be effected prior to the completion of this offering.



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### DILUTION

If you invest in our common shares in this offering, your interest will be immediately diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share of our common shares in this offering and our *pro forma* net tangible book value per share of our common shares upon the completion of this offering.

As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, our net tangible book value was approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ million, or approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share. As used in this “Dilution” section, our net tangible book value per share is determined by dividing our net tangible book value (tangible assets less total liabilities) by the total number of our outstanding common shares that will be outstanding after giving effect to the completion of this offering.

As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, our *pro forma* net tangible book value (after giving effect to our share split, which was effected on \_\_\_\_\_ to subdivide our \_\_\_\_\_ common shares into \_\_\_\_\_ common shares) was approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ million, or approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share. *Pro forma* net tangible book value represents the amount of our total tangible assets less our total liabilities, after giving effect to the Reorganization Transactions and the filing and effectiveness of our articles of association. After giving effect to the sale of common shares in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share (the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus) and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, our *pro forma as adjusted* net tangible book value as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 would have been approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ million, or approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share. This represents an immediate dilution (i.e., the difference between the offering price and the *pro forma as adjusted* net tangible book value after this offering) to new investors participating in this offering of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share.

The following table illustrates the per share dilution to new investors participating in this offering:

Assumed initial public offering price per share	\$
Historical net tangible book value per share as of _____, 2024	\$
Decrease per common share attributable to the <i>pro forma</i> adjustments described above	\$
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of _____, 2024	\$
Increase per share attributable to new investors in this offering	
<i>Pro forma</i> as adjusted net tangible book value per share	\$
Dilution per share to new investors in this offering <sup>(1)</sup>	\$

(1) Dilution is determined by subtracting *pro forma* net tangible book value per share from the initial public offering price paid by a new investor.

The following table summarizes on an adjusted *pro forma as adjusted* basis as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, the total number of common shares owned by existing holders and to be owned by the new investors in this offering, the total consideration paid, and the average price per share paid by our existing holders and to be paid by the new investors in this offering at \$ \_\_\_\_\_, the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, calculated before deducting estimated discounts and commissions and offering expenses:

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price Per Share
	Number	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	
Existing holders		%	\$	%	\$
New investors in this offering		%	\$	%	\$
Total		%	\$	%	

Sales by the selling shareholder in this offering will reduce the number of ordinary shares held by existing holders to \_\_\_\_\_, or approximately \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total ordinary shares outstanding after this offering, which will increase the number of shares held by new investors to \_\_\_\_\_, or approximately \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total ordinary shares outstanding after this offering.

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A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) our net tangible book value as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 by \$ \_\_\_\_\_ or the *pro forma* net tangible book value per share by \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and the dilution in adjusted *pro forma* net tangible book value per share to new investors in this offering would increase (decrease) by \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share, assuming the number of shares offered by the selling shareholder, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses.

If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional common shares, the *pro forma* net tangible book value after the offering would be \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share, the increase in the *pro forma* net tangible book value to existing shareholders would be \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share, and the dilution to new investors in this offering would be \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share.

If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional common shares, the percentage of shares held by existing shareholders would be reduced to \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total number of common shares outstanding after the offering, and the number of common shares held by investors participating in this offering would be increased to \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total number of common shares outstanding after this offering.

The number of common shares that will be outstanding after the offering is based on \_\_\_\_\_ common shares outstanding as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 and excludes \_\_\_\_\_ common shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants outstanding as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 pursuant to our warrant plans, at a weighted average exercise price of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per share.

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

*The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Titan America should be read together with our audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, in each case together with related notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The discussion and analysis should also be read together with the sections entitled "Business," and "Risk Factors." The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect future plans, estimates, beliefs and expected performance. The forward-looking statements are dependent upon events, risks and uncertainties that may be outside of our control. Our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause future results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" included elsewhere in this prospectus. Certain total amounts may not sum due to rounding.*

**Overview**

Titan America is a leading vertically integrated, multi-regional manufacturer and supplier of heavy building materials and services operating primarily on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States (the "Eastern Seaboard"). We are a leading provider of building materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions than traditional building materials and/or beneficial reuse of waste materials. We are a leading provider of heavy building materials in Florida and the Mid-Atlantic. We serve markets that benefit from population growth, economic growth and technology and innovation trends that are among the strongest in the United States.

We have built what we believe is a unique and differentiated building materials platform in the markets we serve. Today, our manufacturing, logistics and customer support capabilities span across critical building materials and products, including cement and SCMs, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products. Additionally, we believe that our market leadership in lower carbon cement and green concrete solutions positions us to benefit from growing demand for building materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions. We believe our vertically integrated business model and continued investment in our extensive logistical capabilities have enabled us to grow with our diverse customer base across infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets. By leveraging these competitive advantages across our two reportable segments, the Mid-Atlantic and Florida, we believe that we are in a strong position to drive meaningful growth and enhanced profitability into the future.

Adjusted EBITDA is considered a non-IFRS financial measure under the SEC's rules because it excludes certain charges included in net income (loss) calculated in accordance with IFRS. For additional information on our use of non-IFRS financial measures and a reconciliation to the nearest IFRS measure, see "—Non-IFRS Measures."

**Our Reportable Segments**

Due to the regional nature of our business, we report our operating results in two reportable segments: Florida and Mid-Atlantic. We run our operations nimbly allowing us to pivot resources to markets we support with the greatest demand based on market conditions.

***Florida Reportable Segment***

Our Florida reportable segment consists of our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and fly ash operations within the State of Florida. We currently operate one cement plant, three mines, 40 ready-mix locations with 45 batch plants, eight concrete block locations with 13 production lines, two fly ash facilities and one multi-product marine import terminal along with related logistics infrastructure.

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### ***Mid-Atlantic Reportable Segment***

Our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment consists of our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and fly ash operations throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, most concentrated in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York and New Jersey, capable of serving surrounding states such as Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana areas with fly ash. We currently operate one cement plant, four mines, 42 ready-mix locations with 47 batch plants, along with related logistics infrastructure and import terminals.

### **Basis of Presentation**

Our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS”). The definition of IFRS also encompasses all valid International Accounting Standards, as well as all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, including those formally issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) and defined benefit pension plan assets, which are measured at fair value.

Our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus present the historical results of operations, financial position and cash flows of Titan Atlantic and its consolidated subsidiaries, including Titan America LLC and its subsidiaries, prior to the Reorganization Transactions. Historical earnings per share have been retrospectively presented to reflect the capital structure following the Contribution. Titan America’s STET segment is included in the Company’s historical operations for the periods presented. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the STET segment generated external segment revenue of \$2.0 million and segment adjusted EBITDA of \$(6.4 million). See “Prospectus Summary—The Reorganization Transactions.”

All references to “tons” in this Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations refer to short-tons, as defined in the relevant context.

### **Financial Metrics and Financial Highlights**

The following table presents a summary of financial metrics for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
Revenue	\$1,591,601	\$1,364,146	\$1,152,417
Operating income	\$ 225,636	\$ 97,042	\$ 94,175
Net income	\$ 155,244	\$ 62,721	\$ 59,221
Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 328,373	\$ 193,097	\$ 177,585
Cash generated from operations before income taxes	\$ 280,242	\$ 183,688	\$ 144,694
Free Cash Flow <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 108,522	\$ 50,365	\$ 75,934
Return on Average Capital Employed <sup>(2)</sup>	20.7%	9.6%	9.5%
Net Debt <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	\$ 387,377	\$ 432,252	
Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	1.2 to 1.0	2.2 to 1.0	

(1) Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow, Net Debt, and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS financial measures we use to measure the performance, level of indebtedness and liquidity of our business. For the definition of these measures and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS please see “—Non-IFRS Measures” below.

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- (2) Capital employed is defined as total stockholders' equity plus short-term debt, long-term debt, short-term lease liabilities and long-term lease liabilities. Average capital employed is calculated by taking the average of capital employed values at the beginning, mid-point and end of the latest twelve-month period. Return on Average Capital Employed ("ROACE") is calculated by dividing operating income by average capital employed.
- (3) Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are balance sheet metrics and are presented as of the last day of each fiscal period.

The principal factors in evaluating our financial condition and operating results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the fiscal December 31, 2022, are:

- Revenue increased \$227.5 million, or 17%, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily as a result of increases in product pricing. Revenue in both reportable segments grew strongly with our Florida and Mid-Atlantic segment external revenue rising by \$161.4 million, or 20%, and \$66.4 million, or 12%, respectively, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Within the reportable segments, cement, ready-mix concrete and concrete block revenues grew strongly, rising by \$97.0 million, \$98.7 million and \$23.2 million, respectively, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Aggregates and fly ash saw moderate revenue growth of \$4.3 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- Average external sales prices increased by 13% in cement, 18% in aggregates, 18% in ready-mix concrete, 24% in concrete block and 10% in fly ash for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- External sales volumes increased by 3% in cement and 15% in fly ash but declined by 11% in aggregates, 1% in ready-mix concrete and 3% in concrete block for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- Operating income increased \$128.6 million, or 133%, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as a result of the \$227.5 million growth in revenue, which more than offset the rises in cost of goods sold of \$85.2 million, general and administrative expenses of \$12.4 million, and selling expenses of \$1.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- Net income increased \$92.5 million, or 148%, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by strong improvement in operating income offset by higher income tax expense resulting from higher income before income taxes and a slightly higher effective tax rate.
- Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)</sup> increased \$135.3 million, or 70%, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as price improvements exceeded the impact of higher materials, labor, distribution, repairs and maintenance and general and administrative expenses.
- Free Cash Flow<sup>(2)</sup> increased to \$108.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, compared to \$50.4 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.
- Net Debt<sup>(3)</sup> decreased to \$387.4 million and our Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)(3)</sup> declined to 1.2 to 1.0 at December 31, 2023 compared to \$432.3 million and 2.2 to 1.0 at December 31, 2022.

(1) Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow, Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are non-IFRS financial measures we use to measure the performance, level of indebtedness and liquidity of our business. For the definition of these measures and a reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS please see "—Non-IFRS Measures" below.

(2) Capital employed is defined as total stockholders' equity plus short-term debt, long-term debt, short-term lease liabilities and long-term lease liabilities. Average capital employed is calculated by taking the average of capital employed values at the beginning, mid-point and end of the latest twelve-month period. Return on Average Capital Employed ("ROACE") is calculated by dividing operating income by average capital employed.

(3) Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are balance sheet metrics and are presented as of the last day of each fiscal period.

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**Non-IFRS Measures**

***Adjusted EBITDA***

We define Adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-IFRS financial measure we use to measure the performance of our business, as net income before finance cost, net, income tax expense, depreciation, depletion and amortization, further adjusted to remove the impact of additional items such as (gain)/loss on disposal of fixed assets, asset impairment (recovery)/loss, foreign exchange (gain)/loss, net, derivative financial instrument (gain)/loss, net, fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net, share-based compensation and other non-recurring items. Net income is the IFRS measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA.

The table below presents our Adjusted EBITDA reconciled to net income for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Net income	\$155,244	\$ 62,721	\$ 59,221
Finance cost, net	22,244	19,078	21,856
Income tax expense	47,134	16,971	15,336
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	91,079	87,728	81,731
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3,852	1,186	141
Asset impairment (recovery)/loss	(609)	525	—
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net	11,981	(19,990)	(28,835)
Derivative financial instrument (gain)/loss, net	(10,967)	18,534	25,915
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	6,113	3,041	1,101
Share-based compensation	3,173	2,402	2,590
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	(871)	901	(1,471)
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$328,373</b>	<b>\$193,097</b>	<b>\$177,585</b>

(1) Other includes, but is not limited to, the impacts on provisions for long-term environmental rehabilitation costs, including provisions for quarry restoration, arising from changes in discount rates, recoveries from insurance claims and other exceptional (gains)/losses.

***Free Cash Flow***

Free Cash Flow is a non-IFRS financial measure used by management to assess liquidity and quantify the amount of net cash provided by operating activities remaining after deducting the net amount of cash invested to maintain and expand the tangible and intangible assets used to support our business. Free Cash Flow is comprised of net cash provided by operating activities adjusted by net payments for capital expenditures, which includes (i) investments in property, plant and equipment, (ii) investments in identifiable intangible assets and (iii) proceeds from the sale of assets, net of disposition costs.

The IFRS measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow is net cash provided by operating activities. Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow to its nearest IFRS measure is presented below:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 227,125	\$ 178,374	\$146,703
Adjusted by:			
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(117,144)	(125,374)	(62,269)
Investments in identifiable intangible assets	(1,600)	(2,896)	(9,185)
Proceeds from the sale of assets, net of disposition costs	141	261	685
Net Capital Expenditures	(118,603)	(128,009)	(70,769)
<b>Free Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 108,522</b>	<b>\$ 50,365</b>	<b>\$ 75,934</b>

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**Net Debt**

Net Debt is a non-IFRS financial measure as it comprises the sum of short and long-term debt and short and long-term lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Net Debt is used by management to assess our operating performance, financial condition and measure the effective level of indebtedness of the Company. Reconciliation of Net Debt to its nearest IFRS measures is presented below:

	As of December 31	
	2023	2022
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>		
Short-term borrowings, including accrued interest	\$267,670	\$ 74,339
Long-term borrowings	76,262	320,167
Short-term lease liabilities	11,737	13,532
Long-term lease liabilities	53,744	54,055
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents	(22,036)	(29,841)
Net Debt	<u>\$387,377</u>	<u>\$432,252</u>

**Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA**

The Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure derived by dividing Net Debt by Adjusted EBITDA. The Company considers the ratio of net debt to Adjusted EBITDA to be a performance measure providing relevant financial leverage information to management, investors and other users of the Company's financial information. Reconciliations of Net Debt and Adjusted EBITDA to the nearest IFRS measures are presented above. The Company's Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA, and the ratio of each of the most directly comparable measures to Net Debt and Adjusted EBITDA presented in accordance with IFRS as of the dates shown was as follows:

	As of December 31	
	2023	2022
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>		
IFRS:		
Short-term borrowings, including accrued interest	\$ 267,670	\$ 74,339
Long-term borrowings	76,262	320,167
Short-term lease liabilities	11,737	13,532
Long-term lease liabilities	53,744	54,055
Total Debt	\$ 409,413	\$ 462,093
Net income	155,244	62,721
Ratio of Total Debt to Net income	2.6x	7.4x
Non-IFRS:		
Net Debt	\$ 387,377	\$ 432,252
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 328,373	\$ 193,097
Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA	1.2x	2.2x

Non-IFRS financial measures, including Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow, Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA are utilized by the Company to provide additional insights into its financial and operational performance that may not be apparent from IFRS measures alone. These supplemental measures can aid in the comparability of the Company's performance across different reporting periods by eliminating the effects of certain items that can vary significantly from one period to another, such as capital structure changes, non-operating items and other non-recurring or non-cash adjustments. Management finds these supplemental measures useful in assessing financial performance, operational efficiency, making strategic decisions and providing supplemental analysis of the Company's ability to generate cash, service debt and fund investments.

However, these non-IFRS measures have limitations and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the IFRS financial measures. One key limitation is the lack of standardization, which means they may be

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defined and calculated differently by other companies, potentially leading to reduced comparability. Additionally, these measures may exclude costs that are necessary to understand the Company's overall financial performance. For instance, Adjusted EBITDA adjusts net income for certain items, but it is important to recognize that the Company may incur similar expenses in the future. Likewise, while Free Cash Flow indicates the cash which may be available for discretionary purposes, it does not account for non-discretionary expenditures such as debt service costs and income tax obligations. Net Debt provides insight into the net borrowing position, but it does not consider the liquidity and maturity profile of the underlying debt and cash and cash equivalents positions. The Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA provides insight into the Company's ability to pay debts, but it does not consider all liabilities and can be sensitive to short term changes in operating performance.

Investors and analysts are encouraged to evaluate each of these adjustments and the reasons management considers them appropriate for supplemental analysis. It is also essential to be aware that the Company may modify the presentation of these non-IFRS measures in the future, and any such modification may be material. As a result, these measures may not be indicative of future performance and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies, thereby diminishing their utility. In summary, while non-IFRS measures can provide valuable additional context, they should be used in conjunction with the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures to ensure a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the Company's financial results.

### **Components of Results of Operations**

*Revenue* – Substantially all of the Company's revenue is derived from sales of cement, fly ash, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete block. Sales transactions result from customer requests received in response to Company quotes or negotiated purchase orders (collectively "Orders"). Orders specify products, contractual terms and conditions, estimated quantities, and pre-determined prices over established time periods. Once an Order is in place, the customer requests the delivery of specific products and volumes under the general terms and conditions contained therein.

Products remain the property of the Company until received by the customer, and the Company provides a warranty that the materials comply with the specifications contained in the Order. The contracts can generally be cancelled with or without cause at any time, with each party having responsibility for any rights and obligations accrued up to the time of termination. Each request by a customer under an Order produces a sales contract for the goods specified in such request. The Orders do not create enforceable rights or obligations on their own (an additional purchasing decision is required on the part of the customer). The warranties provided are assurance-type warranties and do not create separate performance obligations.

Revenue is primarily driven by factors such as construction activity levels, infrastructure development and urbanization trends, which influence the demand for our products. The construction industry's health, influenced by economic conditions, interest rates and government spending on infrastructure, directly impacts our sales volumes. Additionally, regional market trends, including weather and seasonality trends, demographic shifts and the fiscal health of state and local governments, are closely monitored as they can significantly impact performance and vary between different geographic regions, such as the Florida and Mid-Atlantic reportable segments. Product pricing is influenced by supply/demand balances, product performance, reliability and service offerings.

*Cost of goods sold* – Cost of goods sold consists of all direct production and delivery costs and primarily includes material and inventory costs, payroll and employee-related expenses, energy and fuel costs, freight and distribution expenses, repairs and maintenance costs, taxes (other than income taxes), short-term rentals, risk insurance, depreciation, depletion and amortization and other miscellaneous costs.

Our cost of goods sold is directly affected by fluctuations in raw materials costs, labor costs and energy prices. As a result, our gross profit can be significantly affected by changes in the underlying costs if they are not recovered through corresponding changes in revenue.



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*Selling expense* – Selling expense represents the expenses associated with personnel, services and overhead involved specifically in sales activities. Selling expenses include payroll and related costs, overhead, travel and entertainment and other miscellaneous selling costs.

*General and administrative expense* – General and administrative expense includes payroll and employee related expense, management fees, service contracts, office costs, bank fees, professional fees, depreciation and amortization and other related costs. As we transition to a public company, we estimate that our annual general and administrative expenses may increase solely as a result of the costs we expect to incur in establishing and maintaining Titan America, our Belgium-based holding company and the incremental compliance and reporting costs associated with being a public company – including increased internal labor costs and external professional fees. This increase is anticipated to negatively impact our profitability in the near term. Over the long term, we aim to manage these expenses to align with our growth and operational efficiencies.

*Net impairment losses on financial assets* – The Company assesses net impairment losses on financial assets such as trade receivables and derivative credit support payments, excluding derivatives at fair value through profit or loss, by estimating expected credit losses (“ECLs”). These ECLs represent the discounted difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows the Company anticipates receiving, using the asset’s original effective interest rate for discounting. For trade and other receivables, the Company employs a simplified approach, calculating lifetime expected credit losses to determine the appropriate allowance for impairment.

*Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net* – The Company recognizes a fair value loss when it sells its trade accounts receivable to a Special Purpose Entity (“SPE”) at a discount. This discount reflects the time value of money, credit risk and other factors affecting the collectability of the receivables. The Company acts as the servicer for these receivables, handling credit administration and collections and receives a servicing fee from the SPE. The fair value loss is calculated net of the interest earned on notes receivable from the SPE and the servicing fees paid to the Company. Although the Company has transferred substantially all of the credit risks associated with the accounts receivable sold to the SPE, the Company may face potential losses on its notes receivable from the SPE if credit losses on the sold receivables exceed certain thresholds.

*Finance cost, net* – Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and leases, line of credit commitment fees, net interest costs on pension and other post-employment benefits, accretion expense on provisions and other related finance costs. Finance income includes interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and other short-term investments. The net amount represents total finance costs incurred less total finance income earned by the Company during the period.

*Income/(loss) from associate* – Income/(loss) from associate reflects the Company’s share of the results from its investment in Ash Venture LLC, which was dissolved on February 6, 2023.

*Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net* – The Company recognizes foreign exchange gains and losses which arise from settling transactions and revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies (including the Company’s Euro-denominated borrowings), using the prevailing spot rates. These translation differences, including those on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities, reflect the impact of currency fluctuations on the Company’s financial position and results of operations, with the U.S. Dollar being the functional currency for our consolidated financial statements.

*Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net* – The Company engages in derivative financial instruments, including cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards, to manage its exposure to foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. The derivatives are used to fix the U.S. Dollar cash flows associated with Euro denominated borrowings and to mitigate the impact of U.S. Dollar/Euro exchange rate variations on other short-term obligations. The net gain or loss on derivatives reflects the market conditions affecting the valuation of these financial instruments.

*Income tax expense* – The Company’s income tax expense reflects the sum of current taxes due and the effect of deferred taxes, which arise from temporary differences between the accounting and tax treatment of assets and

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liabilities. The effective tax rate results from applying the statutory tax rate and adjusting for differences in tax rates across the jurisdictions where the Company operates, as well as other permanent and temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for items expected to provide future tax benefits, while deferred tax liabilities are recorded for future tax obligations. The Company's tax strategy includes considerations for repatriating international earnings and managing changes in tax legislation, such as the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules ("Pillar Two") minimum effective tax rate in Belgium.

## **Consolidated Results of Operations**

### ***Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022***

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Revenue	\$ 1,591,601	\$ 1,364,146	\$ 227,455	17%
Cost of goods sold	1,228,112	1,142,880	85,232	7%
Gross profit	<b>363,489</b>	<b>221,266</b>	<b>142,223</b>	<b>64%</b>
Selling expense	31,009	29,938	1,071	4%
General and administrative expense	99,909	87,513	12,396	14%
Net impairment losses on financial assets	1,224	3,711	(2,487)	(67%)
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	6,113	3,041	3,072	101%
Other operating income/(loss), net	(402)	21	(423)	NM
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>225,636</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>128,594</b>	<b>133%</b>
Finance cost, net	(22,244)	(19,078)	(3,166)	17%
Income/(loss) from associate	—	272	(272)	(100%)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	(11,981)	19,990	(31,971)	(160%)
Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net	10,967	(18,534)	29,501	(159%)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>202,378</b>	<b>79,692</b>	<b>122,686</b>	<b>154%</b>
Income tax expense	47,134	16,971	30,163	178%
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 155,244</b>	<b>\$ 62,721</b>	<b>\$ 92,523</b>	<b>148%</b>

## *Revenue*

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated revenue by segment for the years indicated, and the changes between comparative years.

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Florida reportable segment	\$ 969,932	\$ 808,558	\$ 161,374	20%
Mid-Atlantic reportable segment	619,683	553,335	66,348	12%
STET segment <sup>(1)</sup>	1,986	2,253	(267)	(12%)
<b>Consolidated Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,591,601</b>	<b>\$1,364,146</b>	<b>\$227,455</b>	<b>17%</b>

(1) STET segment is a nonreportable operating segment that develops, manufactures, sells and services triboelectrostatic separators and related equipment used to beneficiate fly ash, industrial minerals, and food and feed organics.

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The following table presents our consolidated revenue by product type for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
<b>Revenue</b>				
Cement	\$ 657,332	\$ 560,320	\$ 97,012	17%
Aggregates	83,438	79,147	4,291	5%
Ready-mix concrete	688,236	589,553	98,683	17%
Concrete block	140,128	116,929	23,199	20%
Fly ash	19,833	15,687	4,146	26%
Equipment and related services <sup>(1)</sup>	1,986	2,253	(267)	(12%)
Other goods and services	648	257	391	152%
<b>Consolidated Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,591,601</b>	<b>\$1,364,146</b>	<b>\$227,455</b>	<b>17%</b>

(1) Equipment and related services are attributable to the STET segment during the reporting periods presented. See “Prospectus Summary—The Reorganization Transactions.”

The following table presents our sales volumes and average external selling price by product for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31		Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
<b>Volumes (thousands)<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup></b>				
Total cement volumes	5,875	5,743		
Cement consumed internally	(1,393)	(1,411)		
<b>External cement volumes</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3%</b>
Total aggregates volumes	6,733	7,305		
Aggregates consumed internally	(2,983)	(3,108)		
<b>External aggregates volumes</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>(447)</b>	<b>(11%)</b>
<b>External ready-mix concrete volumes</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(1%)</b>
<b>External concrete block volumes</b>	<b>60,261</b>	<b>62,116</b>	<b>(1,855)</b>	<b>(3%)</b>
Total fly ash volumes	547	486		
Fly ash consumed internally	(114)	(108)		
<b>External fly ash volumes</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Average external selling price<sup>(4)</sup></b>				
Cement	\$146.65	\$129.34	\$ 17.31	13%
Aggregates	\$ 22.25	\$ 18.86	\$ 3.39	18%
Ready-mix concrete	\$152.69	\$129.36	\$ 23.33	18%
Concrete block	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.88	\$ 0.45	24%
Fly ash	\$ 45.80	\$ 41.47	\$ 4.33	10%

(1) Sales volumes are shown in tons for cement, aggregates and fly ash; in cubic yards for ready-mix concrete; and in 8-inch equivalent units for concrete blocks.

(2) Cement, aggregates and fly ash consumed internally represents the quantity of those materials transferred to our ready-mix concrete and concrete block production lines for use in the production process. Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market prices. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

(3) Aggregates volumes exclude by-products.

(4) Average external selling prices are shown on a per ton basis for cement, aggregates and fly ash; on a per cubic yard basis for ready-mix concrete; and on a per 8-inch equivalent unit for concrete blocks.

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Consolidated revenues increased \$227.5 million to \$1,591.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$1,364.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by increases in product pricing in both reportable segments which was partially offset by reduced volume in aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks. Segment external revenue in our Florida reportable segment increased \$161.4 million, or 20%, to \$969.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 from \$808.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 while segment external revenue in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment increased \$66.4 million, or 12%, to \$619.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 from \$553.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Cement revenues increased \$97.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily attributed to a 13% increase in the average external selling price and a 3% increase in the quantity of external volume sold. Aggregates revenues increased \$4.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, due to an 18% increase in the average external selling price partially offset by an 11% decrease in external volume sold. Revenues attributable to ready-mix concrete increased by \$98.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, due to an 18% increase in the average selling price, partially offset by a 1% decrease in volume sold. Revenues attributable to concrete blocks increased \$23.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, with a 24% increase in the average selling price, partially offset by a 3% decrease in volume sold. Additionally, fly ash revenues increased \$4.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, due to a 10% increase in the average external selling price and a 15% increase in external volume sold.

*Cost of goods sold*

Cost of goods sold increased by \$85.2 million, or 7%, to \$1,228.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$1,142.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by increases of \$53.4 million in material and other inventory costs, \$30.0 million in payroll and employee related expenses. The increase in material and other inventory costs was primarily due to increased cement import volumes and higher unit costs of raw materials such as aggregates purchased from third parties for use in our ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations. Payroll and employee related costs increased as a result of higher wage inflation and the impact of overtime payments. In addition, the Company saw increases of \$8.7 million in short-term equipment rentals, \$7.0 million in distribution expense arising primarily from an increase in the quantity of materials distributed via our rail connected distribution network, and \$6.7 million in repairs and maintenance costs, primarily related to the complexity and duration of periodic maintenance programs, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. These were partially offset by a decrease of \$17.4 million in energy and fuel costs where our cement operations benefitted from lower unit costs of natural gas and an increase in the percentage of lower cost alternative fuels used in the manufacturing process. In addition, our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations each benefited from lower average unit costs of diesel fuel. Cost of goods sold were 77% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, compared to 84% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as average selling price increases outpacing cost increases during the period.

*Selling expense*

Selling expense increased by \$1.1 million, or 4%, to \$31.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$29.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by an increase of \$1.2 million in overhead costs (dues, professional fees, credit card fees, etc.). Selling expense accounted for 2% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

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### *General and administrative expense*

General and administrative expense increased by \$12.4 million, or 14%, to \$99.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$87.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by an increase of \$4.4 million in payroll and employee-related expense and \$3.1 million in professional fees. The increase in payroll and employee related expenses was attributable to increases in headcount and labor inflation. General and administrative expenses accounted for 6% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

### *Finance cost, net*

Finance cost, net increased by \$3.2 million, or 17%, to \$22.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$19.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by a \$3.6 million reduction in the benefit realized from favorable interest rate swaps executed in 2022. In addition, interest expense on borrowings, including leases, increased \$1.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This was partially offset by increases in capitalized interest of \$2.4 million resulting from higher qualifying capital project construction costs.

### *Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net*

Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net decreased by \$32.0 million, to a \$12.0 million loss for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to a \$20.0 million gain for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, almost exclusively driven by the remeasurement of euro-denominated loan obligations as the Euro strengthened against the U.S. Dollar during the period.

### *Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net*

Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net increased by \$29.5 million, to an \$11.0 million gain for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to a \$18.5 million loss for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, resulting from foreign exchange forwards, as well as cross-currency and interest rate swaps used to hedge the Company's foreign exchange exposure in euro-denominated borrowings.

### *Income tax expense*

Income tax expense increased by \$30.2 million, or 178%, to \$47.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$17.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by an increase of \$37.5 million in current tax expense. This was partially offset by a decrease of \$7.3 million in deferred tax expense resulting in an effective tax rate of 23% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 21% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

### *Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021*

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>				
Revenue	\$1,364,146	\$1,152,417	\$211,729	18%
Cost of goods sold	1,142,880	956,261	186,619	20%
Gross profit	<b>221,266</b>	<b>196,156</b>	<b>25,110</b>	<b>13%</b>
Selling expense	29,938	24,724	5,214	21%
General and administrative expense	87,513	76,292	11,221	15%
Net impairment losses on financial assets	3,711	937	2,774	296%
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	3,041	1,101	1,940	176%
Other operating income/(loss), net	21	(1,073)	1,094	102%
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>94,175</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>3%</b>

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(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
Finance cost, net	(19,078)	(21,856)	2,778	(13%)
Income/(loss) from associate	272	(682)	954	140%
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	19,990	28,835	(8,845)	(31%)
Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net	(18,534)	(25,915)	7,381	(28%)
<b>Income before taxes</b>	<b>79,692</b>	<b>74,557</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>7%</b>
Income tax expense	16,971	15,336	1,635	11%
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 62,721</b>	<b>\$ 59,221</b>	<b>\$ 3,500</b>	<b>6%</b>

*Revenue*

The following table sets forth a summary of our consolidated revenue by segment for the years indicated, and the changes between comparative years.

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
Florida reportable segment	\$ 808,558	\$ 667,689	\$140,869	21%
Mid-Atlantic reportable segment	553,335	481,908	71,427	15%
STET segment <sup>(1)</sup>	2,253	2,820	(567)	(20%)
<b>Consolidated Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,364,146</b>	<b>\$1,152,417</b>	<b>\$211,729</b>	<b>18%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> STET segment is a nonreportable operating segment that develops, manufactures, sells and services triboelectrostatic separators and related equipment used to beneficiate fly ash, industrial minerals, and food and feed organics.

The following table presents our consolidated revenue by product for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
<b>Revenue</b>				
Cement	\$ 560,320	\$ 433,067	\$127,253	29%
Aggregates	79,147	73,595	5,552	8%
Ready-mix concrete	589,553	530,878	58,675	11%
Concrete block	116,929	96,554	20,375	21%
Fly ash	15,687	14,831	856	6%
Equipment and related services <sup>(1)</sup>	2,253	2,820	(567)	(20%)
Other goods and services	257	672	(415)	(62%)
<b>Consolidated Revenue</b>	<b>\$1,364,146</b>	<b>\$1,152,417</b>	<b>\$211,729</b>	<b>18%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Equipment and related services are attributable to the STET segment during the reporting periods presented. See “Prospectus Summary—The Reorganization Transactions.”

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The following table presents our sales volumes and average external selling price by product for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31		Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
<b>Volumes (thousands)<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup></b>				
Total cement volumes	5,743	5,279		
Cement consumed internally	(1,411)	(1,410)		
<b>External cement volumes</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>12%</b>
Total aggregates volumes	7,305	7,934		
Aggregates consumed internally	(3,108)	(3,522)		
<b>External aggregates volumes</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>(215)</b>	<b>(5%)</b>
<b>External ready-mix concrete volumes</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>(206)</b>	<b>(4%)</b>
<b>External concrete block volumes</b>	<b>62,116</b>	<b>68,165</b>	<b>(6,049)</b>	<b>(9%)</b>
Total fly ash volumes	486	473		
Fly ash consumed internally	(108)	(127)		
<b>External fly ash volumes</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Average external selling price<sup>(4)</sup></b>				
Cement	\$129.34	\$111.93	\$17.41	16%
Aggregates	\$18.86	\$16.68	\$2.18	13%
Ready-mix concrete	\$129.36	\$111.45	\$17.91	16%
Concrete block	\$1.88	\$1.42	\$0.46	32%
Fly ash	\$41.47	\$42.86	\$(1.39)	(3%)

(1) Sales volumes are shown in tons for cement, aggregates and fly ash; in cubic yards for ready-mix concrete; and in 8-inch equivalent units for concrete blocks.

(2) Cement, aggregates and fly ash consumed internally represents the quantity of those materials transferred to our ready-mix concrete and concrete block production lines for use in the production process. Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market prices. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

(3) Aggregates volumes exclude by-products.

(4) Average external selling prices are shown on a per ton basis for cement, aggregates and fly ash; on a per cubic yard basis for ready-mix concrete; and on a per 8-inch equivalent unit for concrete blocks.

Our consolidated revenue for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 was \$1,364.1 million, compared to \$1,152.4 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, representing an increase of \$211.7 million, or 18%, primarily driven by increases in product pricing in both reportable segments, which was partially offset by reduced volume in aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks. Segment external revenue in our Florida reportable segment increased \$140.9 million, or 21%, to \$808.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 from \$667.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 while segment external revenue in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment increased \$71.4 million, or 15%, to \$553.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 from \$481.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Cement revenues increased \$127.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily attributed to a 16% increase in average external selling price and a 12% increase in the quantity of external volume sold. Aggregates revenues increased \$5.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily attributed to a 13% increase in average external selling price, partially offset by a 5% decrease in external volume sold. Revenues attributable to ready-mix concrete increased \$58.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, due to a 16% increase in average selling price, partially offset by a 4% decrease in volume sold. Revenues attributable to concrete blocks increased \$20.4 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, due to a 32% increase in average selling price, partially offset by a 9% decrease in volume sold.

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*Cost of goods sold*

Cost of goods sold increased by \$186.6 million, or 20%, to \$1,142.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$956.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by increases of \$130.9 million in material and other inventory costs, \$41.4 million in energy and fuel costs and \$16.1 million in payroll and employee related expenses. The increase in material and other inventory costs was primarily due to increased cement import volumes, higher unit costs of cement imports (including higher sea-freight rates) and higher unit costs of raw materials such as aggregates purchased from third parties for use in our ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations. Energy and fuel costs were negatively impacted by the rising cost of natural gas used in our cement plants, the related impact on electricity charges from regional utilities and the higher average cost of diesel fuel consumed in our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations. Payroll and employee related costs increased as a result of higher wage inflation and the impact of overtime payments. In addition, we saw increases of \$9.4 million in distribution expense arising primarily from an increase in the quantity of materials distributed via our rail connected distribution network, \$6.3 million in depreciation, depletion and amortization, and \$4.6 million in freight expense, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. These were partially offset by decreases of \$13.5 million in repairs and maintenance, primarily related to the complexity and duration of periodic maintenance programs, and \$11.5 million in inventory changes, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. Cost of goods sold were 84% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, compared to 83% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

*Selling expense*

Selling expense increased by \$5.2 million, or 21%, to \$29.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$24.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by an increase of \$2.5 million in overhead costs (dues, professional fees, credit card fees, etc.). Selling expense accounted for 2% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 2021.

*General and administrative expense*

General and administrative expense increased by \$11.2 million, or 15%, to \$87.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$76.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by an increase of \$4.7 million in payroll and employee related expense. The increase in payroll and related expense was primarily due to increases in headcount and labor inflation. In addition, management fees allocated from related parties rendering administrative support services increased by \$3.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. General and administrative expenses accounted for 6% of our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, compared to 7% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

*Finance cost, net*

Finance cost, net decreased by \$2.8 million, or 13%, to \$19.1 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$21.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by a \$3.5 million benefit realized from favorable interest rate swaps executed in the year.

*Foreign exchange gain, net*

Foreign exchange gain, net decreased by \$8.8 million to \$20.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$28.8 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by the remeasurement of euro-denominated loan obligations as the weakening of the Euro against the U.S. Dollar decelerated during the period.



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## *Derivative financial instrument (loss), net*

Derivative financial instrument (loss), net decreased by \$7.4 million, to an \$18.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$25.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by foreign exchange forwards and cross-currency and interest rate swaps used to hedge our foreign exchange exposure in euro-denominated borrowings.

## *Income tax expense*

Income tax expense increased by \$1.6 million, or 11%, to \$17.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$15.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by an increase of \$5.5 million in current tax expense. This was partially offset by a decrease of \$3.9 million in deferred tax expense resulting in an effective tax rate of 21% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

## **Reportable Segment Results of Operations**

### ***Florida Reportable Segment***

*Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022*

The following table presents segment external revenue and segment adjusted EBITDA for our Florida reportable segment for the periods indicated:

	<b>Year ended December 31</b>		<b>\$ Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>		
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>				
Segment external revenue	\$969,932	\$808,558	\$161,374	20%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$221,227	\$130,520	\$ 90,707	69%

The following tables presents revenue by product type for our Florida reportable segment for the periods indicated:

	<b>Year ended December 31</b>		<b>\$ Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>		
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>				
Revenue by product type <sup>(1)</sup>				
Cement	\$ 423,137	\$ 351,819	\$ 71,318	20%
Aggregates	137,986	131,321	6,665	5%
Ready-mix concrete	448,359	369,399	78,960	21%
Concrete block	140,128	116,929	23,199	20%
Fly ash	16,349	13,054	3,295	25%
Other goods and services	20,126	18,363	1,763	10%
<b>Revenue (including internal trading)</b>	<b>1,186,085</b>	<b>1,000,885</b>	<b>185,200</b>	<b>19%</b>
Less: Internal trading activity <sup>(2)</sup>	(216,153)	(192,327)	(23,826)	12%
<b>Segment External Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 969,932</b>	<b>\$ 808,558</b>	<b>\$161,374</b>	<b>20%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Revenue by product type consists of sales to third parties and internal trading activity at a transfer price approximating market price.

<sup>(2)</sup> Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market price. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

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Our Florida reportable segment's percent changes in sales volumes (including internal trading activity) and average sales prices for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>% Change in Volumes</u>	<u>% Change in Average Price</u>
Cement	6%	14%
Aggregates	(14%)	22%
Ready-mix concrete	(1%)	22%
Concrete block	(3%)	24%
Fly ash	9%	15%

Segment external revenue in our Florida reportable segment increased \$161.4 million, or 20%, to \$969.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$808.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, where revenue increased across all product lines. Revenue from cement increased \$71.3 million resulting from a 6% increase in cement volumes and a 14% increase in average price for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue from aggregates increased \$6.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 benefiting from a 22% increase in average price on 14% lower volumes sold. The lower aggregate volumes were attributed to increased aggregate consumption in cement manufacturing and quarry development activities that limited the amount of material available for sale in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. Ready-mix concrete revenues grew by \$79.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as a 1% decline in volumes was more than offset by a 22% increase in average prices where pricing and profitability improvements were prioritized over volume growth. Likewise, when compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, concrete block revenue increase by \$23.2 million (for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as a decreased 3% decrease in volumes was more than offset by a 24% increase in average price.

Segment adjusted EBITDA for the Florida reportable segment increased \$90.7 million, or 69%, to \$221.2 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$130.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in segment adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 occurred primarily due to increases in average prices for all product lines which outpaced the cost of materials and other input costs including higher selling, general and administrative expenses.

## *Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021*

The following table presents segment external revenue and segment adjusted EBITDA for our Florida reportable segment for the periods indicated:

	<u>Year ended December 31</u>		<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>		
Segment external revenue	\$808,558	\$667,689	\$140,869	21%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$130,520	\$105,530	\$24,990	24%

# **CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

The following table presents revenue by product type for our Florida reportable segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
<b>Revenue by product type<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Cement	\$ 351,819	\$ 277,206	\$ 74,613	27%
Aggregates	131,321	120,699	10,622	9%
Ready-mix concrete	369,399	314,427	54,972	17%
Concrete block	116,929	96,554	20,375	21%
Fly ash	13,054	14,079	(1,025)	(7%)
Other goods and services	18,363	15,705	2,658	17%
<b>Revenue (including internal trading)</b>	<b>1,000,885</b>	<b>838,670</b>	<b>162,215</b>	<b>19%</b>
Less: Internal trading activity <sup>(2)</sup>	(192,327)	(170,981)	(21,346)	12%
<b>Segment External Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 808,558</b>	<b>\$ 667,689</b>	<b>\$ 140,869</b>	<b>21%</b>

(1) Revenue by product type consists of sales to third parties and internal trading activity.

(2) Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market price. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

Our Florida reportable segment's percent changes in sales volumes (including internal trading activity) and average sales prices for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	% Change in Volumes	% Change in Average Price
Cement	12%	14%
Aggregates	(5%)	14%
Ready-mix concrete	(3%)	21%
Concrete block	(9%)	32%
Fly ash	(21%)	18%

Segment external revenue increased \$140.9 million, or 21%, to \$808.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$667.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, driven by substantial revenue increases in the cement, ready-mix concrete and concrete block product lines. Revenue from cement increased \$74.6 million resulting from a 12% increase in volumes and a 14% increase in average price. Ready-mix concrete revenues grew by \$55.0 million resulting from a 3% decrease in volumes and a 21% increase in average price for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. When compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, concrete block volumes decreased 9% while average prices increased by 32% leading to a year-over-year improvement of \$20.4 million in concrete block revenue. Revenue from aggregates increased \$10.6 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 driven by 14% higher average prices which were partially offset by 5% lower volumes.

Segment adjusted EBITDA for the Florida reportable segment increased \$25.0 million, or 24%, to \$130.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$105.5 million in 2021. The increase in segment adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 was supported by price increases realized throughout the year reflecting a concerted effort to improve segment margins following a deterioration in profitability for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

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**Mid-Atlantic Reportable Segment**

**Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022**

The following table presents revenue and Segment adjusted EBITDA of our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Segment external revenue	\$619,683	\$553,335	\$66,348	12%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$118,260	\$72,753	\$45,507	63%

The following table presents revenue by product type of our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Revenues by product type <sup>(1)</sup>				
Cement	\$411,558	\$373,763	\$37,795	10%
Aggregates	15,053	7,998	7,055	88%
Ready-mix concrete	245,931	225,023	20,908	9%
Fly ash	13,945	10,944	3,001	27%
<b>Revenue (including internal trading)</b>	<b>686,487</b>	<b>617,728</b>	<b>68,759</b>	<b>11%</b>
Less: Internal trading activity <sup>(2)</sup>	(66,804)	(64,393)	(2,411)	4%
<b>Segment External Revenue</b>	<b>\$619,683</b>	<b>\$553,335</b>	<b>\$66,348</b>	<b>12%</b>

(1) Revenue by product type consists of sales to third parties and internal trading activity at a transfer price approximating market price.

(2) Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market price. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

Our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment's percent changes in sales volume (including internal trading activity) and average sales prices for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, were as follows:

	% Change in Volumes	% Change in Average Price
Cement	(1%)	12%
Aggregates	61%	17%
Ready-mix concrete	(2%)	11%
Fly ash	14%	12%

Segment external revenue in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment increased \$66.4 million, or 12%, to \$619.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$553.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, driven by revenue increases across all product lines. Although cement volumes declined 1% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, average price increased 12%. Compared to for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, aggregates volumes increased 61% (from a low base) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 with a 17% improvement in average price. Ready-mix concrete volumes declined 2% but benefited from an 11% increase in average price where the higher costs associated with raw material inputs were successfully passed through to ready-mix concrete customers, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Fly ash volumes increased 14%, while average price increased 12% benefiting from improved availability and strong customer demand for supplementary cementitious materials, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Segment adjusted EBITDA in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment increased \$45.5 million, or 63%, to \$118.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 compared to \$72.8 million for the fiscal year ended

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December 31, 2022. The increase in segment adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 was attributed to increases in average sales prices across all product lines and the benefit of lower fuel and energy costs compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

**Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021**

The following table presents segment external revenue and segment adjusted EBITDA of our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
Segment external revenue	\$553,335	\$481,908	\$71,427	15%
Segment adjusted EBITDA	\$ 72,753	\$ 77,098	\$ (4,345)	(6%)

The following table presents revenue by product type of our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2022	2021		
Revenues by product type <sup>(1)</sup>				
Cement	\$373,763	\$301,633	\$72,130	24%
Aggregates	7,998	12,059	(4,061)	(34%)
Ready-mix concrete	225,023	216,489	8,534	4%
Fly ash	10,944	9,363	1,581	17%
<b>Revenue (including internal trading)</b>	<b>617,728</b>	<b>539,544</b>	<b>78,184</b>	<b>14%</b>
Less: Internal trading activity <sup>(2)</sup>	(64,393)	(57,636)	(6,757)	12%
<b>Segment External Revenue</b>	<b>\$553,335</b>	<b>\$481,908</b>	<b>\$71,427</b>	<b>15%</b>

(1) Revenue by product type consists of sales to third parties and internal trading activity at a transfer price approximating market price.

(2) Internal trading activity represents the consumption of internally sourced materials at a transfer price approximating market price. These amounts are eliminated at the operating segment level or in consolidation, as appropriate.

Our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment's percent changes in sales volumes (including internal trading activity) and average sales prices for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	% Change in Volumes	% Change in Average Price
Cement	6%	17%
Aggregates	(33%)	(0%)
Ready-mix concrete	(6%)	11%
Fly ash	24%	(5%)

Segment external revenue in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment increased \$71.4 million, or 15%, to \$553.3 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$481.9 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, primarily driven by higher cement volumes and average prices which rose by 6% and 17% as compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue from ready-mix sales grew by 4% benefitting from an 11% year-over-year improvement in average prices for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 which more than offset the impact of a 6% decrease in volume. Contributions from aggregates and fly ash which, combined, represent less than 5% of our Mid-Atlantic reportable segments revenues saw a mixed performance.

Segment adjusted EBITDA in our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment decreased \$4.3 million, or 6%, to \$72.8 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$77.1 million for the fiscal year ended

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December 31, 2021. The decrease in segment adjusted EBITDA for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 occurred primarily due to higher cement import costs, higher sea-freight rates and higher fuel and energy costs which negatively affected the segment's cement manufacturing and ready-mix concrete delivery costs.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

We measure liquidity in terms of our ability to fund the cash requirements of our business operations, including working capital needs, capital expenditures, contractual obligations, debt service and other commitments with cash flows from operations and other sources of funding. Our principal sources of liquidity to date have included cash on hand, cash from operating activities, amounts available under revolving credit facilities with banks, amounts available under our revolving credit facility with TGF, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TCI and term loans from TGF.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents, committed and uncommitted credit facilities, and net cash provided by operating activities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity requirements for at least the 12 months following the issuance date of this registration statement. Our future capital requirements will depend on several factors, including, the potential impact of future disruptions on the economy and on our operations, as well as any other economic impacts related to changing fiscal policy or economic conditions. We may also be negatively impacted in the future if TGF no longer provides debt financing to us or TCI no longer guarantees our third-party revolving credit facilities. Additionally, the Company is exposed to credit markets through the interest cost related to its borrowings, which may also affect our capital needs and financial strategy. We could be required, or could elect, to seek additional funding, private or public equity offerings, debt financing, bank loans, strategic partnerships or other financing options; however, additional funds may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

***Cash and cash equivalents***

As of December 31, 2023, we had \$22.0 million in cash and cash equivalents. Our cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits held by banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Such amounts are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash requirements, rather than for investment or other purposes, and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

***Revolving credit facilities with banks***

The Company has a committed borrowing facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association totaling \$45 million of which \$15 million is also available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had \$5 million in letters of credit outstanding and no outstanding borrowings, leaving \$40 million of available capacity. The facility is annually renewed, and the current maturity date is March 15, 2025. This facility allows for daily drawdowns and repayments at a borrowing rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and is guaranteed by TCI. In connection with this borrowing facility, the Company has agreed to financial covenants related to EBITDA (as defined in the agreement), tangible net worth (as defined in the agreement) and maintenance of a committed line of credit with a maturity date extending beyond the expiration date of this facility. The agreement also contains customary non-financial covenants, including restrictions on incurring certain liens on or disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all the covenants associated with the facility.

In addition to the committed credit facility described above, the Company has an uncommitted borrowing facility with HSBC Bank USA, National Association totaling \$40 million of which the full amount is also available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, we had \$7 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility and no outstanding borrowings, leaving \$33 million of available capacity. The facility is annually renewed, and the current maturity date is December 20, 2024. This facility allows for term borrowings based on SOFR and is guaranteed by TCI. In connection with this borrowing facility, the Company has agreed to

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customary non-financial covenants, including restrictions on incurring certain liens on or disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all the covenants associated with the facility.

The Company has an additional uncommitted credit facility with Citibank, N.A. totaling \$60 million, none of which is available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, no borrowings were outstanding under this facility and the full \$60 million capacity remained available for borrowing. The facility is annually renewed, and the current maturity date is April 29, 2025. This facility allows for term borrowings based on SOFR and is guaranteed by TCI. In connection with this borrowing facility, the Company has agreed to certain customary covenants, including restrictions on disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with the covenants associated with this facility.

### ***Revolving credit facility with related party***

At December 31, 2023, the Company had a committed €100 million (or U.S. Dollar equivalent) borrowing facility with TGF, a related party. The Company had \$40.3 million (€36.5 million) in outstanding borrowings with available capacity of \$70.2 million (€63.5 million) at December 31, 2023. This facility was amended on July 31, 2024 to increase the total available credit facility from €100 million (or U.S. Dollar equivalent) to €130 million (or U.S. Dollar equivalent). This multicurrency revolving credit facility bears interest at variable rates, permits drawdowns and repayments, and has a maturity date of January 30, 2026. There are no financial covenants associated with this facility.

### ***Intragroup Cash Management Agreement***

On February 1, 2024, the Company entered into a cash management agreement with TGF. The agreement is effective until either party provides written notice of termination. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company's two existing HSBC UK bank accounts, one denominated in U.S. dollars and one denominated in Euros, are funded when there are negative daily balances. Fundings are subject to maximum borrowing limits of \$15 million and €15 million, respectively. Conversely, when there are cash balances in either account, these funds are swept as a deposit into the TGF concentration account. There are no deposit limits.

With respect to borrowings made under the cash management agreement, the Company bears a daily interest charge based on the benchmark rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) Main Refinancing Rate (for Euro borrowings) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for U.S. dollar borrowings), plus an applicable margin.

With respect to deposits made under the cash management agreement, the Company receives a daily interest credit based on the benchmark interest rates of the ECB Deposit Facility Rate (for Euro deposits) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for US dollar deposits), minus an applicable margin.

### ***Term loans with related party***

In December 2017, the Company entered into a €150 million term loan with TGF maturing on November 15, 2024. In April 2022, the Company repaid €30 million of this loan. As of December 31, 2023, €120 million remained outstanding bearing interest at 3.05%. There are no financial covenants associated with this loan. We intend to refinance this obligation with TGF at maturity. In the event this obligation is not refinanced, the Company believes it has sufficient cash flow and committed borrowing capacity to repay the obligation.

In March 2018, the Company entered into a €75.0 million term loan with TGF maturing on November 15, 2024. On April 29, 2024, the Company amended this note to: (i) increase the principal amount to €100 million bearing an interest rate of 4.80% and (ii) extend its maturity to June 11, 2029. There are no financial covenants associated with this loan.

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In June 2021, the Company entered into the following term loans with TGF:

- a €32.8 million loan bearing interest at 3.35% and maturing on July 7, 2027, and
- a €45 million loan with TGF bearing interest at 3.15%, which was revised to 3.05% in December 2022, and maturing on November 14, 2024. On April 29, 2024, the loan was amended to: (i) increase the principal to €50 million bearing an interest rate of 4.80% and (ii) extend its maturity to June 11, 2029.

There are no financial covenants associated with these loans.

For the above Euro denominated loans, the Company has entered into derivative transactions with reputable financial institutions to hedge the foreign currency risk and, in essence, convert the Euro denominated debt to U.S. Dollar debt.

***Lease liabilities***

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had lease liabilities totaling \$65.5 million, with \$27.0 million (41%) of that amount due in more than five years, \$26.7 million (41%) due within one to five years, and \$11.7 million (18%) due within 2024. For further information regarding the Company's lease liabilities, please refer to Note 18 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

In 2023 the Company entered into a long-term lease agreement for office premises located in Deerfield Beach, Florida with an effective date of July 2024. The lease term is for 11 years and 7 months with an initial lease liability recorded at \$7.8 million. The lease agreement offers two successive five-year renewal options which, if exercised by the Company, would be subject to fair market rental value adjustments at the time of each renewal. The Company has determined that the exercise of these renewal options is not reasonably certain at the inception of the lease; therefore, they have been excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability.

***Derivative financial instruments***

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its foreign currency risks and interest rate exposures. As described above, term loans from related parties are Euro denominated while the Company primarily operates in U.S. Dollars. Cross-currency interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts are used to fix the U.S. Dollar cash flows (principal and interest) associated with Euro denominated term loans. In addition, foreign exchange forward contracts are used to mitigate the variation of the USD/Euro exchange rate for short-term intervals over the life of short-term Euro denominated obligations and short-term Euro denominated borrowings, including those made under the intercompany revolving credit facility described above.

To manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with its Euro denominated term loans, the Company has entered into cross-currency interest rate swap agreements with third party financial institutions which fixed the:

- November 16, 2024 U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate at \$1.15887 to €1.00 on a notional amount of €150 million. In addition, over the life of the agreements, the Company will receive Euro denominated fixed rate interest (weighted average 2.60%) on a notional amount of €150 million and pay U.S. Dollar denominated fixed rate interest (weighted average 5.44%) on a notional amount of \$173.8 million.
- June 11, 2029 U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate at \$1.07213 to €1.00 on a notional amount of €150 million via an agreement entered into on April 29, 2024. In addition, over the life of the agreements, the Company will receive Euro denominated fixed rate interest (weighted average 4.80%) on a notional amount of €150 million and pay U.S. Dollar denominated fixed rate interest (weighted average 6.83%) on a notional amount of \$160.8 million.



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To manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with short-term Euro denominated obligations, the Company has entered into short-term foreign exchange forward contracts with third party financial institutions which fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate on a:

- Notional amount of €14.5 million at \$1.10689 to €1.00 with a value date of October 7, 2024
- Notional amount of €10 million at \$1.0795 to €1.00 with a value date of September 23, 2024.

### Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the net cash provided by and used in operating, investing and financing activities for the periods indicated:

(\$ in thousands)	Year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 227,125	\$ 178,374	\$ 146,703
Net cash used in investing activities	(117,653)	(127,301)	(70,298)
Net cash used in financing activities	(117,779)	(21,661)	(197,138)

### Net Cash provided by Operating Activities

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the net cash provided by operating activities was \$227.1 million primarily as a result of:

- Income before income taxes of \$202.4 million, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash expenses, including \$91.1 million of depreciation, depletion and amortization and \$3.2 million of share-based compensation as well as finance cost of \$23.2 million which, when paid, is classified as a cash flow used in financing activities.
- Net cash outflows of \$42.3 million arising from: (i) increases in operating assets, including higher inventory levels (\$9.2 million) primarily associated with spare parts held in advance of 2024 maintenance campaigns, and (ii) reductions in operating liabilities, including lower accounts payable and accrued expenses (\$33.9 million) primarily associated with the timing of payments to suppliers.
- Income tax payments of \$53.1 million.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the net cash provided by operating activities was \$178.4 million primarily as a result of:

- Income before income taxes of \$79.7 million, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash expenses, including \$87.7 million of depreciation, depletion and amortization and \$2.1 million of share-based compensation as well as finance cost of \$19.5 million which, when paid, is classified as a cash flow used in financing activities.
- Net cash outflows of \$5.6 million arising from: (i) increases in operating assets, including higher inventory levels (\$40.6 million) primarily associated with increased quantities of finished goods and raw materials required to support market demand as well as increased unit costs resulting from higher manufacturing and purchased material costs, and (ii) increases in operating liabilities, including higher accounts payable and accrued expenses (\$50.6 million) primarily associated with the timing of payments to suppliers.
- Income tax payments of \$5.3 million.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the net cash provided by operating activities was \$146.7 million primarily as a result of:

- Income before income taxes of \$74.6 million, adjusted to exclude the effect of non-cash expenses, including \$81.7 million of depreciation, depletion and amortization and \$2.0 million of share-based compensation as well as finance cost of \$22.3 million which, when paid, is classified as a cash flow used in financing activities.

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- Net cash outflows of \$33.0 million arising from: (i) increases in operating assets, including higher inventory levels (\$17.8 million) primarily associated with higher investments in finished goods, work in process and spare parts required to support an expected growth in market demand, higher trade accounts receivable (\$13.9 million) and higher other receivables (\$20.2 million) primarily resulting from higher sales revenue and (ii) reductions in operating liabilities, including lower accounts payable and accrued expenses (\$18.3 million) primarily associated with the timing of payments to suppliers.
- Income tax refunds, net of income tax payments, of \$2.0 million.

*Net Cash used in Investing Activities*

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2023, net cash used for investing activities was \$117.7 million, of which \$117.1 million and \$1.6 million was invested in property, plant and equipment and identifiable intangible assets, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2022, net cash used for investing activities was \$127.3 million, of which \$125.4 million and \$2.9 million was invested in property, plant and equipment and identifiable intangible assets, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2021, net cash used for investing activities was \$70.3 million, of which \$62.3 million and \$9.2 million was invested in property, plant and equipment and identifiable intangible assets, respectively.

As compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, investments in property, plant and equipment increased for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021's level where investment programs were suspended or delayed during the period most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Included in these investments were the construction of two cement storage domes at our Norfolk, Virginia and Tampa, Florida marine import terminals, a new raw material storage facility at the Company's cement plant in Florida, additional dragline capacity to support the efficient recovery of aggregate reserves and investments in mobile and other equipment required to support our ready-mix concrete and concrete block market positions.

*Net Cash used in Financing Activities*

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2023, net cash used in financing activities was \$117.8 million, primarily due to:

- Interest paid of \$23.8 million.
- Dividends paid to shareholders of \$33.8 million.
- Payments under lease liabilities of \$12.2 million.
- Net settlements and collateral payments of \$14.7 million received from financial institutions arising from derivative financial instruments.
- Repayments in excess of borrowings under third party lines of credit totaling \$70.0 million.
- Borrowings in excess of repayments from a related party (TGF) totaling \$7.7 million.

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2022, net cash used in financing activities was \$21.7 million, primarily due to:

- Interest paid of \$20.9 million.
- Payments under lease liabilities of \$11.4 million.

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- Net settlements and collateral payments of \$19.3 million made to financial institutions arising from derivative financial instruments.
- Borrowings in excess of repayments under third party lines of credit totaling \$32.2 million.

During the fiscal year ended December 30, 2021, net cash used in financing activities was \$197.1 million, primarily due to:

- Interest paid of \$20.9 million.
- Capital returned to shareholders of \$82.4 million.
- Payments under lease liabilities of \$14.5 million.
- Net settlements and collateral payments of \$23.5 million made to financial institutions arising from derivative financial instruments.
- Borrowings in excess of repayments under third party lines of credit totaling \$37.8 million.
- Repayments in excess of borrowings from a related party (TGF) totaling \$91.9 million.

**Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires our management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that impact the reported amount of net sales and expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We consider an accounting judgment, estimate or assumption to be critical when the estimate or assumption is complex in nature or requires a high degree of judgment and the use of different judgments, estimates and assumptions could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Management periodically reviews our estimates and adjusts these estimates when facts and circumstances dictate. To the extent there are differences between the estimates and actual results, our financial condition or results of operations may be materially affected.

An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact our consolidated financial statements. We believe that our critical accounting policies reflect the more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. The critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and other disclosures included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Our critical accounting policies are described below.

***Property, plant and equipment***

Our property, plant and equipment represent significant assets on the balance sheet and are critical to our ability to generate future economic benefits. These assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land, with the exception of quarries, is carried at cost less any impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets, as well as any environmental rehabilitation costs that have been recognized as a provision. We capitalize subsequent costs related to these assets when it is probable that they will provide future economic benefits and can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any replaced parts is derecognized, while all other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

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Depreciation is a significant estimate in the valuation of property, plant and equipment, and except for quarries and refurbishments, it is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	<u>Cement</u>	<u>Aggregates</u>	<u>Other</u>
Land improvements	15-30	15	15
Building and improvements	25	25	25
Machinery and equipment	15-30	10-15	5-15
Mobile equipment	7-25	7-15	7
Marine equipment	20	20	n/a
Auto and truck	8	8	8
Furniture and fixtures	3-5	3-5	3-5

For quarries, depreciation is based on a depletion basis using the unit-of-production method, which is applied as the material extraction process advances. This method is based on secured reserves, ensuring that the depreciation expense matches the rate at which the economic benefits of the quarries are consumed.

The assets' residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized immediately.

A one-year increase in the assumed asset lives would increase income before income taxes by \$6.0 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. A one-year decrease in the assumed asset lives would decrease income before income taxes by \$8.5 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

### ***Impairment tests of property, plant and equipment***

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment upon the occurrence of factors such as the occurrence of internal or external indicators of impairment, such as changes in our operating business model or in technology that affects the asset, as well as expectations of lower operating results for each cash generating unit, in order to determine whether their carrying amounts may not be recovered. In such cases, an impairment loss is recorded in the statements of income for the period when such determination is made. The impairment loss of an asset results from the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount, corresponding to the higher of the fair value of the asset, less costs to sell such asset, and the asset's value in use, the latter represented by the net present value of estimated cash flows related to the use and eventual disposal of the asset. Impairment losses recognized are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Significant judgment by management is required to appropriately assess the fair values and values in use of these assets. Impairment tests are significantly sensitive to, among other factors, the estimation of future prices of our products, the development of operating expenses, local and national economic trends in the construction industry, the long-term growth expectations in the different markets as well as the discount rates and the growth rates in perpetuity applied. For purposes of estimating future prices, we use, to the extent available, historical data plus the expected increase or decrease according to information issued by what we consider to be trusted external sources, such as national construction or cement producer chambers and/or in governmental economic expectations.

### ***Impairment of goodwill***

We conduct impairment tests of goodwill using the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units ("CGUs"), which are determined based on value-in-use calculations.

As of December 31, 2023, we have not recorded any impairment of goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets, as the recoverable amounts of our CGUs are estimated to exceed their respective carrying amounts. Goodwill and

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indefinite-lived intangible assets have been allocated to various CGUs, including the Mid-Atlantic and Florida business units, with total goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets amounting to \$235.5 million for both the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations that use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond this period are extrapolated using estimated long-term growth rates. The value-in-use calculations are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Sales volumes
- Selling prices
- Long-term growth rates
- Discount rates

Management estimates sales volumes using independent industry forecasts and considers our market position relative to competitors. We assume weighted average sales volume compound annual growth rates ranging from 1.3% to 8.09% for its core operating activities for the 2024-2028 period.

For selling prices, we assume weighted average net realized selling price compound annual growth rates generally ranging from 0.7% to 3.0% for the same period. The growth rates reflect competitive supply dynamics and structural supply constraints in relevant markets.

Long-term growth rates are based on published industry research and demographic trends, such as population growth and economic output, in the states where we operate. These rates also consider cement/concrete intensity in construction, which varies by state. As of December 31, 2023, long-term growth rates were estimated by management to be 2.4%.

Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks associated with each CGU. The pre-tax discount rates used in the value-in-use calculations were 9.2% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and 8.5% for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

We have analyzed the sensitivities of the recoverable amounts to reasonably possible changes in key assumptions. A 100 basis point increase in our discount rate would still result in significant headroom indicating our goodwill is not at risk of impairment. A 50 basis point decrease in our long-term growth rate would still result in significant headroom indicating our goodwill is not at risk of impairment. The detailed analyses have been reviewed by our management and did not reveal any scenarios that would result in the carrying values of the CGUs exceeding their recoverable amounts as of December 31, 2023.

***Fair value measurements***

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. The estimated fair value under IFRS represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, considering the counterparty's credit risk in the valuation, that is, an exit price or a market-based measurement. The concept of exit value is premised on the existence of a market and market participants for the specific asset or liability. When there is no market and/or market participants willing to make a market, IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1, as defined below, measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3, as defined below, measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- 1) Level 1 – represents quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we can access at the measurement date. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used without adjustment to measure fair value whenever available.

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- 2) Level 2 – are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and are used mainly to determine the fair value of derivatives.
- 3) Level 3 – based on valuation techniques whereby all inputs having a material effect on the fair value are not derived from observable market data.

Critical judgment and estimates by management are required to appropriately identify the corresponding level of fair value applicable to each derivative instrument, as well as to assess the amounts of the resulting assets and liabilities, mainly in respect of Level 2 and Level 3, in order to account for the effects of derivative financial instruments in the financial statements.

Our derivative financial instruments are measured based on Level 2 inputs. Level 2 derivative financial instruments comprise cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and natural gas futures.

We use a variety of valuation methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The recorded fair values of these contracts are based on:

- a) forward exchange rates that are quoted in an active market,
- b) forward interest rates extracted from observable yield curves, and
- c) natural gas prices extracted from observable yield curves, which are quoted in an active market.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded directly in our Consolidated Income Statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

***Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal***

Estimating site restoration, quarry rehabilitation and environmental costs involves inherent uncertainty due to unknown conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding the liabilities, the length of the clean-up periods and evolving technologies. The restoration, environmental and remediation provisions reflect the information available to management at the time of determination of the liability and are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional technical or legal information becomes available.

We are required to restore the land used for quarries and processing sites at the end of their productive lives to a condition acceptable for the relevant authorities and consistent with our environmental policies. Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal are recognized when we have a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Estimated costs associated with such rehabilitation activities represent management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and are measured at the present value of future cash outflows expected to be incurred. Such cost estimates, initially expressed at current price levels, are adjusted for inflation (between 2.34% and 2.89% at December 31, 2023, between 2.35% and 3.00% at December 31, 2022, and 1.66% and 2.10% at December 31, 2021) to reflect expected annual cost increases between the date of the estimate and the forecasted payment date. The estimates are then discounted to present value at a rate consistent with the duration of the liability. Where a closure and restoration obligation arises from quarry/mine development activities or relates to the decommissioning of property, plant and equipment, the provision can be capitalized as part of the cost of the associated asset (intangible or tangible). The capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the asset and any change in the net present value of the expected liability is included in finance cost, unless it arises from changes in valuation assumptions. Each year, the provisions are increased to reflect accretion of the discount, with these charges recorded as a component of finance cost.

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Provisions associated with environmental damage represent the estimated future cost of remediation. Estimating the future costs of these obligations is complex and requires us to use our judgment. The estimation of these costs is based on an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site and considers factors such as existing technology, currently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in site remediation.

### *Material Weaknesses*

As a privately held company, we were not required to assess and conclude on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in a manner that meets the standards of publicly traded companies required by Item 308(a) of Regulation S-K, and we are not yet subject to the certification or attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. However, during the preparation of our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus we identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. The PCAOB defines a material weakness as “a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.”

We determined that we have a material weakness as we did not effectively design and maintain effective controls in response to the risks of material misstatement. Specifically, changes to existing controls or the implementation of new controls have not been sufficient to respond to changes to the risks of material misstatement to financial reporting. This material weakness contributed to the following material weaknesses:

- We did not design and maintain effective controls related to the period-end financial reporting process, including controls over the preparation and review of account reconciliations and journal entries. Additionally, we did not design and maintain effective controls over the segregation of duties related to journal entries and account reconciliations, as certain personnel have the ability to both (i) create and post journal entries within our general ledger system and (ii) prepare and review account reconciliations without a review performed by someone without conflicting duties. The material weakness resulted in immaterial misstatements to various financial statement accounts in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.
- We did not design and maintain effective controls over the accuracy of price and quantity information for revenue recognition. Specifically, we did not design and maintain effective controls to (i) verify the invoiced quantity and price aligns with what was ordered by and agreed to with the customer, (ii) review and approve changes to quantities and prices and (iii) review and approve manual debit and credit memoranda.
- We did not design and maintain effective information technology (“IT”) general controls for information systems that are relevant to the preparation of our financial statements. Specifically, we did not design and maintain sufficient:
  - user access controls to ensure appropriate segregation of duties and to adequately restrict user and privileged access to appropriate personnel;
  - program change management controls to ensure that IT program and data changes are identified, tested, authorized, and implemented appropriately;
  - computer operations controls to ensure that processing and transfer of data, and data backups and recovery are monitored; and
  - program development controls to ensure that new software development is tested, authorized and implemented appropriately.

These IT deficiencies, when aggregated, could impact maintaining effective segregation of duties, as well as the effectiveness of IT-dependent controls (such as automated controls that address the risk of material misstatement along with the IT controls and underlying data that support the effectiveness of system-generated data and reports) that could result in misstatements potentially impacting all financial statement accounts and disclosures. Accordingly, management has determined these deficiencies in the aggregate constitute a material weakness.

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None of the material weaknesses described above resulted in a material misstatement to our financial statements. Nevertheless, we recognize that each of the material weaknesses described above could result in misstatements to substantially all financial statement accounts and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement to the annual or interim consolidated financial statements that would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. As a result, and in connection with our plan to become a public company, we commenced an internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”) project in our 2023 fiscal year. As part of our ICFR project, we are in the process of developing a remediation plan designed to remediate each of the identified material weaknesses; however, the material weaknesses described above will not be considered remediated until the action items arising out of the plan have been implemented and the new controls and procedures have been operating effectively for a sufficient period of time. While we will work to remediate the material weaknesses as quickly and efficiently as possible, we cannot at this time provide an expected timeline in connection with any remediation plan. These remediation measures may be time-consuming and costly and might place significant demands on our financial and operational resources.

As permitted under the U.S. securities laws, neither we nor our independent registered public accounting firm have performed or are required to perform an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In the future, we may identify additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in misstatements in our financial statements that could lead to a restatement of our financial statements, cause us to fail to meet its reporting obligations or cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which may result in a decline in the market price of our shares.

**New and Amended Standards and Interpretations**

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations are described in Note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevailing market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The primary market risk we are exposed to is foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. We have used derivative financial instruments to manage, or hedge, foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risks related to our borrowings.

The majority of our debt obligations are denominated in Euros. As a result, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk arising from the conversion of Euro loan proceeds to U.S. Dollars at the borrowing date and the related obligation to repay the loans in Euros at maturity. To manage this exposure, the Company has entered into derivative financial instruments to offset its exposure to fluctuations in the Euro/U.S. Dollar exchange rate during the life of the loans as described above and in Note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of our profit before income tax to reasonable changes in foreign exchange rates (after taking into consideration the impact of outstanding economic hedges in place for Euro denominated borrowings and other obligations), with all other variables held constant:

<b>Year Ended</b>	<b>Decrease in USD: Euro FX Rate</b>	<b>Effect on profit before tax (+/-)</b>	<b>Increase in USD: Euro FX Rate</b>	<b>Effect on profit before tax (+/-)</b>
12/31/2023	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —
12/31/2022	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —
12/31/2021	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —



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As we have no material interest-bearing assets, our income and operating cash flows are not directly impacted by changes in market interest rates. Our interest rate risk arises from short-term and long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose us to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose us to fair value interest rate risk. Our policy for long-term borrowings will vary and is managed by us in coordination with Titan Cement's group treasury function. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of our profit before income tax (considering the impact of the outstanding floating rate borrowings at the end of the period) to reasonable changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Interest Rate Increase</u>	<u>Effect on profit before tax (-/+)</u>	<u>Interest Rate Decrease</u>	<u>Effect on profit before tax (+/-)</u>
12/31/2023	1.0%	\$ 403	(1.0)%	\$ (403)
12/31/2022	1.0%	\$ 700	(1.0)%	\$ (700)
12/31/2021	1.0%	\$ 378	(1.0)%	\$ (378)

While the derivative financial instruments detailed above are intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates and adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates, they also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements will not perform, we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements and the agreements will be unenforceable. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the amounts third parties are willing to pay for our assets, thereby limiting our ability to change our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

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**INDUSTRY**

Our products primarily serve the large and highly fragmented construction materials industry in the Eastern Seaboard. We are a well-established, leading player in the construction materials value chain where there are high barriers to entry. These barriers to entry include the capital-intensive nature of the heavy construction materials production process, as well as stringent regulations requiring new entrants to receive permits and approvals to operate, including acceptance from local communities.

**Key Trends in the Construction Industry**

We have identified several key trends that are driving growth in the markets in which we operate, including (i) a structural deficit in residential housing supply, (ii) historic levels of investment into critical infrastructure, (iii) growing corporate, state and federal investment into manufacturing onshoring, (iv) a deficit of domestic cement manufacturing capacity combined with a shortage of aggregates in the high-growth Florida market, (v) pricing growth across our core products, (vi) increasing demand for lower-carbon cement products and solutions and (vii) dynamic transformation themes that offer opportunities to address energy transformation, decarbonization, the circular economy, infrastructure modernization, resilient urbanization and refurbishment and renovation of existing buildings and infrastructure.

***Residential Housing Shortage***

We believe that the demand for construction materials will benefit greatly from the tailwinds driven by the critical need for residential homes caused by the current shortage in the U.S. residential market.

It is estimated that the U.S. residential market is underbuilt by 3.4 million homes as of May 2024, with the six key states in which we operate accounting for 860,000, or 25%, of the shortage, according to the PCA. We believe this shortage is the result of strong demand for housing, driven by a rapid increase in household formation by millennials and other age groups. According to the PCA, 89 million people in the United States are in the prime first-time home buyer age range of 25 to 44 as of May 2024. Housing demand is also increasing as a result of population growth including migration domestically across the United States and immigration into the United States.

The residential construction sector widely leverages concrete and related products as a key input. Concrete is used as a foundation material in both single- and multi-family homes and is a major input in other parts of the construction process. Additionally, certain regions of the United States, including the state of Florida, require concrete blocks to be used in home construction, in recognition of its storm resistance and energy efficiency properties.

Economists expect the undersupply of residential housing, along with rising residential housing prices and rents, to spur investment in new home building activity, according to S&P Global. As new housing starts to rise to meet consumer demand, we expect that demand for construction materials and related products will increase.

***Government Support and Investment in Critical U.S. Infrastructure***

We believe that the historic investment in U.S. infrastructure represents a key driver for the growth of consumption of heavy construction materials over the next five to eight years.

The IIJA authorized \$1.2 trillion of transportation and infrastructure spending, with \$550 billion going towards new investments and programs and the rest budgeted for continued investment in existing vital infrastructure. Under the IIJA, the six key states in which we operate will receive an aggregate of \$76.4 billion in additional federal funds for infrastructure projects announced as of June 11, 2024. According to PCA, each dollar invested in public construction (defined by PCA to include public buildings, highways & streets, military/public security, conservation, sewer systems and water supply systems) results in approximately 3.0 times higher consumption of cement when compared to the residential or non-residential buildings, on average over the last ten years.

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According to the PCA, the IJIA is expected to require approximately 52 million tons of cement over the next five years across the United States, with 39% of that volume going to the construction and renovation of roads, bridges and other major projects, which we expect will result in increased demand for cement, aggregates and related products. As of May 13, 2024, improvements and repairs are underway on more than 257,000 miles of roads and 13,000 bridges across the United States, and over \$300 billion is expected to be invested in roads and bridges over the life of the IJIA.

In addition to federal funding, we are witnessing increased investment from state and local governments for infrastructure construction and renovation. According to the Florida Department of Transportation (“FDOT”), the DOT has allocated \$65.8 billion to Florida over the next five years, independent of the IJIA and mostly dependent on state funds. This five-year budget is a key component in ensuring that Florida’s transportation network continues to support the state’s economic growth and improve mobility for a population that surpassed 23 million as of April 1, 2024 according to the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference. This funding is expected to contribute to continued widening and improvement of I-75, I-95, I-4 and other major highways to reduce congestion and improve freight mobility; the expansion of rail systems for freight and people transport after the success of the Brightline high speed passenger rail system (with additional stops and further expansion into Tampa); port and airport modernizations to enhance major seaports and airports, such as Port Miami, Port Everglades, Port Tampa Bay, Miami International Airport and Orlando International Airport; resilience initiatives including enhancements to better handle hurricanes and flooding risks; and the largest expenditure to date on the restoration of the Everglades and the construction of the Everglades Agricultural Area, which is expected to be the largest reservoir in the United States. Additionally, since the inception of the Resilient Florida Program in 2021, which facilitates investments into infrastructure to protect Florida’s inland waterways, coastlines and shores, spending has reached \$1 billion.

The DOT’s budgets for the Mid-Atlantic region are historically well funded with the 2025 state budgets having a combined total of \$35 billion allocated by the DOT (North Carolina: \$5 billion, Virginia: \$8.9 billion, New York: \$16.4 billion and New Jersey: \$4.9 billion), which is in addition to any IJIA funding allocated to these states. These extensive projects include plans for the construction of new transportation infrastructure, for example, there are plans to (i) expand interstates in the fast growing metropolitan and coastal areas of North Carolina, (ii) widen highways, expand bridges, build new tunnels and expand I-66 in Virginia and Washington, D.C. and (iii) rehabilitate aged infrastructure, especially in bridges and tunnels, in New York and New Jersey.

The economies of the six key states in which we operate have strong government spending driven by a significant military presence that are major drivers in their respective economies. According to the DOD, Virginia, Florida and New York are in the 10 states receiving the highest funding from the DOD in fiscal year 2023, with Virginia historically being near the top in total budget allocation at over \$62 billion in fiscal year 2022 and \$68 billion in fiscal year 2023. Military spending represents nearly 10% of Virginia’s GDP. In North Carolina, the state budget office credits the military as its second largest economic driver. The DOD 2024 budget includes \$18.7 billion in funding for military construction projects across the United States, and sets aside additional funds for family housing, troop barracks, fortification against climate change, shipyard infrastructure and other concrete-intensive construction spending.

### ***Investment in Manufacturing***

We believe that the ongoing investment in domestic manufacturing will drive growth in the consumption of heavy construction materials.

According to McKinsey & Company, the U.S. manufacturing sector is poised for robust growth through 2029, driven by strong government incentives, technological innovation and a strategic focus on building more resilient supply chains and sustainable production systems. The DMI, which measures non-residential building projects that are in the planning stage, has grown in recent months, indicating significant increases in manufacturing-related construction spending as a result of businesses’ efforts to reshape supply chains and leverage federal policies that support demand for heavy industrial projects.

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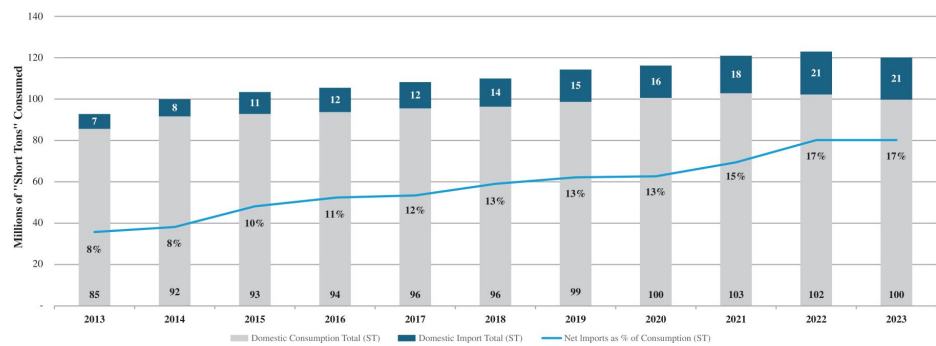
Key federal policies promoting domestic manufacturing include the CHIPS and Science Act and the IRA, which direct more than \$422 billion in incentives. These legislative efforts are channeling significant capital into key industries such as semiconductors, electronic vehicles, aerospace and clean energy, resulting in notable investments in domestic manufacturing, including (i) a \$100 billion in semiconductor manufacturing in New York, (ii) a multibillion-dollar battery manufacturing plant in North Carolina, (iii) a \$350 million robotics fulfillment and delivery center in Virginia, (iv) a \$1.7 billion EV manufacturing facility expansion in South Carolina and (v) a \$9.8 billion offshore wind farm in Virginia Beach.

Additionally, technological advancements in automation, artificial intelligence and robotics are further enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturing, making domestic production more viable in industries that previously operated their manufacturing supply chains internationally. This technological shift, coupled with the ongoing reshoring of production to mitigate global supply chain vulnerabilities, is driving significant investments across the United States.

Domestic Cement Production Deficit, Florida Aggregates Shortage

According to the USGS, the amount of cement produced domestically in recent years has plateaued at or around 100 million tons per annum. However, as shown below, domestic demand for cement has continued to grow, surpassing domestic production capacity. The amount of imported cement consumed in the United States has grown significantly since 2013, from 7 million tons in 2013 to 21 million tons in 2023. We believe the supply/demand imbalance in domestic cement production will drive the long-term need for import capacity.

Net Imports as a % of Cement Consumption



Source: USGS Mineral Industry Surveys with data converted from metric tons to "U.S. short tons."

Industry participants are focused on maximizing the utilization of their clinker capacity and leverage imported cement as a flexible source of supply to meet demand for cement that cannot be produced domestically with existing infrastructure. The cost to build new clinker capacity is very high, making it more economical to meet fluctuations in demand with imported cement. Cement manufacturers that operate cement import facilities are able to opportunistically import and store cement, optimizing domestic production capacity while maintaining the capability to serve customers across demand cycles.

The FDOT recognized as early as 2007 that there were insufficient limestone reserves in Florida to continue meeting the state’s demand of up to 150 million tons annually of construction grade aggregates. The FDOT further identified that rail and marine import infrastructure limited outside supply of these annual construction grade aggregates needs. In May 2022, the situation was further exacerbated when Vulcan Calica was abruptly shut down by the Mexican government and remains offline today.

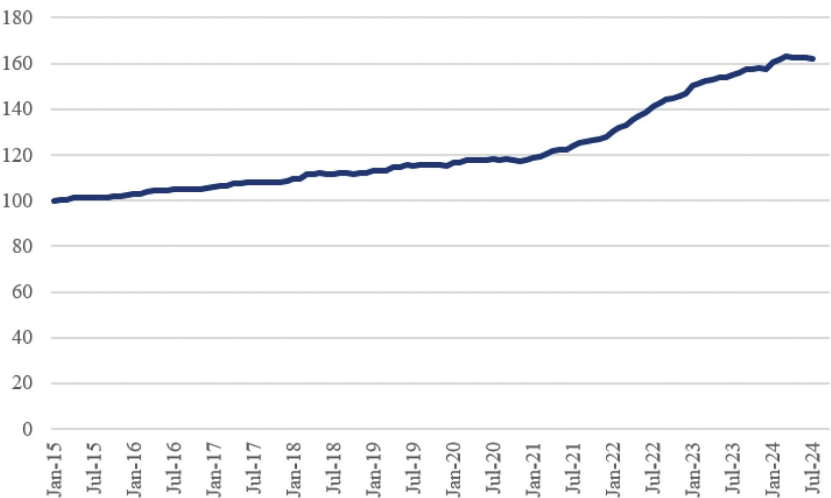
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*Pricing Growth Across our Core Products*

Prices for our core products have consistently risen over the last decade through economic cycles, as demand for cement, aggregates and related products has increased with ongoing growth in residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction across the United States. Factors impacting the industry-wide growth in pricing of our core products include increased energy, labor and logistics input costs, greater demand for cement and related products coupled with stagnant domestic clinker and cement production and capacity and investments in decarbonization and meeting increasingly stringent environmental regulations.

As shown below, the average selling prices that domestic industry participants have received for core products has remained steady or grown through economic cycles.

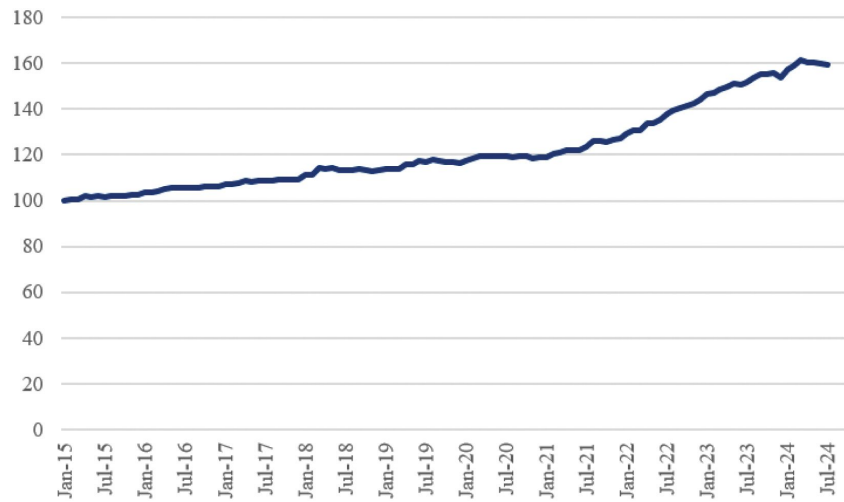
*Producer Price Index: Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing*



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data, Indexed January 2015 = 100.

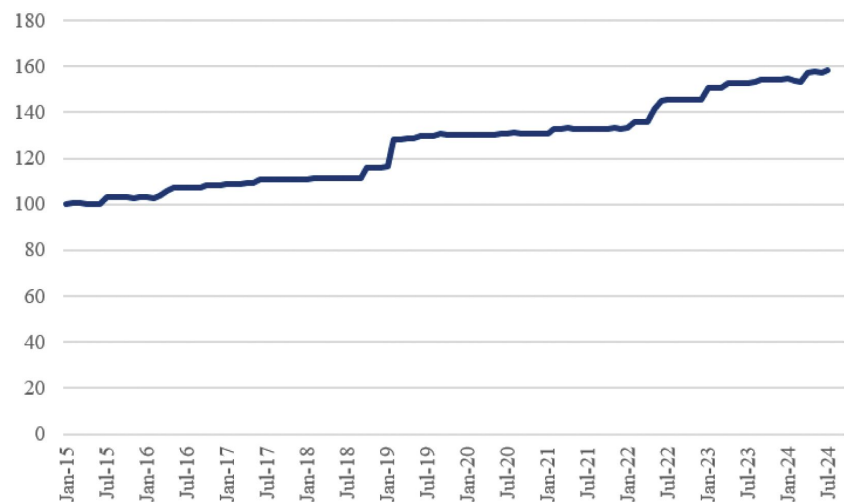
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*Producer Price Index: Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing*



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data, Indexed January 2015 = 100.

*Producer Price Index: Nonmetallic Mineral Products: Treated Lightweight Aggregate and Crushed Slag, Minerals and Earths*



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data, Indexed January 2015 = 100.

*Increasing Demand for Lower-Carbon Cement and Other Green Products and Solutions*

The construction materials industry is characterized by dynamic economic and technological transformational themes that we believe will drive the development of new technologies, materials, products and service models.

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For one, we believe the growing societal and industry demand for reduced carbon emissions are leading to an increase in demand for lower CO<sub>2</sub> construction materials.

The construction materials industry is rapidly evolving, creating opportunities to address new pools of demand for products that tackle the need for energy transformation, decarbonization and sustainable construction materials, resilient urbanization, smart and sustainable cities and long-lasting refurbishment and renovation of critical infrastructure. Further, new construction technologies such as prefabricated and modular construction, drones, 3D printing, building information model (“BIM”), virtual reality models in planning and design and cloud-based workflow models will require new, lighter and more durable high-performance products and innovative solutions, generating new addressable value pools of high growth and high margin products and solutions.

Communities, consumers and businesses increasingly have a heightened awareness and desire to embrace more sustainable practices. This social shift towards carbon reduction is not only fostering innovation but is also creating opportunities for the development of greener construction products and methods. According to S&P Global, 45% of companies included in the S&P 500 index have committed to net-zero emissions targets. These companies are often at the forefront of this shift, having committed to significant reductions in their carbon footprints, including those related to their construction activities. Additionally, MSAs such as Miami-Dade and New York have made the significant environmental commitments of being net-zero on carbon emissions by 2050 and 2040, respectively. These commitments will provide significant funding to less carbon intensive construction and product development.

In response, manufacturers of heavy construction materials, including us, are prioritizing the development and use of less carbon-intensive raw materials and SCMs, alternative fuels and CCUS. These trends are expected to accelerate as more companies, municipalities and industries align with global sustainability goals, further intensifying the development of less carbon-intensive construction materials and techniques.

Supplementary cementitious materials such as fly ash and slag are industrial byproducts that can improve the strength, permeability, durability, consistency and hydraulic factors of concrete, utilized as replacements to clinker in the cement production supply chain. Cement manufacturers are investing to secure reliable sources of SCMs amid concerns regarding limited availability and rising prices. SCMs can substantially reduce the carbon footprint associated with traditional cement and concrete, and we expect industry players to continue to increase the use of SCMs and invest behind technology that allows for production of higher quality SCMs.

The cement production process is energy intensive, requiring high amounts of process fuels and electricity. Traditionally, cement manufacturers have utilized fossil fuels, including coal, natural gas and oil to produce clinker. The industry as a whole is investing in technologies and capabilities that allow for the beneficial reuse of industrial waste streams as fuels that replace coal, natural gas and oil. These alternative fuels serve a variety of purposes, including (i) the reduction of energy input costs in the cement production process, (ii) the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions associated with cement production and (iii) creating a beneficial use for industrial waste streams that keeps the material from landfills.

Further, the cement industry is increasingly investing in CCUS technologies to capture the carbon dioxide produced during the calcination process and store it underground or repurpose it in other industrial applications.

Investment in technologies enabling lower carbon and greener cement production is anticipated to improve energy efficiency and open new revenue streams by catering to the growing market demand for less carbon-intensive building materials and services, which can command a price premium compared to carbon-intensive products.

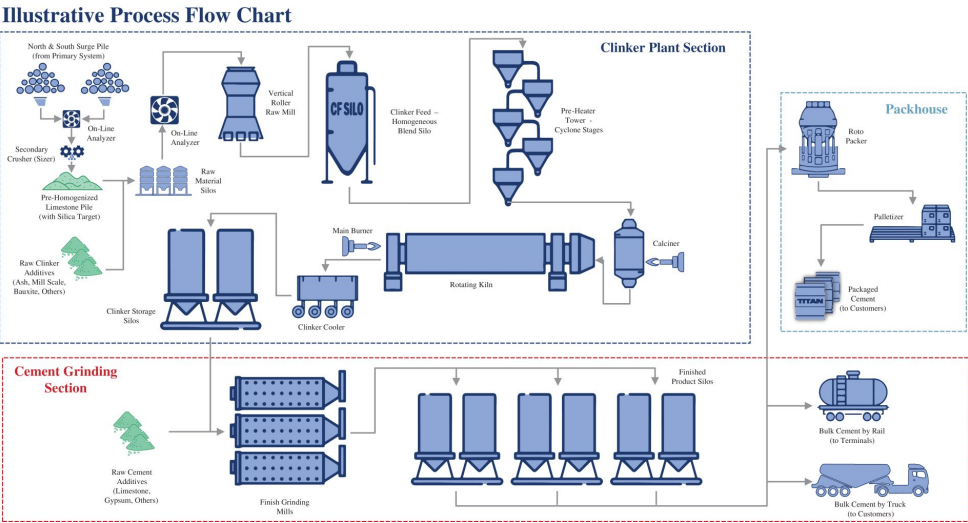
### **Our Core Products**

Our core products include cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete blocks and fly ash. We sell our products to residential, non-residential and infrastructure end markets along the Eastern Seaboard.

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Cement

The cement production process leverages aggregates that are mined from quarries and transported to the cement manufacturing facility. Once quarry materials are brought to a cement production plant, they are ground into fine dust, fed into a kiln, heated by combustion of conventional and alternative fuels and transformed into small granules known as clinker. The clinker is then ground with gypsum, limestone and other additives to become cement. Companies in the cement industry manufacture multitudes of cement variations, including but not limited to, OPC, Portland-limestone, masonry, pozzolanic and other hydraulic types of cement, each with varying uses in specific construction and various applications. Companies in the cement industry sell the product primarily to concrete applications, along with various other end-use applications.



*Note: Illustrative process chart based on our Pennsuco plant.*

According to the PCA, approximately 120 million tons of cement were sold and transported in North America in 2023, of which 33 million tons were consumed along the Eastern Seaboard. According to the PCA, cement consumption in the Eastern Seaboard is expected to grow at a 1.8% CAGR between 2020 and 2050, compared to the expected 1.3% CAGR across the United States. In Florida and the Mid-Atlantic, cement consumption is expected to grow by approximately 20% and 13% from 2024 to 2029, respectively, outpacing the rest of the United States, according to the 2024 Summer PCA Forecast by States.

Aggregates

Aggregates products include crushed stone, sand and gravel and are primarily used in manufacturing concrete, asphalt and unbound base applications. Companies in the aggregates industry mine from quarries and sell the product to various end-use applications, including concrete producers.

Due to the high weight-to-value ratio of aggregates, materials are typically transported economically over a limited distance.



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**Aggregates – Limestone and Stone & Gravel ('000s Short Tons)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	CAGR 2013-2022
Florida	74,185	79,587	92,043	101,633	102,405	107,916	112,546	115,743	120,042	126,325	6.1%
New Jersey	12,473	13,726	13,542	14,257	15,726	15,732	15,656	14,668	14,668	14,991	2.1%
New York	56,769	55,667	62,170	59,966	58,312	59,304	60,076	56,328	59,635	59,084	0.4%
North Carolina	11,662	11,210	11,729	12,588	14,032	14,429	14,694	12,908	15,300	15,532	3.2%
South Carolina	15,664	15,807	14,958	14,021	14,418	14,771	14,804	16,369	14,738	15,972	0.2%
Virginia	36,839	23,380	31,151	27,150	29,707	27,899	27,040	26,092	26,665	25,177	-4.1%
<b>Total TA Markets</b>	<b>207,593</b>	<b>199,377</b>	<b>225,593</b>	<b>229,616</b>	<b>234,600</b>	<b>240,052</b>	<b>244,815</b>	<b>242,108</b>	<b>251,048</b>	<b>257,081</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>1,795,826</b>	<b>1,844,216</b>	<b>1,965,121</b>	<b>1,974,739</b>	<b>1,990,657</b>	<b>2,057,093</b>	<b>2,117,265</b>	<b>2,100,464</b>	<b>2,136,798</b>	<b>2,189,357</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

*Source: USGS*

**Ready-Mix Concrete**

Ready-mix concrete refers to unhardened mixed concrete delivered to job sites. Ready-mix concrete is manufactured in batching plants according to a set recipe and then delivered to construction sites in a freshly mixed state using trucks. It is mixed in specific proportions of cement, water, aggregates and sometimes additives, ensuring consistency and quality. This method allows for precise control over the concrete's properties, such as strength and workability, making it a convenient option for various construction projects.

According to Concrete Financial Insights, approximately 400 million cubic yards of ready-mix concrete were sold and transported in the United States in 2023.

**Concrete Blocks**

Concrete blocks are made from a mixture of cement, water and aggregate and are used in building construction. Florida is the largest concrete block market in the United States since concrete blocks are required by the South Florida building code due to their energy efficiency, storm and fire resistance qualities, termite resistance and design flexibility. We believe that the expected increase in severe weather events caused by climate change may continue to increase demand for concrete blocks due to their storm and fire resistance qualities.

**Fly Ash**

SCMs, such as fly ash, are used in cement and concrete production to enhance the durability, impermeability, workability and sustainability of concrete. Fly ash is generated as a by-product of coal combustion in the generation of electricity by utilities and can be recycled for use as a replacement to clinker in the cement production process, improving grinding efficiency and reducing the carbon footprint of the final product.

While some fly ash produced as an industrial byproduct may be used as a clinker replacement in the manufacturing of cement or as a cement replacement in the production of concrete without further treatment, other sources of fly ash may require beneficiation or other treatment. Depending on the efficiency and the type of coal combustion process at the electric utility, fly ash can vary significantly in composition as well as the amount of the unburnt carbon it contains. Providers of fly ash for cement manufacturing or concrete production collect fly ash and treat it to a desired, consistent mineral composition, allowing for use as a cement or concrete additive.

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### **Key End Markets of the Construction Industry**

Our products primarily serve the residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction end markets. These end markets are expected to grow over the coming years, as shown below:

#### ***Historical and Forecast Construction Put-in-Place in the United States***

(\$ in Billions)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	CAGR 2021-2028
<b>Residential</b>	<b>\$137</b>	<b>\$142</b>	<b>\$139</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$157</b>	<b>\$174</b>	<b>\$195</b>	<b>\$214</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Nonresidential	73	91	110	115	121	125	131	136	4.0%
Nonbuilding	47	52	59	74	83	82	82	80	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$257</b>	<b>\$285</b>	<b>\$308</b>	<b>\$334</b>	<b>\$360</b>	<b>\$381</b>	<b>\$407</b>	<b>\$430</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

*Source: Dodge Data & Analytics Annual Construction Starts Put-in-Place Value Estimates June 2024*

### ***Residential***

Cement and related products have broad applications in the single family and multifamily residential construction industry, for applications across the new build and renovation/refurbishment spectrum. Cement products are utilized in the concrete and mortar that forms the foundation of the house. Cement products are also leveraged to create or otherwise build concrete building blocks, pavers, driveways, sidewalks, mortar and grout.

We believe there is structural undersupply in residential construction. It is estimated that the U.S. residential market is underbuilt by 3.4 million homes as of May 2024, of which approximately 417,000 are in Florida according to the PCA. Housing demand is also increasing, according to the PCA, 89 million people in the United States are in the prime first-time home buyer age range of 25 to 44 as of May 2024.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, annual residential construction spending in the United States has more than doubled since 2013. Spend growth is driven by multiple key end-market dynamics, such as undersupply of single-family housing units and positive demographic trends. Based on data from the Federal Reserve Economic Data (“FRED”), total annual single-family housing starts in the United States were approximately 0.9 million in 2023. This compares to 1.4 million on average from 2000 to 2007. Despite the decrease in single family housing starts from long-term averages, multi-family starts grew to over 400,000 units per year in the years following the COVID pandemic.

### ***Non-residential***

Cement, aggregates and related products are used in the non-residential construction industry to build commercial and industrial buildings, for example, manufacturing facilities, shopping centers, data centers, warehouses, hospitals, schools, hotels and restaurants. Cement is often favored as a construction input for the non-residential sector due to its ease of use, strength, durability and versatility.

Non-residential commercial construction is expected to accelerate. The DMI, which measures non-residential building projects in planning and is a key indicator of forward construction spending, is currently above historical averages. Manufacturing spending in the United States has seen a strong increase since 2021, supported by government initiatives related to the onshoring of manufacturing, with the CHIPS Act and the IRA directing more than \$422 billion in incentives for domestic manufacturing, supporting demand for heavy industrial projects. According to the PCA, the total spend in non-residential commercial construction was \$278 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow to \$286 billion by 2025.

### ***Infrastructure***

Cement, aggregates and other related products are used in the infrastructure construction industry to build, renovate and refurbish bridges, roads, highways, airports, military facilities, tunnels, water and sewage treatment and distribution facilities, and any other project that is funded by federal, state or local governments.

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Infrastructure construction is primarily driven through government contracts, which are based on the necessary repair and replacement of old infrastructure and new development in the United States. The IIJA authorized \$1.2 trillion of transportation and infrastructure spending, with \$550 billion going towards new investments and programs and the rest budgeted for continued investment in existing vital infrastructure.

Under the IIJA, the six key states in which we operate will receive an aggregate of \$76.4 billion in additional federal funds for infrastructure projects announced as of June 11, 2024. The IIJA is expected to lead to 48 million tons of incremental cement demand.

### Industry Drivers for Key States in Which We Operate

We operate in the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. These markets are expected to experience some of the strongest volume growth trends in the United States.

### U.S. and Titan America Markets Cement Consumption

('000 Short Tons)	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	Growth 2020-2050	CAGR 2020-2050
Florida	8,913	10,106	12,019	13,553	15,057	16,235	17,412	8,500	2.3%
New Jersey	1,595	1,636	1,855	1,983	2,116	2,247	2,377	783	1.3%
New York	3,196	3,711	4,003	4,051	4,084	4,092	4,081	884	0.8%
North Carolina	3,296	3,801	4,234	4,601	4,975	5,364	5,776	2,480	1.9%
South Carolina	1,863	2,284	2,547	2,835	3,134	3,451	3,789	1,926	2.4%
Virginia	2,325	2,530	2,693	2,888	3,083	3,277	3,471	1,146	1.3%
<b>Total Titan Key Markets</b>	<b>21,188</b>	<b>24,067</b>	<b>27,350</b>	<b>29,911</b>	<b>32,449</b>	<b>34,666</b>	<b>36,906</b>	<b>15,719</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>114,739</b>	<b>122,959</b>	<b>136,347</b>	<b>145,170</b>	<b>153,012</b>	<b>160,193</b>	<b>167,225</b>	<b>52,486</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Source: PCA Long Term Outlook 2024. Note: Includes Portland and Masonry cement.

### Federal Funding – IIJA, Announced Funding (\$ Billions)

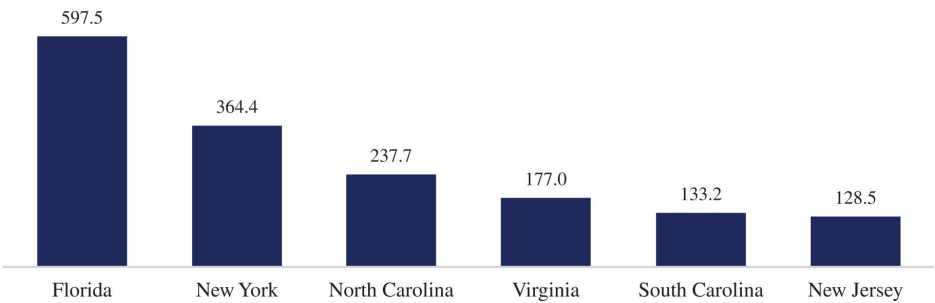


Source: [whitehouse.gov/invest](https://www.whitehouse.gov/invest)

More broadly, over the next few years, our geographic exposure is expected to see a cumulative construction spend that exceeds the U.S. average. From 2024 to 2028, the six key states in which we operate are expected to spend an average of approximately \$273 billion.

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Estimated Cumulative Construction Spend, 2024-2028 (\$ Billions)



Source: Dodge Data & Analytics Annual Construction Put-in-Place Value Estimates

Population growth and domestic migration are key drivers for demand in residential construction and transportation infrastructure spending.

For the six key states in which we operate, population growth is expected to grow at the same rate as the U.S. average. The six key states in which we operate are expected to have an average population growth of approximately 0.7% compared to the U.S. average of approximately 0.7% from 2024 to 2029 according to the CDC State Population Projection database.

Estimated Population Growth CAGR (2024-2029)

('000's)	2014	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	CAGR 2014-2024	CAGR 2024-2029
Florida	20,794	25,383	25,912	26,450	26,996	27,550	28,113	2.0%	2.1%
New Jersey	9,210	9,603	9,637	9,670	9,703	9,736	9,769	0.4%	0.3%
New York	19,531	19,552	19,540	19,528	19,516	19,503	19,490	0.0%	-0.1%
North Carolina	9,875	11,298	11,449	11,602	11,756	11,912	12,069	1.04%	1.3%
South Carolina	4,604	4,957	4,990	5,022	5,054	5,086	5,117	0.7%	0.6%
Virginia	8,376	9,275	9,364	9,455	9,546	9,638	9,731	1.0%	1.0%
Total TA Markets	72,391	80,068	80,892	81,727	82,571	83,425	84,290	1.0%	1.0%
Total United States	319,668	346,669	349,439	352,229	355,035	357,862	360,711	0.8%	0.8%

Source: CDC State Population Projection database

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**BUSINESS**

**Company Introduction**

Titan America is a leading vertically integrated, multi-regional manufacturer and supplier of heavy building materials and services operating primarily on the Eastern Seaboard. We have built what we believe is a unique and differentiated building materials platform in the markets we serve. Today, our manufacturing, logistics and customer support capabilities span across critical building materials and products, including cement and SCMs, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and other ancillary products. Additionally, we believe that our market leadership in lower carbon cement and green concrete solutions positions us to benefit from growing demand for building materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions. We believe our vertically integrated business model and continued investment in our extensive logistical capabilities have enabled us to grow with our diverse customer base across infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets. By leveraging these competitive advantages across our two reportable segments, the Mid-Atlantic and Florida, we believe that we are in a strong position to drive meaningful growth and enhanced profitability into the future.

We are a leading provider of heavy building materials in Florida and the Mid-Atlantic. We serve markets that benefit from population growth, economic growth and technology and innovation trends that are among the strongest in the United States. We are also a leading provider of building materials that contribute to lower carbon emissions than traditional building materials and/or beneficial reuse of waste materials. We have installed our own state-of-the-art alternative fuel processing facility that converts waste to fuel, and we have earned TRUE Platinum Zero Waste certification, the highest ranking, in the United States for cement, as awarded by the TRUE Zero Waste certification program. Our emissions have been reduced by our improved efficiencies, and we have achieved the ISO 50001 energy certification. Further, we have achieved the EPA Energy Star award each year for the past 17 years for the Roanoke Plant and the past 16 years for the Pennsuco plant. According to PCA rankings, our Roanoke Plant and Pennsuco plant are among the top five performers by thermal efficiency.

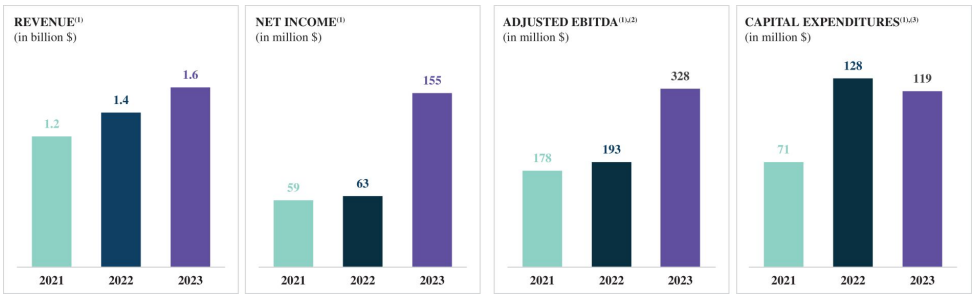
Since 2014, our executive management team has led Titan America to experience growth in scale, product portfolio and geographic footprint. Between fiscal years 2013 and 2023, we have grown our sales from \$539 million to approximately \$1.6 billion (an 11% CAGR), our net income went from a loss of \$65.4 million to a positive \$155.2 million and our Adjusted EBITDA increased from \$36 million to \$328 million (a 25% CAGR) while our net income margin has grown from negative 12% to positive 10% during that same period.

As a result of our continuous investment program to modernize and scale our operations, we have experienced 50% revenue growth, 150% net income growth and 65% Adjusted EBITDA growth from fiscal 2019 to fiscal 2023. Additionally, we have reduced our cement operations CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per metric ton of cementitious materials by 18%, from 718 kg of net CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton in 2019 to 587 kg of net CO<sub>2</sub> per metric ton in 2023.

Our scaled, vertically integrated network of more than 100 facilities includes some of the largest cement plants, import terminals, mines, ready-mix concrete plants, fly ash processing plants and concrete block production lines in our core markets. Our cement plants are capable of producing approximately 3.8 million tons of cement annually, over 95% of which is Lower-Carbon Cement. Our cement manufacturing activities are supported by a network of mining operations containing a total of 474 million tons of reserves as of May 1, 2024, which we are in the process of expanding through various opportunities.

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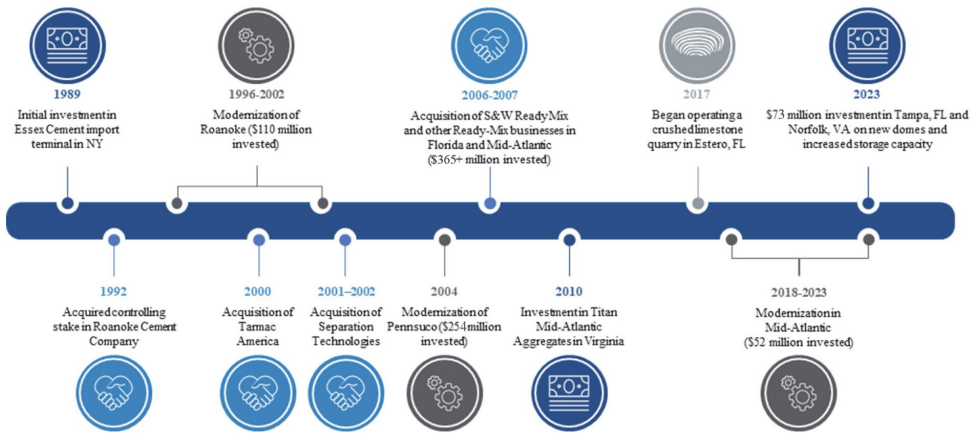
The following charts present a summary of revenue, net income, Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and Capital Expenditures<sup>(1)(3)</sup> for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:



- (1) Prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America SA, Titan Atlantic’s wholly owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest its STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International which is outside the scope of this offering
- (2) Adjusted EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure we use to evaluate the performance of our business. For the definition of this measure, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Non-IFRS Measures”.
- (3) Capital Expenditures includes investments in property, plant and equipment and investments in identifiable intangible assets.

In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, Titan America delivered \$1.6 billion of revenue, net income of \$155.2 million and Adjusted EBITDA of \$328.4 million.

Since our initial investment in the Essex Cement import terminal in Metro New York in 1989, we believe we have built one of the most comprehensive, capable and reliable building materials platforms on the Eastern Seaboard through focused and strategic investments.



In 1992, we acquired 59% of Roanoke Cement Company and all its related assets, establishing our domestic manufacturing and regional distribution capabilities in the Mid-Atlantic region through the addition of our Roanoke Plant, our Norfolk Terminal and a rail-connected distribution network in Virginia and North Carolina.

Between 1996 and 2002, we invested \$110 million in our Roanoke Plant, which included a major modernization of its clinker and cement production process, as well as the addition of a preheater/preclinker, a new clinker cooler, new clinker silos, a new finish mill and a new packaged cement line.

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In 2000, we acquired Tarmac America Inc., including the remaining 41% of Roanoke Cement Company, giving us initial positions in ready-mix concrete and block operations across the State of Florida, as well as our Pennsuco facility that produces cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete block.

In 2002, we acquired Separation Technologies, a market leader in fly ash beneficiation and marketing. Throughout the early 2000s, we made significant investments to expand and improve the logistics and import capabilities of the business establishing a cement import terminal at the Port Tampa Bay, Florida, and modernizing our Essex Terminal.

Between 2001 and 2006, we invested approximately \$254 million in our Pennsuco plant, which included modernization efforts with the commissioning of a state-of-the-art clinker production line, significantly increasing clinker production capacity at much lower energy consumption rates, and the addition of a new finish mill and a new packaging operation.

Between 2006 and 2007, we invested approximately \$365 million to significantly expand our ready-mix footprint through the acquisition of S&W Ready Mix, which operated 26 concrete plants in the Carolinas, the Mechanicsville Concrete Company and five plants under the Powhatan Ready Mix brand in and around Richmond, Virginia. We also completed acquisitions of three ready-mix businesses on the west coast of Florida, including nine concrete plants located in and between Tampa and Fort Myers. In addition to these acquisitions, we installed 11 greenfield ready-mix concrete plants and one block production line throughout our territory which expanded our geographic footprint and improved density of delivery and manufacturing capacity in growing markets.

In early 2010, we invested in a sand mine in Sussex County, Virginia, followed by commencing our Castle Sands Operation in 2011 and Branchville, Virginia in 2019.

From 2014 to 2023, we invested \$53 million in an overland conveyor and two new draglines at the Pennsuco quarry.

In 2017, we entered into a long-term mining royalty agreement and began operating a crushed limestone quarry in Estero, Florida, near Fort Myers. We upgraded the operations by installing a dragline and mobile mining fleet, as well as expanding the existing permit to substantially increase the base of reserves, all of which provide a stable source of aggregates for both external sale and internal consumption.

Between 2018 and 2023, we invested \$52 million in modernizing our logistics network in the Mid-Atlantic, including (i) investments in increasing silo storage capacity and installation of an automated loadout system at our Roanoke Plant, (ii) expansion of the Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Selma and Wilmington rail terminals to allow for multiple products, optimized storage and distribution capabilities and (iii) installation of a hybrid loadout system at the Norfolk Terminal capable of loading both trucks and rail cars.

In 2023, we completed a \$73 million investment at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal, constructing new domes, adding multi-product storage capacity of approximately 70,000 tons each, as well as on other repairs and refurbishments.

### **Governmental Regulations**

Our U.S. operations are subject to extensive EHS laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These regulations cover among other things, land use, permitting, remediation, mine reclamation, operation and closure of landfills, air emissions, the generation, transportation and disposal of solid waste and hazardous substances, contamination, water quality, wastewater discharge, and other environmental considerations, as well as mine safety, and occupational and community health and safety. Environmental laws and regulations may require us to install pollution control equipment at our facilities, clean up spills and other contamination, and correct environmental hazards, including payment of all or part of the cost to remediate sites where our past

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activities, or the activities of other parties, caused environmental contamination. Liability may also arise through the acquisition or ownership or operation of properties and businesses, especially properties or operations where hazardous materials were used historically. We work to ensure our material handling practices meet industry standards and legal requirements, ensuring employee safety from hazardous materials.

Additionally, our operations require numerous governmental environmental, mining, and/or other approvals and permits. Environmental operating permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation and can require us to make capital, maintenance and operational expenditures to comply with the applicable requirements. We operate our facilities subject to permits and licenses governing, among other things, the discharge of pollutants into air and water and the generation, transportation and disposal of solid waste and hazardous substances, obtained from federal, state and local authorities in the jurisdictions where such facilities are located. For example, our Roanoke Plant operates under various permits issued by the USACE, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Botetourt County, VA. Our Pennsco plant operates under permits issued by the USACE, the State of Florida, and Miami-Dade County, FL. We work to ensure we remain in substantial compliance with the permitting requirements that are material to the operation of our business.

Our U.S. operations must comply with federal climate laws and regulations. The EPA's regulations target GHG emissions from industrial sources identified by the EPA as large GHG emission sources, including cement manufacturing. Since December 29, 2009, the EPA's Mandatory Reporting of GHGs Rule requires certain industrial sectors exceeding certain emission thresholds to report their GHG emissions annually. In 2010, the EPA set GHG thresholds for the New Source Review PSD and Title V Operating Permit programs for facilities with emissions above certain thresholds. Cement plants must obtain these permits if they exceed the limits, and new major sources or significant modifications at major sources must secure pre-construction permits that include pollution limits based on BACT. Applying for, complying with, reporting under, renewing and maintaining these permits can involve significant costs and delays. Future GHG regulations could materially impact U.S. operations and the cement industry's financial condition.

### **Key Recent Investments and Initiatives**

Recent investments we have made seek to capitalize on dynamic growth themes in the U.S. economy, including decarbonization, circular economy, resilient urbanization, infrastructure modernization, refurbishment and renovation, new construction technologies and high-performance products. We believe these initiatives contribute to and will act as significant drivers of growth.

#### ***Decarbonization***

We are actively pursuing decarbonization by leveraging new technologies and high-performance products. The direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to cement production originate primarily from the sintering of raw materials (primarily limestone) and the fuel combustion necessary to produce clinker, which is the main component of cement. We have been focusing on reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to clinker production by utilizing higher amounts of alternative fuels and natural gas in our kilns. In addition, we are actively pursuing government funds to explore and develop new technologies like indirect calcination and carbon capture and sequestration to further reduce the carbon footprint of our clinker.

We have developed new cement types requiring less carbon intensive inputs that perform equally or better than conventional cements, resulting in lower CO<sub>2</sub> content of the final product. We have replaced over 95% of our OPC with Lower-Carbon Cement, improving the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per ton of product by up to 10% compared to OPC. We are currently investing in the development of our Type IT cement (a ternary cement blend) that requires even less amount of clinker while delivering equal or better performance than Lower-Carbon Cement. Depending on the type of SCM used (such as fly ash, slag, calcined clay or natural pozzolans) the total reduction in clinker quantity can reach up to 50% compared to OPC cements, resulting in a significant reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per ton of product.



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Utilizing greener cement types such as Type IL and Type IT, developing new concrete formulations (such as GreenCrete®) and deploying AI/ML solutions to improve the batching accuracy and the quality control of our ready-mix process will further reduce the overall carbon footprint in our concrete products, supporting our commitment of net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.

Our investments in recycled aggregates further support our commitment to sustainable construction practices. Our investment in the production of calcined clay will offer our Roanoke cement operation the ability to produce a high performing Type IT cement with locally-sourced raw materials. Also, the use of natural pozzolans at our plants as the main ingredient of Type IT cement is part of our broader strategy to enhance our product offerings and meet the increasing demand for sustainable construction materials.

Cement manufacturing requires significant amounts of fuel to generate the right temperatures for the raw materials inside the kiln's different physical and chemical transformations. By looking into ways of reducing the use of fossil fuels that contribute to the cement carbon footprint, we developed our alternative fuels program, which takes different non-hazardous waste streams from a wide array of sources, industries and economic sectors and transforms them into fuel for our manufacturing facilities, reducing a portion of the need for fossil fuels and raw materials, while providing an environmentally and economically sound alternative to landfills and reducing our net emissions of GHGs.

Our alternative fuels program is a zero-waste solution, as no residue or combustion byproduct is generated. The clinker manufacturing process, which involves high temperatures (up to 3,600° F), high turbulence and long residence times in the kiln, facilitates the nearly complete destruction of any harmful chemical compounds emitted by the clinkering process, which is continuously monitored by certified emission monitoring systems according to federal and state regulations.

Our cement plants are permitted to utilize a variety of fuels such as coal, pet coke, natural gas, used oil, biomass and waste-derived fuels, which allows us to flex to the optimal fuel source, achieving the lowest cost and/or CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

We recently invested \$14 million to build an alternative fuel processing and production facility at our Pennsuco plant, utilizing commercial and industrial waste streams to manufacture our alternative fuels. Pennsuco is the only cement plant in Florida as of July 31, 2024 to have a solid waste processing permit, allowing for true, vertically-integrated alternative fuel production capabilities. Additionally, the Roanoke Plant can feed multiple solid alternative fuels with technical capabilities able to reach up to 30% thermal substitution rate, depending on the quality of the fuels.

Since 2019, our decarbonization efforts have led to an almost 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity, from 718 kg of net CO<sub>2</sub>/metric ton cementitious in 2019 to 587 kg/mt at the end of 2023. Net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions exclude all CO<sub>2</sub> generated from the combustion of alternative fuels since they are treated as carbon neutral. Utilization of alternative fuels results in indirect GHG (not only CO<sub>2</sub>) savings at landfills and incineration plants where these wastes may otherwise be disposed of. When such waste streams decompose at the landfills, more of the organic carbon will partially convert to methane which is 28 times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub> for heat trapping. These savings can partly, fully or more than fully offset the direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from waste combustion at the cement plant, so they are excluded in the reporting of the net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions according to reporting guidelines adopted by the Global Cement Concrete Association in 2018.

### ***Circular Economy***

To promote a circular economy, we focus on recycling and reusing materials. Our recycled aggregates and crushed concrete initiatives involve converting waste materials into valuable construction resources, thereby reducing the need for virgin raw materials. Our use of alternative fuels showcases our innovative methods to repurpose industrial byproducts. 10% to 15% of the raw materials used for clinker and cement production are byproducts of other industrial processes.

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***Resilient Urbanization***

We contribute to resilient urbanization by developing products and solutions designed for urban environments facing the effects of climate change. The inherent strength and durability of concrete construction enable communities to mitigate damage and recover faster from extreme weather. As more communities invest in infrastructure to combat the effects of extreme weather and sea-level rise, concrete is expected to be a material of choice for critical infrastructure. Our high-durability products, including marine and underwater concrete, are designed to survive harsh conditions. Our products contribute to extended service life of critical infrastructure in even the harshest conditions in our markets, increasing the availability and reducing the need for maintenance and repairs.

***Infrastructure Modernization***

Infrastructure modernization is at the core of our strategy, with significant investments in advanced materials and technologies. Our investments in pre-cast technologies and mobile ready-mix concrete plants are designed to meet the increasing demands for modern infrastructure. These initiatives are designed to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of high-quality construction materials for new roads, bridges and public facilities.

***Home Refurbishment and Renovation***

We support the large and growing home refurbishment and renovation market with a variety of products that allow contractors and homeowners to refresh the exteriors of their existing buildings with high-quality and high-performance materials.

The exterior home renovation market is projected to reach nearly \$600 billion annually by 2027, an increase from \$322.8 billion in 2014, driven by an aging housing inventory which contributes to growing demand for high-quality, durable, and aesthetically pleasing materials. Recognizing this trend, we provide a variety of products tailored for the refurbishment and renovation market, including block, stucco, paver and mortar offerings. Further, we are exploring an expansion of our product line to include precast lintels and sills—key structural elements that enhance both the functionality and appearance of residential properties.

In addition to our core refurbishment and repair product offerings, we are also exploring expansion into other critical areas of exterior home renovation, with the goal of ensuring that our product portfolio is comprehensive and caters to the diverse needs of our customer base.

***New Construction Technologies***

We are at the forefront of the implementation and commercialization of new construction technologies, particularly with our 3D printing initiatives. Our partnerships with IPrint and Natrx for the production and development of high-performance concrete utilizing our proprietary 3D mortar formulations exemplify our commitment to innovation. These technologies enable more efficient and precise construction methods, reducing waste and enhancing structural integrity. Additionally, our extended joint-spacing concrete technology provides durable flooring solutions, crucial for modernizing warehouses and distribution centers, enhancing their longevity and performance while also allowing for the implementation of automation technology.

***High-Performance Products***

Our portfolio includes high-performance concrete and cementitious products tailored to meet increasingly demanding construction needs for infrastructure and commercial markets. High-strength and high-modulus elasticity concretes are designed for increasingly tall and slender high-rise buildings in major urban markets. High-durability concretes are developed for projects requiring extended service life in extreme conditions, including landmark tunnels and bridges. These products include marine and underwater concretes designed for saltwater exposure. Our GreenCrete® product line provides independently validated less carbon-intensive

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concrete mixtures (based on third-party measurements of embodied CO<sub>2</sub> content relative to industry benchmark specifications) while enhancing performance across all applications. Our lower carbon and high performing cements and supplementary cementitious materials are critical to enable these concrete mixes. We believe that our high-performance products not only enhance the quality of construction but also support sustainable and resilient development.

**Digital Transformation**

We are also committed to digital transformation. We are early adopters of AI/ML technologies in our industry, which we employ to increase plant reliability and capacity utilization, improve product quality, proactively manage operating and maintenance costs and improve energy efficiency. These initiatives place our cement plants in the top five most efficient in the U.S. cement industry out of companies participating in a 2022 PCA survey.

We created a Digital Center of Excellence in 2022, which has driven digital transformation across our entire supply chain and fostered continuous improvement and fine-tuning of existing industrial AI/ML solutions, as well as the development and implementation of similar solutions in our commercial and logistics activities. With our cement manufacturing plants fully end-to-end digitalized, we recently implemented a new-to-market dynamic logistics and decision support system based on real-time data analytics and optimization algorithms that improve customer service and reduce logistics costs. This sophisticated AI/ML application provides optimum planning and scheduling of product deliveries, taking into consideration disruptions related to weather and/or real-time traffic events. Our Digital Center of Excellence is also testing and exploring new technologies, including robotics, drones, autonomous vehicles, remote-operated mining equipment and other cutting-edge technology.

This digital transformation strategy allows us to connect our logistics network further downstream, helping us better serve our customers. A recently developed and deployed AI/ML solution that allows for real-time optimization of the logistics and distribution of our ready-mix concrete products and has shown positive results and productivity improvements for our Florida ready-mix business. It will soon be deployed in the Mid-Atlantic.

Our investments in state-of-the-art operations and process control systems have also resulted in the deployment of predictive maintenance systems, based on data analytics for equipment faults and process anomaly detection to improve the reliability of our operations, and predictive quality analytics that improve product quality and consistency.

***Separation Technologies and SCMs***

Recognizing the need for continued, proprietary investment in more eco-friendly and green concrete alternatives to traditional cement, we acquired a controlling stake in ST in 2002. ST is a market leader in fly ash beneficiation and marketing, replacing certain inputs in the cement and concrete manufacturing processes with an industrial waste stream that would otherwise be landfilled, significantly improving the green attributes of our products.

ST's proprietary fly ash beneficiation process is a proven technology that produces fly ash, an almost-zero CO<sub>2</sub> specification grade SCM, that can be used as an additive in novel blended cements or as a partial replacement for cement in ready-mix concrete. Fly ash is the by-product of coal combustion for the generation of electricity from power plants. Since all of the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during the electricity generation is accounted for at the power plant, the fly ash produced does not result in any independent CO<sub>2</sub> separate from the coal combustion. ST's proprietary technology uses an electrostatic process to remove any excess unburnt carbon in the fly ash, making it usable for concrete production. This process results in zero direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions because it does not involve any fuel combustion. However, in certain cases where power plants utilize ammonia for their environmental controls, the resulting fly ash requires further processing with a proprietary ammonia removal process also developed by ST. This process requires combustion of natural gas which emits low amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>; thus, the "almost-zero CO<sub>2</sub>" footprint of this material. Similarly, if the source of fly ash is from landfill and pond impoundments, it will

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require drying through combustion of fuels (usually natural gas) prior to electrostatic processing, which results in low amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Overall, when compared to cement, the resulting CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of processed fly ash is significantly lower and helps improve the overall carbon footprint of concrete when used as a cement substitute.

Complementing the proprietary fly ash beneficiation technology are other processes ST has developed for the re-burn and reuse of unburned coal. Electrostatic separation of unburnt carbon from the processed fly ash results in the production of a higher-carbon content material trademarked as EcoTherm™. This material can be returned to the utility for reburn, substituting part of the coal used for electricity generation or used as an additive for clinker production, replacing a small portion of raw materials and fuel needed for this process. In addition to ST's processed ash facilities, we have additional locations under contract with electric utilities for the sale and marketing of other lower carbon, concrete-grade fly ash in Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia.

Additionally, the ST technology has been adapted to produce specification-grade SCM from fly ash that has been disposed of in landfill and pond impoundments. The deployment of the ST technology in the reclamation of ash landfills will be driven not only by those cement companies seeking to develop long-term reserves of SCMs to achieve their decarbonization goals, but also by electric utilities seeking to remediate these ash impoundments to comply with regulatory or stakeholder pressure. This push by electric utilities to remediate ash disposal impoundments is a growing trend driven by recently promulgated U.S. EPA coal combustion residual rules, state-level mandates and shareholder and non-governmental organization pressure.

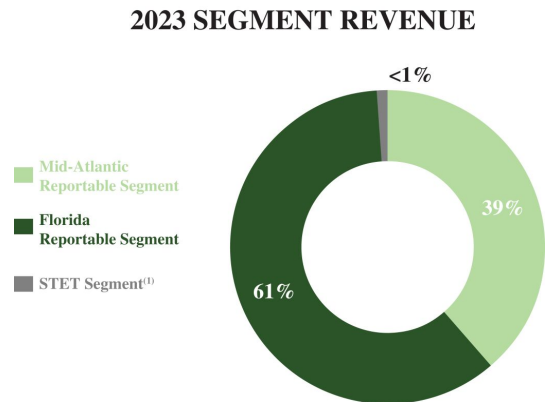
The development of projects using ST's proprietary technology with third parties is led by the STET segment. Prior to this offering, Titan Atlantic's wholly-owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest the STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International, which is outside the scope of this offering. The intellectual property associated with the proprietary technology that currently resides within ST will be transferred from ST to ST Equipment & Technology LLC, a legal entity within the STET segment, prior to this offering. ST will continue to operate fly ash processing plants and market fly ash and will also continue to pursue growth opportunities. Where either legacy operations or new growth opportunities are required, ST will enter into agreements with ST Equipment & Technology LLC (or successor) to license and use the proprietary technology and these agreements may include ST paying lump sum payments for the purchase of the proprietary equipment as well as ongoing fees for licensing and technical support. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—STET Licensing Agreements."

**Our Reportable Segments**

Due to the regional nature of our business, we report our operating results in two reportable segments: Florida and Mid-Atlantic. We run our operations nimbly allowing us to pivot resources to markets we support with the greatest demand based on market conditions.

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The following chart shows revenue by segment for fiscal year 2023:



(1) Represents the revenue associated with the STET segment. The STET segment is a nonreportable operating segment that develops, manufactures, sells and services triboelectrostatic separators and related equipment used to beneficiate fly ash, industrial minerals, and food and feed organics. Prior to the Contribution of Titan Atlantic to Titan America, Titan America LLC intends to divest the STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International which is outside the scope of this offering.

**Florida Reportable Segment**

Our Florida reportable segment consists of our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block and fly ash operations within the State of Florida. We currently operate one cement plant, three mines, 40 ready-mix locations with 45 batch plants, eight concrete block locations with 13 production lines, two fly ash facilities and one multi-product marine import terminal along with related logistics infrastructure.

In fiscal year 2023, our Florida reportable segment generated \$969.9 million in segment external revenue and \$221.2 million in segment adjusted EBITDA, an increase of \$161.4 million in segment external revenue and \$90.7 million in segment adjusted EBITDA compared to fiscal year 2022.

**Cement Operations**

Our Florida reportable segment operates our Pennsuco plant in Medley, Florida, which is the largest cement plant in the State of Florida by capacity, according to the 2024 North American Cement Directory (SEMCO Publishing, 2024). Our Pennsuco plant currently has a cement production capacity of 2.4 million tons, which, through ongoing focused and strategic investments, we expect will increase to over 3.0 million tons by 2030. 100% of our Pennsuco facility’s production is Lower-Carbon Cement.

Our Pennsuco plant has a cement storage capacity of approximately 72,000 tons across 12 silos. Additionally, the plant offers approximately 67,350 tons of clinker storage capacity across 10 silos. Ongoing investments that are planned for completion in fiscal year 2026 are expected to add 30,000 tons of clinker storage capacity. Our logistics capabilities are underpinned by 21,000 feet of high-capacity rail lines with a direct connection to the FEC railway and truck loadout capacity with four loadout bays operating 24 hours, seven days a week. An on-site packaging facility at Pennsuco, commissioned in 2005, supports our position as the number one producer and marketer of packaged masonry and stucco cement in Florida according to USGS data and our production of packaged masonry and stucco cement in Florida.

We invested \$14 million in an alternative fuel processing facility at Pennsuco that can produce a consistent heat value fuel for its kiln by processing and blending commercial and industrial waste. We have secured multi-year

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contracts to supply feedstock streams. This alternative fuel facility was commissioned in late 2019. The Pennsuco plant has the proper infrastructure and is permitted to receive, process and utilize several different conventional fuels and alternative fuels.

Our investment in rail-served cement capacity has resulted in two additional terminals in Edgewater and Jacksonville, Florida, allowing for cost-effective transportation and distribution of our products throughout the FEC.

To efficiently and effectively provide cement products to the Gulf Coast and central regions of Florida, we have invested in building out intermodal logistics capabilities at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. The import facility includes five recently refurbished silos and a dome with approximately 70,000 tons of capacity that was commissioned in July 2023. These improvements allow us the capability to handle multiple products with a total storage capacity of approximately 120,000 tons of cement and cementitious materials.

Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal can receive 75,000-ton vessels, providing cost effective import capabilities into the Florida market where barriers to entry are high and opportunities for import terminals within the state are few. 100% of the grey cement imported to our Port Tampa Bay Terminal is Lower-Carbon Cement. Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal's strategic location in Tampa, along with the rail capabilities, allow us to effectively service the entire peninsula of Florida. With our Port Tampa Bay Terminal's multi-product capabilities, including IL and SCMs, we are able to service the entire Florida peninsula. Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal includes three truck loadouts and a rail loadout on the CSX rail line. We are also permitted and able to import, store and ship over 700,000 tons of aggregates per year at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal has also averaged over 650,000 tons of imported cement annually over the last three years, with an ability to manage approximately 2.5 million tons of cement annually.

### *Aggregates*

Our aggregate operations include three mining locations with eight rail terminals as of December 31, 2023. Our Pennsuco aggregate operation is one of the largest quarries in Florida and is adjacent to our Pennsuco cement plant. Situated on the FEC rail line allows us to supply PNS aggregate from Miami-Dade County all the way to Jacksonville utilizing our network of terminals. The hard limestone rock requires drilling and blasting before excavation. Our three large mining draglines provide significant excavation capacity.

The mobile equipment fleet utilized in our aggregates operations includes four 19 cubic yard loaders and eight 100-ton haul trucks. Following an investment of \$12.8 million in 2016, the primary crushing is now completed on-site at the Pennsuco quarry, thereby reducing traditional haul distances and minimizing mobile equipment required in favor of an extensive 3.5-mile electrified overland conveyor system connecting the mining operations with the cement and aggregate plants. The processing plant receives run-of-mine aggregates and produces both finished and fractionated products for blending rail shipments or special orders. The aggregate loadout includes truck and rail loading with a rail-loading capacity of 97 railcars per day and the ability to store more than 200 railcars on site. The Pennsuco rail yard is served by the FEC railroad, providing access to the network of terminals and aggregate distribution yards along the FEC.

### *Ready-Mix Concrete*

The Florida ready-mix business includes 45 batching units at 40 locations servicing the entire peninsula of Florida, capable of handling multiple cements and SCMs and producing a broad array of high-performing concrete mixes suitable for complex construction applications. Additional investment is underway to include additional batching units with the goal of expanding our footprint.

We also provide our customers with portable ready-mix plant capabilities for large projects, such as the ones associated with the IJA and other large projects requiring high-volume and flexible delivery. Additionally, we support our customers in adopting and integrating new products developed us through our innovation and product quality function, as well as optimizing their mix designs and production processes.

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Our ready-mix business is fully back-integrated, with access to a strategically-located and reliable supply of primary raw materials, mainly cement and aggregate needed for concrete production.

*Block*

Our block business includes both retail and business-to-business channels. The 13 flexible production units are strategically located throughout our markets to support 266 retail home improvement stores and key masonry contractors. The Pennsuco facility, with four production units, we believe is the largest single-block plant in Florida by production capacity as of December 31, 2023, capable of producing over 20 million blocks annually. Each location produces both standard and specialty block, maintaining a mix of products in stock to reduce transportation costs and customer response time. The manufacturing process involves utilizing our nearest distribution locations for aggregates and cement. Additional growth investments include two new production facilities currently under development.

*Fly Ash*

We utilize fly ash in our cement and ready-mix manufacturing, which is partly supplied from two processing plants operated by ST (TECO and Crystal River). Our TECO facility has access to STET's proprietary electrostatic technology and ammonia removal technology. These systems serve to assure concrete-grade fly ash quality regardless of the quality generated from the power plant. Additionally, the TECO facility has 30,000 tons of feed storage and 16,000 tons of final product storage capacity to partially mitigate some of the vagaries in ash generation by the power plant. Our Crystal River ash source attains product specification without processing and is interchangeable with ash sourced from our TECO facility.

We also import fly ash through the Port Tampa Bay facility to supply external customers and internal needs.

***Mid-Atlantic Reportable Segment***

Our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment consists of our cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and fly ash operations throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, most concentrated in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York and New Jersey, capable of serving surrounding states such as Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana areas with fly ash. We currently operate one cement plant, four mines, 42 ready-mix locations with 47 batch plants, along with related logistics infrastructure and import terminals.

In fiscal year 2023, our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment generated \$619.7 million in segment external revenue and \$118.3 million in segment adjusted EBITDA, an increase of \$66.4 million in segment external revenue and \$45.5 million in segment adjusted EBITDA compared to fiscal year 2022.

*Cement Operations*

Our Mid-Atlantic reportable segment operates the only cement plant in the Commonwealth of Virginia, our Roanoke Plant. Our Roanoke Plant's current cement production capacity is 1.5 million tons, and investment is underway with the goal of increasing production capacity to 1.8 million tons by 2030.

Our Roanoke Plant maintains high-capacity rail and truck loadout capabilities, with a maximum storage capacity of over 90,000 tons dedicated to cement with 38 silos directly or indirectly connected to the three loadout bays and the packaging operation. We invested over \$5.4 million over the last three years to refurbish and restore most of the cement silos in our Roanoke Plant, which increases the rate of transfer from cement silos to loading bays since completion of the upgrade. In addition, our Roanoke Plant has three silos dedicated to clinker storage with a total capacity of 50,000 tons.

The Mid-Atlantic cement operations also include the Norfolk Terminal, with 28,000 tons of silo storage and a new dome with approximately 70,000 tons of capacity that was commissioned in December 2023. Together,

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these improvements allow us to handle multiple products with a total storage capacity of nearly 100,000 tons of cement and cementitious materials. Our Norfolk Terminal can receive 55,000-ton vessels and also includes two truck loadouts, a rail loadout and a hybrid truck/rail loadout capable of shipping on either CSX or on the Norfolk Southern rail line.

The Roanoke Plant's location also makes it the closest cement plant to key markets in North Carolina. We believe that our proximity to key, growing markets combined with our extensive intermodal logistics capabilities positions us to effectively serve our markets and customers in Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Our Mid-Atlantic cement operation also operates our Essex Terminal, with a storage capacity of 65,000 tons across a bank of four silos. Our Essex Terminal can receive and unload 55,000-ton vessels and distribute product with three high-capacity automated truck loadouts. Our Essex Terminal averaged over 850,000 tons of cement imports annually over the last three years, effectively serving Metro New York.

*Aggregates*

We operate three aggregate facilities under the name of Titan Mid-Atlantic Aggregates LLC, strategically located to support our vertical integration model. Our operation in New Castle, Virginia supplies critical minerals to the Roanoke Plant for the manufacture of clinker which assures long-term, secure sourcing and supplies concrete grade masonry and asphalt sand to external ready-mix concrete, fiber board siding and asphalt paving customers. Our Mid-Atlantic aggregates business also includes operations in Sussex County and Branchville, Virginia. These facilities self-supply into our internal ready-mix concrete business providing supply security. All of our aggregate facilities produce concrete, asphalt masonry sands and critical minerals with vertically integrated downstream channels to market through cement and ready-mix.

*Ready-Mix Concrete*

Our concrete products business in Mid-Atlantic consists of 46 ready-mix batch plants across 42 sites, with 22 plants in Virginia and 24 plants in the Carolinas, each capable of handling multiple cements and SCMs and producing a broad array of high-performing concrete mixes suitable for any type of complex construction application. We also have additional portable ready-mix plant capabilities for large IJJA and other infrastructure projects that require high-volume dedicated and flexible delivery as well as rapid entry into new locations.

*Fly Ash*

Our Mid-Atlantic fly ash business consists of one of the largest networks of fly ash sources in the Mid-Atlantic, located in Baltimore, Maryland and York Haven, Pennsylvania (both with proprietary electrostatic separation processing systems and a combined 87,000 tons of product storage), Maidsville, West Virginia, Brilliant, Ohio and Clifty Creek, Indiana. These sources provide fly ash that has either been processed through our proprietary technology or meets required ASTM specifications without processing, supply material for both internal use by our concrete businesses as well as direct sales to customers.

**Our Competitive Strengths**

We believe we are well positioned to capitalize on favorable trends for future growth because of the following competitive strengths:

***Leading Market Positions in Several Fast-Growing Economic Mega-Regions of the Eastern Seaboard with Strategically Placed Facilities and Terminals***

We are one of the largest suppliers of cement in Florida, Virginia and the Carolinas, and occupy a leading position in Metro New York. Based on cement imports and cement plant capacity divided by the total size of the market as reported by PCA, we occupy 31.3% of the Florida market, 30.0% of the Virginia and the North



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Carolina markets and 24.1% of the Metro New York market. This makes us one of the largest suppliers of building materials in three out of the 11 economic mega-regions of the United States, areas that contain multiple metropolitan areas that are densely populated and offer attractive demographics and population growth.

Our cement plants and marine and land terminals are strategically located to increase proximity and shorten transport time to our end customers across our three economic mega-regions. Our network of facilities allows us to maximize logistical efficiency while maintaining a significant geographic reach. For example, our Roanoke Plant combined with our Norfolk Terminal and an extensive logistics network of rail terminals, loadouts and storage facilities, efficiently services our markets and customers in Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. In Florida, our Pennsuco facility is the only plant on the FEC rail network serving the east coast of Florida, while our Port Tampa Bay Terminal supports Tampa and the west coast of Florida, one of the fastest growing regions in the country.

***Vertically Integrated Business Model Providing Strategic Flexibility and Reliable Production***

We believe we have established a vertically integrated business model that allows us to reliably supply our customers with high-quality products. Additionally, our vertical integration gives us visibility into the needs of customers up and down the value chain.

Our vertically integrated manufacturing and distribution network of more than 100 facilities includes two cement plants, three marine import terminals, rail-connected logistics terminals, mines, ready-mix concrete batch plants, block production lines and fly ash processing plants across our core markets. We believe that our extensive, high-capacity logistics network provides flexible and reliable sourcing to help meet the needs of our customers, even in times of market disruptions. Below we have provided a diagram illustrating the vertical integration of our operations and products.



Our vertical integration allows us full control of the quality, availability and supply of raw materials and intermediates for production of consistently high-quality products across the construction value chain, as evidenced by our multiple NRMCA Producer Excellence in Quality Awards. For example, we use our own limestone to produce clinker, cement and aggregates. We leverage our internally-supplied clinker and SCMs to produce our cement, which is then used together with our aggregates to manufacture our concrete products. Our ready-mix concrete and concrete block operations source nearly 100% of their cement inputs from our own internal supply.

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We believe our vertically integrated business model helps us establish a strong presence in the market with increased proximity to our customers, providing a 360-degree view of their needs. In addition to providing convenience and communication, it gives us the capability to develop, test and optimize new products for the market. We believe that all of these factors differentiate us in the marketplace and, as a result, positions us for customer retention and growth.

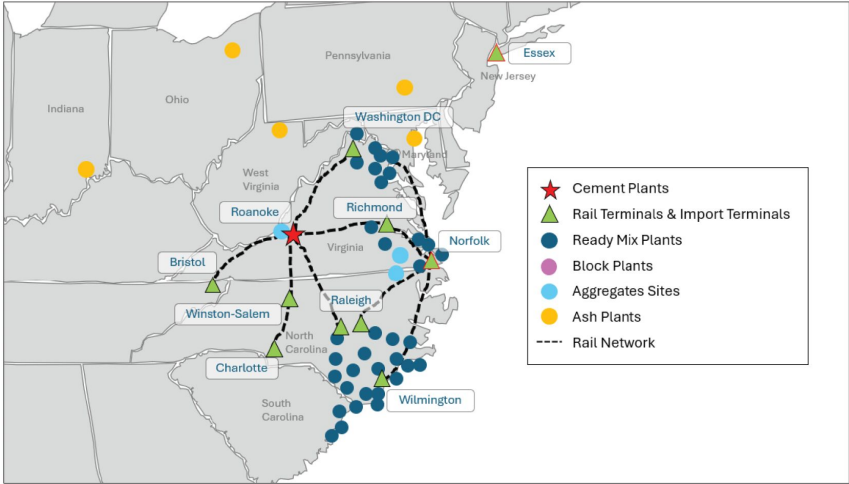
***Comprehensive Logistics Network with Strategically Placed Facilities and Terminals***

The construction materials sector is a localized industry due to the high cost of transportation of cement, concrete, aggregates and other products. Further, customer job sites operate on extremely time-sensitive workflows and rely on consistent and readily-available supplies of key construction products. Customers can neither rely on, nor can suppliers afford, long supply chains. Reliability and timeliness of supply are critical success factors.

Our production and import facilities and extensive intermodal logistics networks are strategically placed to increase proximity and shorten transport time to our end customers. These networks connect our aggregate sites, import terminals and cement plants to regional markets across the Eastern Seaboard. We believe our network delivers efficiency, flexibility and security of supply for our customers.

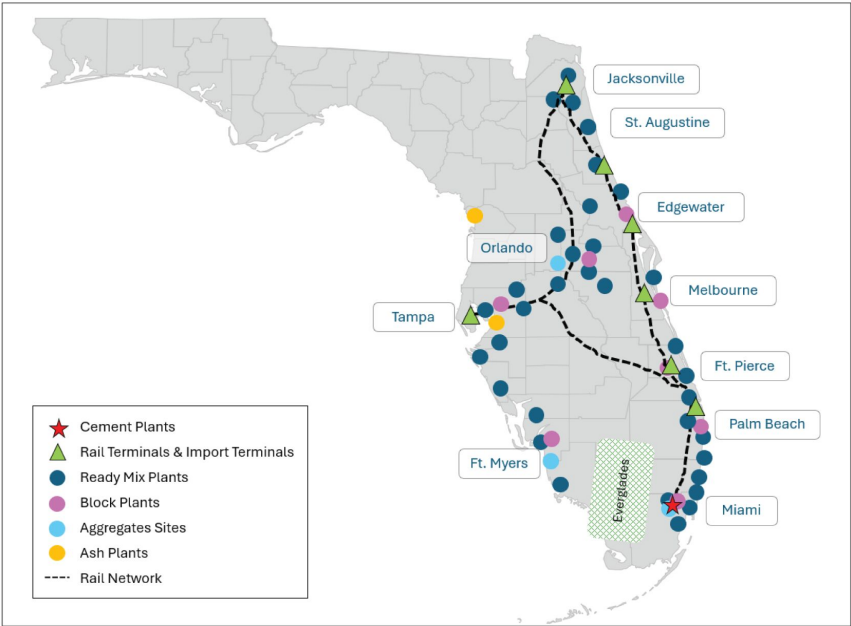
Our cement plants and marine and land terminals are strategically located to serve multiple Mega-Regions and growing local markets across the Eastern Seaboard. For example, our Roanoke Plant combined with our Norfolk Terminal and an extensive logistics network of rail terminals, loadouts and storage facilities, efficiently services our markets and customers in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and adjacent markets in Tennessee and West Virginia. In Florida, our Pennsuco facility is the only plant on the FEC rail network serving the east coast of Florida, while our Port Tampa Bay Terminal supports Tampa and the west coast of Florida, one of the fastest growing regions in the country.

**The Mid-Atlantic Titan Network**



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The Florida Titan Network



**Intense Focus on Customer Service and Solutions**

Through our more than 120 years of industry experience and focus on operational excellence, we believe we have fostered deep customer trust and satisfaction. We have direct access up and down the value chain, and a 360-degree view that allows us to identify emerging market trends and customer preferences and the opportunity to provide tailored, engineered solutions.

Our product development program is centered around driving innovation, productivity, performance and sustainability across our portfolio, with a keen focus on meeting emerging market demands and enhancing our competitive edge. Our initiatives are strategically designed to leverage technological advancements, optimize operational efficiency of our own operations and those of our customers, and deliver high-performance, environmentally sustainable solutions to our customers and the broader concrete construction value chain.

We offer several benefits to our customers, including:

1. **Quality Products:** We are known for our reliable and durable products, that perform well in various construction applications.
2. **Customization:** We provide tailored solutions to meet specific project requirements, including specialized blends for different environmental conditions and comprehensive logistics for all product lines to meet demanding project schedules and needs.
3. **Sustainability:** We aim to emphasize increasingly eco-friendly practices, offering products with lower carbon footprints and promoting more sustainable construction methods.
4. **Technical Support:** Customers benefit from our expert guidance and support throughout the construction process, from product selection to application, including post-sale customer service and support.

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5. **Reliable Supply Chain:** With strategically located plants and distribution centers, as well as ample product storage capacity at our cement and aggregate operations, concrete product plants, land-based and marine import terminals, we believe we are positioned to deliver a timely and consistent supply of materials that is buffered against supply volatility. We have invested across our logistics network to add storage and expand loadout capacity at our land and marine terminals with the goal of reducing waiting times and increasing our customers' logistics efficiency and to increase our product offering.
6. **Innovation:** We invest in research and development, aiming to constantly improve product formulations and construction practices that meet emerging needs. Our investment in AI/ML has brought advanced logistics for better delivery of our products and reduced costs. Customers benefit from real-time project KPIs, delivery mapping, electronic proof of pick-up/delivery, and push notifications.
7. **Intense customer focus:** We heavily engage with customers from senior executive business and technical levels to our front line commercial, customer support and technical teams. We seek to understand and solve issues our customers face and constantly improve the "ease of doing business." We maintain a strong end user engagement and focus to understand new trends, future demands and develop the next product and service that our customers will need.

***Significant Installed Capacity Ready to Capture Market Growth***

As the industry enters what we believe to be a new multi-year growth phase, we have expanded our capacity with the goal of meeting what we expect will be a growing demand for our products and services. Our average cement sales volume over the past three years was approximately 5.6 million tons and our three marine import terminals are capable of receiving and distributing approximately 6.3 million tons of cement annually, as of December 31, 2023. This capacity is a result of significant investments that we have made to expand our import terminals along the Eastern Seaboard, including a combined \$73 million to increase capacity at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal.

Our Port Tampa Bay Terminal averaged over 650,000 tons of imported cement annually over the last three years, with an ability to manage approximately 2.5 million tons annually. We are also permitted and able to import, store and ship over 700,000 tons of aggregates per year at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. At our Norfolk Terminal, we imported approximately 450,000 tons of cement annually over the last three years, and we can manage approximately 1.9 million tons annually. Our Essex Terminal averaged over 850,000 tons of cement imports annually over the last three years, with capabilities to manage approximately 1.9 million tons annually. With our differentiated multi-product capabilities, we can import different types of cements, SCMs, aggregates and other bulk products.

The Eastern Seaboard requires imports of cement, aggregates and SCMs to supplement domestic production. With construction activity expected to increase in the coming years, the need for imported construction products is expected to rise. Cement imports have always been an integral and flexible part of our business model. With our import capabilities, we are able to flex our supply to meet market demand, such as quickly increasing our imports to meet increased demand while expanding our geographic reach and the ability to cost effectively serve these market areas.

***Proven Track Record of Successful Innovation Merging Global Trends with Local Needs***

We believe our latest product and technology developments position us at the forefront of innovation and sustainability, directly addressing emerging market trends and enhancing our competitive strengths across the construction industry. Furthermore, we believe our focus on innovation allows us to better address high growth and high margin product and service opportunities.

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Our innovation helps to solve critical industry and society needs, addressing themes such as , (i) the path to net-zero emissions, (ii) construction productivity, (iii) novel construction technologies, (iv) circular economy and (v) climate adaptation.

- **The path to net-zero:** We believe we are a pioneer in developing and commercializing lower carbon, high-performing cement, enabled by manufacturing and material science innovations. This is exemplified by fully converting from OPC to Lower-Carbon Cement, which has up to 10% lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per-ton than OPC. We have completed the development and industrial-scale testing of our ternary blended cements (Type IT) which has up to 50% lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per-ton than OPC and is currently produced at both of our cement plants. These cements have received approvals by the DOT in the markets where we operate. With a strong emphasis on decarbonization, we believe our Greencrete® branded concrete products, which offers independently validated less carbon-intensive concrete mixtures while enhancing performance across all applications, align strongly with the industry's shift towards sustainable construction practices.
- **Construction productivity:** We have invested in and embraced AI/ML capabilities that allow us for predictive maintenance capabilities, enabling continued growth in productivity, which until now has steadily declined industry-wide for decades. We believe that continued investment in construction technology and property technology, including 3D printing and new concrete applications, will enable productivity gains across the residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction markets.
- **Novel construction technologies and high-performance products:** As a result of our continuous investment in new, innovative materials, we have created several novel construction technologies and high-performance products, including (i) proprietary 3D concrete printing materials that cater to the growing demand for durable, resilient and efficient building materials, (ii) underwater concrete solutions that are engineered to meet the challenges posed by rising sea levels and coastal erosion, (iii) extended joint spacing concrete which is used in modern warehouses and distribution centers to accommodate modern robotics for efficient and safe operations and (iv) high-performance concrete (concrete with compressive strength in excess of 12,000 pounds per square inch) for use in ultra-deep foundations and high-rise construction that allows our customers to provide a sound structural base for at a fraction of the volume of material usually required. Further, our high-performance concrete technology can employ in situ maturity meters for precise curing and strength development confirmation, giving our customers new and non-destructive methods of approving in place concrete products.
- **Circular economy:** Our commitment to the circular economy is demonstrated through our recycled aggregates initiative, offering a more sustainable alternative to virgin materials that are mined from quarries. Additionally, we leverage industrial waste streams as critical sources of fuel and raw material for cement and concrete manufacturing. Furthermore, we are currently working on initiatives related to upcycling concrete waste, recognizing that much of the construction and demolition waste produced in the U.S. is currently downcycled or disposed of in landfills. Lastly, we have invested around carbon capture, utilization and storage, as well as alternative raw materials that reduce the amount of carbon-intensive clinker used in our cement manufacturing operations.
- **Climate adaptation:** Several communities in our key markets, including New York City, the Hampton Roads region of Virginia, and South Florida, are investing in infrastructure to contribute to resiliency and mitigate the effects of climate change. For instance, we developed proprietary cementitious mixes for 3D-printed seawalls and reefs that mitigate wave impacts especially during extreme weather events. We are part of the South Florida Climate Tech Hub consortium to launch and scale innovations for resiliency and adaptation.

Our innovation capabilities are fostered by our Titan Product Development and Application Labs, Digital Center of Excellence, Innovation HUB (expected to open in early 2025), Titan Corporate Venture Capital, partnerships with universities and national labs, and the new South Florida ClimateReady Tech Hub (of which we are a consortium member) which is focused on scaling infrastructure and energy innovations for climate change.

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Each of these initiatives underscores our commitment to leading the market with high-performance, sustainability-minded solutions.

***Strong Financial Track Record, Healthy Cash Flow Generation and Proven Ability to Manage Leverage***

Our strong and competitive position has contributed to a track record of consistent above-market growth and profitability improvement since 2013. Since key members of our executive management team were appointed in 2014, we have achieved a revenue CAGR of 11% from fiscal year 2013 through fiscal year 2023. Over the same period, our net income grew by \$221 million and our Adjusted EBITDA has grown at a CAGR of 25%. In 2023, our Free Cash Flow grew to \$108.5 million and our Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA was 1.2 to 1.0. For additional information about, and a calculation of, Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow, Net Debt and Ratio of Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA, which are non-IFRS measures, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Non-IFRS Measures.”

We believe that the diversified nature of our end markets and customer base, as well as our vertically integrated business model, provides increased stability for our business relative to other building materials manufacturers. The infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets have historically operated on different cycles and benefit from varied demand drivers. The stability of our diversified end markets has allowed us to generate free cash flow throughout economic cycles, which we have historically deployed to manage leverage, invest in organic growth opportunities and make strategic acquisitions.

***An Independent Business that Benefits from the Support of a Well-Established Parent Company***

Established in 1902, Titan Cement International, our parent, is a leading global cement producer. Since our initial investment in the United States in 1989, we have operated as a largely independent U.S. subsidiary. While our operations are all handled domestically and our current U.S. management team has driven significant growth in the business since 2014, we benefit from intercompany loans and credit facilities made available to us through TGF, a wholly owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International. These intercompany loans and credit facilities are based on financial terms contained in the arm’s length agreements consummated among TGF and its third-party lenders, each of which benefit from Titan Cement International’s credit rating. The intercompany loans and credit facilities made available to Titan America contain no financial or other covenants and utilize the favorable market pricing obtained by TGF as a result of Titan Cement International’s credit rating. For these reasons, we believe the overall pricing and terms of the intercompany agreements are better than those that Titan America could independently secure in the credit markets. We also benefit from services agreements with Titan Cement International, pursuant to which Titan Cement International provides us with technical, functional and other support services, including the services of the in-house engineering team of our parent company, with whom we partner to develop proprietary technology that aims to make cement production faster, more cost-efficient and better for the environment. With essentially two teams working on developing new technology and processes to improve our operations, we believe we are at the forefront of innovation in our industry. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.”

On a yearly basis, Titan America LLC enters into ordinary course of business supply agreements under the master supply agreement with Titan Cement Company S.A., an affiliate of TCI, for the purchase of a predetermined amount of cement and cementitious products for the following year at a price based on the arm’s length principle in accordance with the U.S. transfer pricing rules and the relevant OECD guidelines. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.”

***Dedicated Management Team with a Proven Track Record of Stable, Above-Market Growth and Fiscal Responsibility***

Our executive management team collectively has approximately 225 years of combined experience, which is leveraged across the organization and supported by a strong set of local and regional managers who have operational expertise in the industry.

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Our executive management team has successfully guided us through various economic cycles, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Under our current senior management team's leadership, we have grown our sales from \$539 million in 2013 to \$1.6 billion in fiscal 2023, our net income went from a loss of \$65.4 million to a positive \$155.2 million and our net income margin has grown from negative 12% to positive 10% during that same period.

We believe that our executive management team's experience navigating through economic cycles, as well as our diversified end markets and customer base and vertically integrated business model, provides increased stability for our business relative to other building materials manufacturers. The infrastructure, residential and non-residential end markets have historically operated on different cycles and benefit from varied demand drivers. The stability of our diversified end markets has allowed us to generate free cash flow throughout economic cycles, which our executive management team has historically deployed to manage leverage, invest in organic growth opportunities and make strategic acquisitions.

### **Growth Strategies**

We intend to leverage our competitive strengths to create shareholder value through the following core growth strategies:

#### ***Cement Capacity Expansion***

We are currently investing behind expansion of capacity at our Pennsuco facility and our Roanoke Plant that we expect will increase total cement production capacity by 23% to 4.9 million tons by 2030, compared to our current cement production capacity of 3.8 million tons as of December 31, 2023. With a goal of increasing cement production to three million tons at our Pennsuco facility and 1.8 million tons at our Roanoke Plant by 2030, we plan to invest in new grinding mills and repurpose existing assets for additional grinding capacity.

We expect that the additional cement capacity will allow us to meet higher demand with domestic production, while maintaining our flexibility provided by our import capabilities to further increase supply. The planned additional cement capacity includes (i) a flash calciner project at our Roanoke Plant, which will be partially funded by the DOE, and (ii) fine calcined clay production capacity, blended downstream without extra grinding, thus supporting lower carbon cement production.

We are also developing a plan to expand our Pennsuco facility's cement storage by 30,000 tons and enhance loadout capabilities with new loading bays. We plan to engage an outside engineering firm to study upgrades to the existing systems and design the extra storage and loadout needed to handle three million tons of annual cement production.

To increase unloading capacity, Port Tampa Bay is currently investing \$20 million in a new berth in front of our Port Tampa Bay Terminal. We will have "priority right" at this new berth with 72-hours written notice, subject to limited exceptions, as per an agreement with Tampa Port Authority, which allows us to berth our vessels without delay or restrictions in connection with other port traffic. With the goal of efficiently distributing our Pennsuco facility's additional capacity, we plan to invest and expand existing rail terminals on the FEC railway to double existing cement rail volumes.

#### ***Supplementary Cementitious Materials: Grow Domestic Production, Imports and Volume from New Sources***

We plan to invest in growth of domestic production and imports of SCMs, which are an important input in the long-term decarbonization of the cement industry. By capitalizing on our proprietary ST electrostatic separation technology, we are pursuing agreements with coal fired power plants for the reclamation and beneficiation of landfills and freshly generated fly ash sources across the Eastern Seaboard. This will provide new sources of fly ash to be utilized for the production of blended cements as well as used in engineered concrete formulations.

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We expect that our investment in calcined clay, which is partially funded by the DOE, will result in additional sources of an important cementitious material utilized in the production of blended cements and other engineered concrete applications, further diversifying our product portfolio.

We plan to capitalize on our parent company's owned pozzolan reserves and our import terminals to supply pozzolan, another important element of blended cements and engineered ready-mix concrete formulations. We also will pursue long-term supply contracts to import other cementitious materials such as fly ash and slag from reliable sources around the world.

***Aggregates: Strengthen Position through Investment in Reserves and Exploration***

Through our exploration program we are focused on identifying and securing new coarse and fine aggregates sources that can efficiently serve our markets. In addition, we are pursuing potential new sources of aggregates outside our markets by rail and marine delivery. The size and layout of our Norfolk Terminal and Port Tampa Bay Terminal enables the inbound movements of offshore aggregates directly into our markets utilizing Panamax class vessels.

Since 2014, we have added critical reserves to our existing aggregates operations through the acquisition of incremental adjacent property, modifications to existing permits and applying new technologies, including ultra fines recovery, deploying innovative dredge equipment, recycling various construction concrete waste materials and optimizing process plant recoveries.

***Strengthen Ready-Mix and Block Businesses through Focused Investment in Downstream Capabilities***

To better capitalize on expected growth within our residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction end markets, we are planning to invest in expansion of the reach and capabilities of our ready-mix and block business.

Within our ready-mix concrete business, we intend to invest in 10 to 15 new fixed and portable plants over the next five years. We specifically intend to create a mobile ready-mix concrete division to focus on serving public and private mega-projects, by installing the mobile units right at the customer job sites. We believe that this model will result in planning and operational efficiencies for both our customers and us. This will also allow us to remain close to our customers to provide tailored solutions for services and products.

We intend to expand our block business' geographic footprint with at least two additional production locations in the next five years, while at the same time augmenting our existing capabilities at our 13 production lines.

We expect our success in ready-mix concrete and block to continue to help drive growth across all products of our vertically integrated model.

***Tapping into New Value Pools and Accelerating Green Growth through Continued Investment in and Development of Financially Attractive, Less Carbon-Intensive Products and Solutions***

We intend to continue investing in and developing our portfolio of less carbon-intensive products and solutions as we drive toward achieving our goal of carbon neutrality across the cement and concrete value chain by 2050. We believe we can grow our revenue as the demand for differentiated less carbon-intensive products and solutions is expected to accelerate over the coming years.

Our product development program is centered around driving innovation, productivity, performance and sustainability across our portfolio, with a keen focus on meeting emerging market demands and enhancing our competitive edge to drive revenue growth and margin expansion. Our initiatives are strategically designed to leverage technological advancements, optimize operational efficiency of our own operations and those of our customers, and deliver high-performance, environmentally sustainable solutions to our customers.



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We plan to build on the foundation of our recently developed high-performance concrete and cementitious products tailored to meet increasingly demanding construction needs for infrastructure and commercial markets. These products and solutions include:

- High-strength and high-modulus elasticity concretes, which are designed for increasingly tall and slender high-rise buildings in major urban markets.
- High-durability concretes developed for projects requiring extended service life in extreme conditions, including landmark tunnels and bridges.
- Marine and underwater concretes, designed and specialized for corrosive environments.
- Our GreenCrete® product line, which offers independently validated less carbon-intensive concrete mixtures (based on third-party measurements of embodied CO<sub>2</sub> content relative to industry benchmark specifications) while enhancing performance across all applications.
- BrightCem®, an industry-first performance-based cement with a reduced CO<sub>2</sub> footprint.
- Proprietary 3D mortars for both residential and marine applications.
- Extended joint spacing concrete, which addresses specific challenges in the automation of the warehouse and distribution industry, providing a durable low joint surface to allow the use of robotic solutions.

Our lower carbon and high performing cements and supplementary cementitious materials are critical to enable these concrete mixes. We believe that our high-performance products not only enhance the quality of construction but also support sustainable and resilient development.

### ***Leverage our Vertically Integrated Business Model to Grow our Existing Market Positions***

Externally, our ability to manufacture and deliver aggregates, cement, SCM, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks allows us to act as a single-source supplier for customers across all construction end markets. Our extensive logistics network, comprised of marine and land terminals, railways, trucks, modern infrastructure and technology, enables us to service customers, including major project sites. In 2023, we completed a \$73 million investment at our Port Tampa Bay Terminal and our Norfolk Terminal, constructing new domes, adding multi-product storage capacity of approximately 70,000 tons each, as well as on other repairs and refurbishments.

Customers rely on suppliers with condensed, local supply chains due to the cost-intensive nature of transporting cement products. We intend to leverage our vertically integrated business and robust logistical network to serve our existing clients and to grow our current market positions.

### ***Drive Digitalization as a Critical Enabler for Top-Line and Margin Growth with Dynamic Manufacturing, Logistics and Customer Experience Solutions***

We plan to continue investing in digital transformation and AI/ML technologies as we see it as a critical enabler to drive operational excellence and growth. We are among the first cement producers to implement a full set of AI/ML digital solutions that have improved the productivity, efficiency and reliability of our manufacturing operations. Both of our cement plants are now utilizing RTO that improves equipment throughput while minimizing energy consumption, AI/ML-based predictive maintenance tools that improve the reliability and stability of the operations and AI/ML-based predictive quality analytics that improve product quality and consistency. We believe that our position as a technological innovator in our markets positions us to take advantage of growth opportunities and develop further efficiencies in our operations.

Capitalizing on the knowledge and experience gained from the industrial digitalization applications, we are developing and implementing an AI/ML application for real-time optimization of our logistics and distribution network managing the scheduling and delivery of our concrete products. These algorithms will allow for better

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scheduling of daily deliveries, taking into account external disruptions like weather and traffic events and keeping the customer aware of their product delivery status. This advanced digital application coupled with a dynamic, end-to-end cloud-based customer portal will transform the way our customers interact with us, improving the overall customer experience while contributing to distribution cost reduction and productivity increases of our ready-mix concrete operations.

***Enhance our Platform Capacity and Utilization through the Implementation of Internal Initiatives Supporting Growth and Profitability***

Our current executive management team has a robust track record of driving improvement in the business and a proven ability to execute strategic initiatives since 2014. In addition to the above strategies, we have a slate of initiatives focused on growth, driven by operational excellence, asset utilization, pricing, raw material procurement, cost controls and freight/distribution logistics, targeting improvements in our cost structure and overall profitability. Lastly, we are making strategic investments in new assets to enhance our material storage and distribution facilities, mineral reserves and delivery capacity.

***Expand into Adjacent Market Segments within the Construction Value Chain***

In addition to our growth strategies pertaining to our existing geographies and core products, we are constantly evaluating opportunities to expand via greenfield development or potential acquisitions into adjacent market segments across the construction value chain. This evaluation process represents a strategic effort to capitalize on high-growth opportunities within the construction industry and emerging market needs from our customers. Successful expansion can generate additional revenue with margins that are enhancing to our core business, capitalizing on market demand and our ability to offer high-quality, durable products and services tailored to the specific needs of customers up and down the construction value chain.

For example, we are exploring an expansion into the precast market, specifically production of lintels, sills and pavers. We have the raw materials and technical capabilities to produce these high-margin products and we maintain commercial relationships and channels to the end user markets. These product markets represent an obvious adjacency into which we can grow.

We intend to remain disciplined in our approach with an aim to generate strong returns through capital deployment. We believe our capital resources provide us with ample financial flexibility to execute organic and inorganic growth opportunities.

**Customers**

Our customer base includes a diverse range of clients within the construction and building materials sector. This typically encompasses:

1. Construction companies: Large and small construction companies, contractors and builders that use cement for applications within the residential, non-residential and infrastructure construction end markets.
2. Ready-Mix concrete producers: Companies that require bulk cement for mixing with aggregates and other materials for concrete production.
3. Public sector: Government agencies involved in infrastructure construction projects, including roads, bridges and public buildings.
4. Industrial clients: Businesses that require cement for manufacturing processes or specific applications, such as precast concrete products.

We focus on providing high-quality products and services to meet the needs of our customer base, often emphasizing sustainability and innovation in our offerings.

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We (through our subsidiary companies) issue quotes and/or otherwise enter into sales agreements with our customers in the ordinary course of business, each of which include terms and conditions that govern delivery and payment of the products we sell. These agreements generally provide a limited warranty related to each of the products we sell that the materials sold will meet or exceed in all material respects applicable ASTM/ACI standards when tested in accordance with such standards.

### **Raw Materials and Suppliers**

We use various raw materials in manufacturing our products, sourced from a diverse supplier base. The raw materials used include sand/aggregates, bauxite, fly ash, iron slag, gypsum, pozzolans, packaging (paper bags, shrink wrap) and chemicals (grinding aids, concrete admixtures). Other key inputs include kiln fuels (including natural gas, coal and alternative fuels), refractories, grinding media, spare and replacement parts for process and handling equipment, diesel fuel and electricity.

We source these raw materials from a broad range of key suppliers, both in the United States and overseas, with multiple options for key raw materials. We maintain strong relationships with our key suppliers both contractually and operationally, and we have a long history of sourcing these materials. These strong supplier relationships, along with our multiple sourcing options, assist in negotiating favorable sourcing terms, including product availability, payment terms and pricing. We enter into supply agreements with suppliers as appropriate to define and manage specifications/quality and scope of work, commercial terms, service levels, supply security and risk mitigation, warranties and claims, and dispute resolution mechanisms. We actively monitor our supply agreements and relationships to optimize cost and performance, mitigate supply risk and strengthen our supply chain where possible.

Our top 20% of suppliers make up approximately one-third of our spending for 2023. Moving forward, we aim to maintain a diverse base of suppliers and do not expect the concentrations to materially change.

We have maintained a stable and long-standing relationship with most of our key suppliers, including our top 20% of suppliers who make up roughly a third of our external purchases, excluding intercompany purchases. Since 2021, we have been purchasing products or services from these suppliers on a consistent basis, in most cases, for several years prior as well. In addition, we have not had any significant supply or service disruptions from these suppliers since 2021.

### **Competition**

We operate in the largely diverse construction materials industry on the Eastern Seaboard. Our competitors include large public companies and many small, privately held companies with varying degrees of vertical integration. In each of our markets there are small privately owned sand and gravel operators as well that can add to the competitive landscape. We believe we have a strong competitive profile and are well positioned in the markets we operate with high capacities and logistics capabilities with competitive costs to serve.

The construction materials industry has high barriers to entry. These barriers to entry include the capital-intensive nature of the heavy construction materials production process, as well as stringent regulations requiring new entrants to receive permits and approvals to operate, including acceptance from local communities.

Additionally, we compete in the construction materials industry with alternative building materials, such as wood, steel, glass, asphalt, precast concrete and masonry that may have environmental or related sustainability characteristics that appeal to certain customers.

We believe we have a competitive advantage through our suite of building materials and products, as well as our comprehensive logistics network. We can act as a single-source supplier which enhances our ability to win contracts for various materials and products in a variety of sizes and complexity levels. In addition, we believe that our focus on decarbonization and sustainable products gives us a competitive edge over our competitors that have not developed such products.

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We believe our diverse array of products and efficiencies, both from vertical integration and logistics, can attract customers and cultivate strong, mutually beneficial relationships that help us maintain a competitive advantage compared to our peers. This advantage is furthered through our ability to manufacture and efficiently self-supply many raw materials for our core products. Our strategic planning and coordination across our operations enable us to optimize the utilization of the entire manufacturing network, contributing to what we believe is superior customer service and overall experience.

### **Seasonality**

The building materials we supply directly support the construction industry, which is seasonally impacted in some states, including those in the Mid-Atlantic business unit. Therefore, we generally record lower revenues and operating profits in the Mid-Atlantic during the first half of the year when adverse weather conditions may be present in the northern parts of the territory.

In contrast, sales and profitability are higher during the second half of the year, as favorable weather conditions support construction activity. Hence, any seasonal changes and other weather-related conditions, in particular extended rainy and cold weather in the spring and fall and major weather events, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms and heavy snows, can lead to a decline in both the use of our products and demand for our services. The Carolinas and Florida are less seasonally impacted, with the corresponding construction season being more balanced across the year, but are susceptible to the impacts of hurricanes. This can intermittently affect third and fourth-quarter sales depending on the hurricane season intensity.

### **Intellectual Property**

Our intellectual property and proprietary rights are valuable assets that are important to our business. In our efforts to safeguard our copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other intellectual property rights worldwide, we rely on a combination of federal, state, common law and international rights in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

As of December 31, 2023, we have been issued 29 trademark registrations providing protection for our family of brands as they relate to our various product lines, as well as 47 patents, covering novel technological developments in fields of electrostatic separation and associated separator systems, and beneficiation processes, as well as an invention which meters waters in concrete production.

We also rely on non-disclosure agreements, invention assignment agreements, intellectual property assignment agreements, or license agreements with employees, independent contractors, consumers, software providers and other third parties, which protect and limit access to and use of our proprietary intellectual property.

Though we rely, in part, upon these legal and contractual protections, we believe that factors such as the skills and ingenuity of our employees, as well as the functionality and frequent enhancements to our platform, are larger contributors to our success in the marketplace.

### **Sustainability and Our Commitment to ESG**

As a member of Titan Cement International with a rich history of approximately 120 years, our legacy is rooted in innovation and an unwavering commitment to responsible growth. We approach every challenge with an entrepreneurial spirit, focusing on three key areas: promoting lower carbon operations and supply chains, digitalizing our organization and delivering cutting-edge solutions to meet our customers' needs.

We are committed to decarbonization and sustainable product development. We believe we are a leader in developing greener building materials and seek to expand our manufacturing reach further with new products across end markets.

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Titan Cement International has demonstrated leadership in sustainability through a wide array of initiatives across its operations, supported by ambitious ESG targets and science-based CO<sub>2</sub> reduction goals. Titan Cement International's emphasis on transparency, ethical practices and environmental stewardship has positioned it as a leader in its sector, garnering recognition as a preferred partner for investors committed to ESG principles.

In July 2024, Titan Cement International was included in the FTSE4Good Index Series, created by FTSE Russell and designed to measure the performance of companies demonstrating strong ESG practices. In March 2024, our parent company received a 71/100 ESG score from the London Stock Exchange Group data and analytics, ranked 17 out of 120 construction materials companies. In February 2024, and for a second consecutive year, Titan Cement International received a top "A" score on climate action by the Carbon Disclosure Non-Profit Organization ("CDP"), recognizing its leadership in corporate transparency and performance on climate change.

Building on our strong sustainability performance over the years, in 2021, we launched our ESG targets for 2025 and beyond in accordance with Titan Cement International guidelines. They focus on four pillars:

- decarbonization with annual targets on scope 1 (direct) and scope 2 (indirect) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions,
- a growth-enabling work environment targeting improvements in the health and safety of our workforce, diversity and inclusion in the workplace and continuous development of our people,
- positive local impact related to plant emissions, quarry rehabilitation and biodiversity plans, local economic positive impact and community engagement programs and
- responsible sourcing for resource efficiency, recycling and recovery as well as reliable and sustainable supply chain.

Titan Cement International was among the earliest cement companies globally to have its GHG emissions reduction targets approved by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") as being in line with the 1.5°C pathway and among the first group of companies to receive approval for net-zero targets.

Over the past years, we have increased our ability to serve our market with less carbon-intensive products due to our new, high-capacity storage domes at our marine terminals and distribution network upgrades. By late 2022, we replaced the substantial majority of OPC sales with our Portland-limestone Lower-Carbon Cement, which has an embodied carbon reduction of up to 10%. Both cement plants now leverage end-to-end digitalization with autonomous AI/ML real-time optimizers and failure prediction algorithms, resulting in higher reliability, higher product quality and decreased energy consumption. Our cement production again achieved ISO 50001 Standard for Energy Management, TRUE Zero Waste and Energy Star certifications.

### **Human Resources and Employees**

As of July 8, 2024, we had approximately 2,644 employees supporting our operations, 1,836 of whom are hourly workers. The remainder are salaried employees, 312 of whom are salaried non-exempt and 496 of whom are salaried exempt. Labor unions represent 118 of our employees.

We prioritize a strong workforce by recruiting talented employees through hiring and training employees to have the adequate skills, abilities and motivations to achieve our standards.

We prioritize health and safety in the workplace. We provide the resources needed and training for our employees to ensure safe work environments, including the following safety protocols:

*Visible Felt Leadership.* We perform leadership audits on a monthly basis at each site and cross-functional inspections on the quarter led by the safety teams in both Florida and Mid-Atlantic. Additionally, we have quarterly Ready-Mix Driver Council meetings to address any safety concerns from any of our professional drivers.

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*Regular Safety Training.* We provide in-depth on-boarding training for new employees and conduct monthly safety training at all locations including life-saving procedures training in all areas. Additionally, we employ ready-mix driver simulators in each region to develop defensive driving skills in a safe training environment.

*Accountability and Recognition.* We have won plant-wide and individual personnel safety awards including PCA site awards and National Ready-Mix Concrete Association (“NRMCA”) Driver of the Year and Safety Leader of the Year awards. Internally, we recognize Safety Leadership, Site Performance and Most Improved Awards.

*Employee Engagement.* We conduct safety skills competitions annually for our ready-mix and block teams. These winners compete statewide against our industry competitors for a chance to compete nationally. We require safety committees in each region and host employee town halls several times per year.

*Compliance Monitoring.* We monitor compliance through action item tracking and small group audits, cross-functional audits and annual audits.

*Immediate Reporting and Tracking of all Incidents.* We conduct regular management reviews for real-time incident management. Additionally, we utilize an incident management system (process map) for incident tracking. Internally, our lost time incident rate has remained below 0.10 over the last three years, with the MSHA-regulated sites at 0.00. Many of our sites have reported no lost time incidents over the last five years, including our Pennsuco plant and our Roanoke Plant.

*Safety Awards.* We have received many industry safety awards. The ready-mix concrete teams received the Gold Award from the NRMCA in 2024 for 11 of our plants, with many having multiple wins over the last three years. Our Pennsuco cement operation also received the PCA Chairman’s Safety Award in 2021. The Pennsuco aggregates quarry has received the Sentinels of Safety Award from the National Mining Association (“NMA”) for the last four years in the large quarry category and 10 times overall. These awards are the most ever received by any quarry in the program’s history.

### **Innovation and Technology**

Our innovation and technology efforts contribute to our carbon-neutral commitment and allow us to better meet customer needs for novel technologies, higher-performing materials and greater productivity. We will soon inaugurate the Titan America Innovation Hub (the “Innovation Hub”) located in Miami, Florida, to provide a collaboration space for innovators, startups, entrepreneurs and researchers to develop, launch and scale products and services for a safe, resilient and sustainable world. The Innovation Hub is closely linked to our product development and application laboratories network and informs and supports our innovation roadmap.

We provide technical services through an internal department (“Technical Services”). The primary mission of Technical Services is to assume a pivotal role as a technical expert specializing in cement product performance and its applications in concrete and masonry.

Acting as a liaison between operations, sales and management, Technical Services offers technical engineering guidance and aid in troubleshooting product performance issues for internal and external customers. The three primary functions of Technical Services are:

- Technical support to internal and external customers; technical assistance to cement sales and operations teams, including proposing parameters and processes for ready-mix plants to improve performance; assessing and resolving customer complaints; technical expertise for special products; and communication between the cement plant and customers.
- Product and knowledge management: Assisting with the introduction of new products to the market, supporting product development, providing input into future products and specifications, consolidating and disseminating product knowledge, offering technical support for litigation cases, identifying opportunities for product development based on the needs of the local market, recording industrial

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experience and interesting cases in databases, reviewing concrete raw materials and monitoring processes, applying specialized knowledge of the DOT and developing and disseminating technical presentations and product information.

- Quality management: Conducting a thorough analysis of customer claims and identifying root causes related to process or production conditions. Developing comprehensive quality training programs customized for internal and external customers to improving their understanding and application of quality standards. Working closely with the technical center to lead research and development initiatives to enhance product quality and performance. Carrying out regular quality-related plant technical reviews and audits.

We are a pioneer in developing and commercializing lower carbon, high-performing cement, enabled by manufacturing and material science innovations. We have fully converted from OPC to Type IL in our markets, which have up to 10% lower CO<sub>2</sub> than OPC. We introduced BrightCem®, an industry-first ASTM C1157 performance-based cement with a high percentage of limestone for specialized end markets. We have obtained FDOT and Virginia Department of Transportation approval for Type IT ternary blended cement in our key markets, which feature up to 50% lower embodied CO<sub>2</sub> than OPC. Looking to the future, we are pursuing the development of calcined clay, which is a next-generation, higher-performing SCM made with commonly available clays. Our Roanoke Cement Company was selected by the DOE to negotiate for funding to build a first-of-its-kind calcined clay production line in the United States to produce LC3.

We are conducting feasibility studies for CCUS facilities at both of our cement plants, including a project partially funded by the DOE's CarbonSAFE program and a project partially funded by the Southeast Regional CO<sub>2</sub> Utilization and Storage Acceleration Partnership. The CCUS projects are evaluating the feasibility of developing regional CO<sub>2</sub> storage hubs at our cement plant sites that would ultimately provide access for carbon safe storage within geological features beneath the premises of the cement plants, avoid dependency on external CO<sub>2</sub> distribution networks, and reduce the logistics and transportation costs of captured CO<sub>2</sub> from our cement plants. They could also serve as a CO<sub>2</sub> storage hub for nearby industrial CO<sub>2</sub> emitters. Pennsuco's studies are already advanced to phase II of the CarbonSAFE program that includes detailed geological studies with deep core drilling exploration inside the plant's property at a total cost of \$11.5 million the majority of which is funded by DOE. Roanoke has already completed phase I with the development of a general geologic model and has applied for funding to proceed to phase II similar to PNS. In addition to the scientific research, the projects include comprehensive community benefit plans, focusing on community and labor engagement, investments in job quality and a skilled workforce, diversity, equity, inclusion, accessibility and the Justice40 Initiative. The plans aim to develop a diverse list of community contacts, host engagement events and promote career opportunities in the CCS industry.

Both our Roanoke and Pennsuco plants have been certified to the ISO 50001 standard (Roanoke since 2018, Pennsuco since 2020), achieved TRUE Platinum certification for zero waste, and U.S. EPA Energy Star (the Roanoke Plant since 2007, Pennsuco since 2008).

Separation Technologies utilizes licensed, patented technology that processes dry powders and recycles waste streams sustainably and cost-effectively. ST also recycles coal combustion by-products and processes them into cementitious materials.

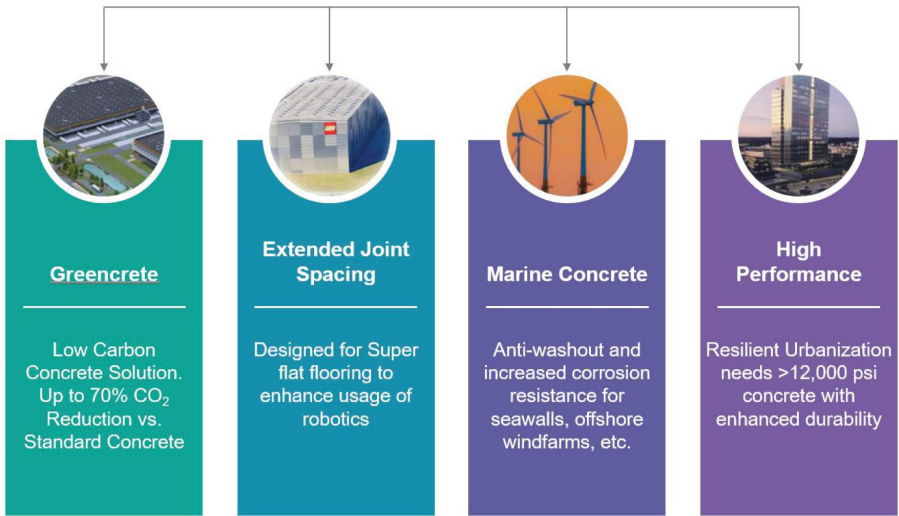
Our ready-mix concrete businesses create highly customized concrete mixes to meet the increasingly demanding expectations of our customers. Our GreenCrete® product line has third-party verified embodied CO<sub>2</sub> contents well below industry averages. The embodied CO<sub>2</sub> is the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> associated with the production of any product, from raw material extraction until it leaves our plants. The embodied CO<sub>2</sub> is quantified according to the Product Category Rules ("PCRs") for cement and concrete and reported in an Environmental Product Declaration ("EPD"). PCRs and EPDs are in accordance with ISO standards and are recognized by our customers and government agencies such as EPA, Federal Highway Administration and General Services Administration. In accordance with ISO, the EPDs are third-party verified, which means we hired an independent organization to verify that our information is correct and in accordance with the PCRs.

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Additionally, our extended joint spacing concrete mixes offer low shrinkage and high cracking resistance, accelerating construction time and reducing long-term maintenance costs by eliminating the need for joints in commercial and industrial warehouse floors, offering a compelling value proposition for advanced manufacturing facilities that utilize robotics or other automated operations. We offer a line of marine concrete mixes to meet the growing needs of coastal infrastructure across our footprint, including seawalls, bridges, tunnels, wind farms and artificial reefs. Our HPC mixes enable our customers to operate on the cutting edge of strength, durability and deflection for high-rise construction.

We are a consortium member of the South Florida Ready Tech Hub, an initiative by the U.S. Department of Commerce to catalyze commercialization technologies to adapt to the growing climate challenges of rising sea levels, extreme weather and growing energy demand.

The Titan Group’s CVC fund enables us to engage with and collaborate with some of the most innovative companies in our industry. For example, the CVC invested in Natrx. This North Carolina-based startup combines remote sensing, digital manufacturing and lower carbon cement to make 3D-printed seawalls to protect coastal assets and ecosystems. This investment expands the size of the available market in the areas in which we operate. Other CVC investments in North America include Rondo and Carbon Upcycling Technologies, each of which provides us with direct access to new technologies.



We have developed and sold patent-pending mixes for 3D concrete printing, an emerging and transformative technology that addresses construction labor shortages and lowers construction costs while enabling concrete to be used in new forms and functions.

**The Titan Group**

Founded in 1902 with the establishment of its first cement plant in Elefsina, Greece, the Titan Group of companies (the “Titan Group”) has grown steadily over more than a century, becoming a symbol of industrial development and social responsibility.

Initially recognized as Titan Cement S.A. in 1911 and listed on the Athens Stock Exchange in 1912, the Titan Group made several pioneering decisions early on, such as insuring its workforce against occupational accidents in 1922 and introducing employee bonuses well before they were mandated by law. The Elefsina plant’s



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refurbishment in 1937 and the introduction of new rotary kilns marked significant advancements in production capacity, positioning Titan Group as a key player in the Greek and global cement markets.

Throughout the mid-20th century, Titan Group continued to expand its operations and product offerings. By the 1950s, exports constituted a substantial portion of its sales, significantly contributing to Greece's total cement exports. Environmental consciousness also took root early, with the installation of the first environmentally friendly electrostatic filters in Greece. Titan Group established additional plants across Greece, including facilities in Thessaloniki, Drepano, and Kamari, and continued to innovate by setting up accident prevention committees, launching social programs and investing in vertical integration with mines and ready-mix concrete plants. Entering the new millennium, Titan Group became a founding member of several sustainability and social responsibility initiatives, cementing its commitment to sustainable development and community engagement.

By 2019, Titan Cement International became the parent company, listing on Euronext Brussels, Euronext Paris and the Athens Exchange, signifying a new era of growth and global presence.

Titan Group has been recognized as one of the most sustainable companies in the world, according to a 2024 Time Magazine analysis based on external ESG ratings and selected environmental and society performance indicators and is recognized as one of Europe's Climate Leaders in the fourth edition of the prestigious list published by the Financial Times. In February 2024, and for a second consecutive year, our parent, Titan Cement International, received a top "A" score on climate action by the CDP in recognition of its leadership in corporate transparency and performance on climate change.

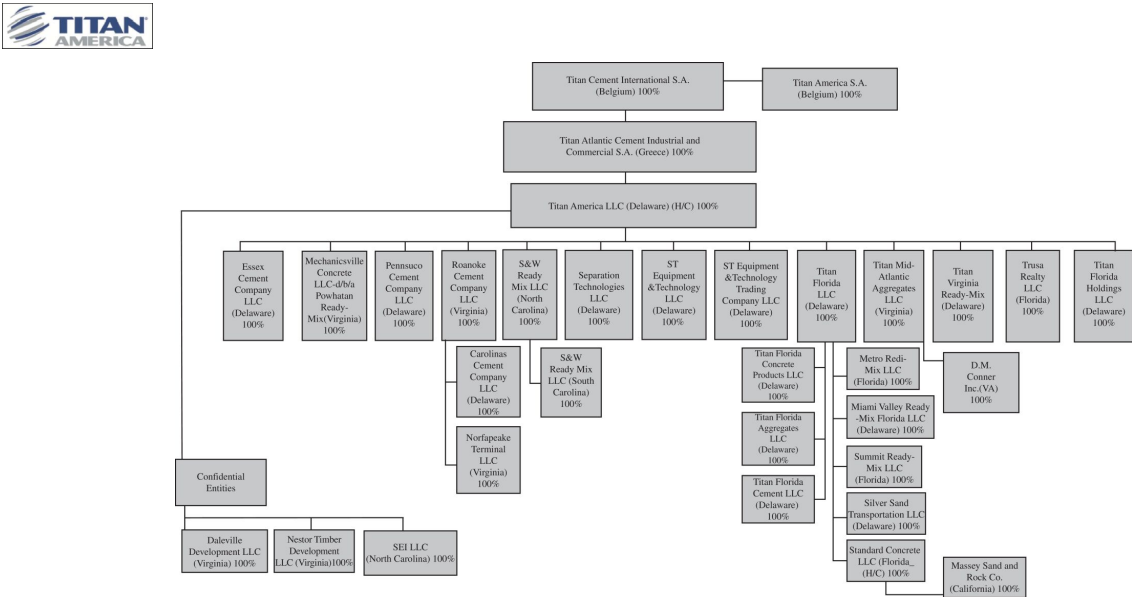
Titan Group has also recently been included in the FTSE Russell Large Cap Index and confirmed as a constituent in the FTSE4Good Index Series, which is designed to measure the performance of companies based on strong ESG commitments.

The Titan Group has built a large body of proprietary knowledge and corporate infrastructure that continue to help drive the growth and performance of our business. The Titan Group has a proud corporate history of approximately 120 years and operates in 15 countries, with world-class reliability and an industry-leading cost structure. From manufacturing expertise to logistical capabilities, customer focus, product engineering and various corporate functions, we have been able to and will continue to be able to utilize Titan Cement International's broad suite of capabilities to maintain market leadership positions across our geographic footprint.

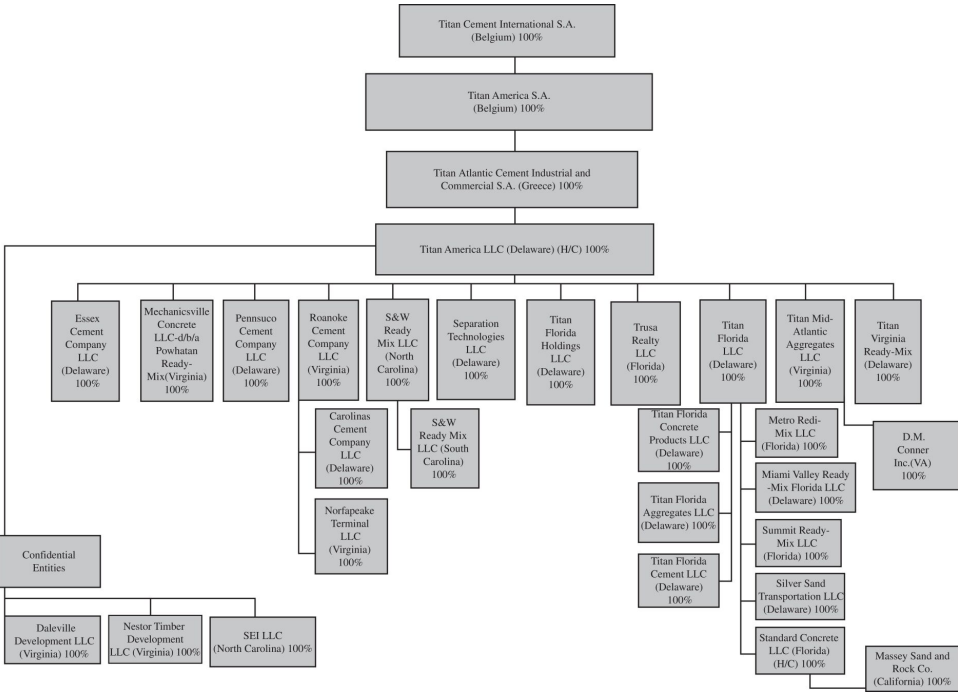
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Set forth below are organizational charts displaying the corporate structure of Titan Group as follows: (i) prior to the Reorganization Transactions and the offering, (ii) after the Reorganization Transactions and before the offering and (iii) after the Reorganization Transactions and after the offering:

Organizational Chart Prior to the Reorganization Transactions and the Offering

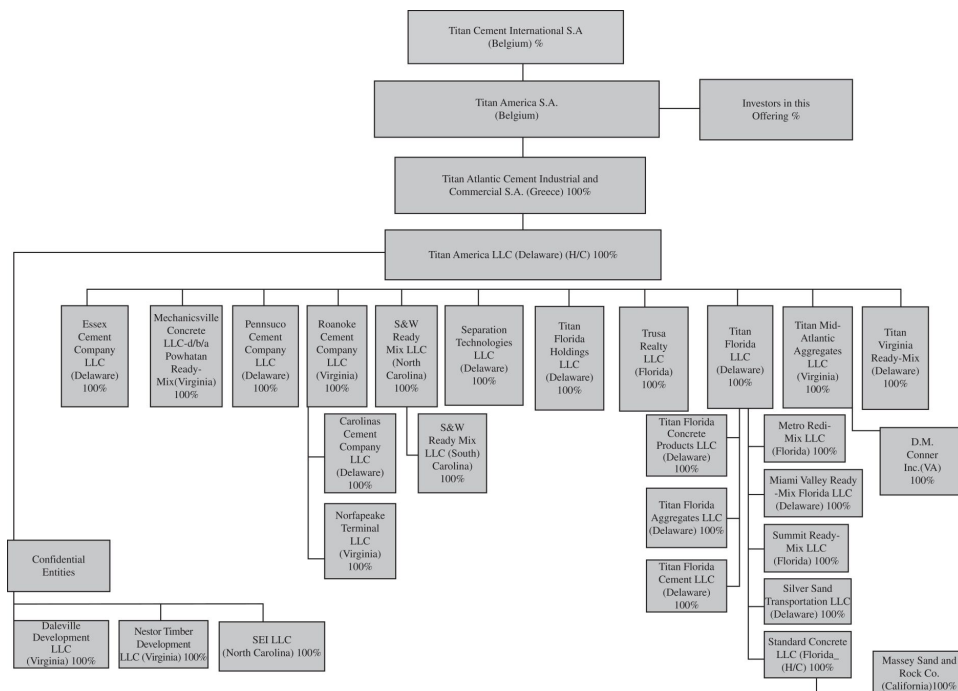


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Organizational Chart After the Reorganization Transactions and Prior to the Offering



## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

### Organizational Chart After the Reorganization Transactions and After the Offering



### Our Technical and Innovation Capabilities

Since 2006, we have enhanced our manufacturing, distribution and innovation with the creation of our own corporate engineering function.

- Pursuing innovation and product quality through research and development and introducing and certifying new products. This includes integrating cutting-edge technologies, staying ahead of industry trends, modifying product performance standards and pursuing funding for these innovations.
- Technology and process improvements in the areas of:
  - Structural engineering and critical infrastructure maintenance employing progressive technologies such as drones and AI/ML for fault detection.
  - Mining and reserves management, encompassing evaluation, planning and oversight of quarry expansions.
  - Energy management and optimizing consumption to ISO 50001 standards and Energy Star benchmarks.
  - Industrial decarbonization research for the development of carbon capture and sequestration solutions, along with acquiring government grants to apply these technologies.
  - Electrical engineering and upgrades of power distribution and plant control networks.

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- Execution and oversight of major capital projects from conceptual studies to construction management and commissioning utilizing advanced digital tools like Building Information Modeling and 3D digital twins to streamline collaborations and integrate new installations within existing setups.
- Implementing maintenance engineering practices across all product lines to boost reliability and reduce maintenance costs, leveraging sophisticated equipment monitoring, AI/ML for fault detection, outage planning and applying advanced robotics, drones and augmented reality for regular plant inspections.
- Environmental and sustainability programs, including fostering stakeholder and community relations for significant projects, annual sustainability reports and tracking essential ESG metrics for us.

### **Logistics**

We believe our network delivers efficiency, flexibility and security of supply for our customers.

Our cement plants and marine and land terminals are strategically located to serve multiple Mega-Regions and growing local markets across the Eastern Seaboard. For example, our Roanoke Plant combined with our Norfolk Terminal and an extensive logistics network of rail terminals, loadouts and storage facilities, efficiently services our markets and customers in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and adjacent markets in Tennessee and West Virginia. In Florida, our Pennsuco facility is the only plant on the FEC rail network serving the east coast of Florida, while our Port Tampa Bay Terminal supports Tampa and the west coast of Florida, one of the fastest growing regions in the country.

As of December 31, 2023, we have the capacity to import more than six million tons of cementitious materials per year on full-size vessels, increasing our total annual cement capacity and providing critical, real-time flexibility to respond to changes in demand. These terminals and import facilities provide connections to our manufacturing plants and end consumers through a comprehensive mix of intermodal transportation capabilities. Both our Roanoke Plant and Pennsuco are directly connected to key rail lines. Through our comprehensive logistics network and capabilities, we are able to deliver both domestically manufactured and imported materials to optimize logistics, minimize costs and contribute to high customer satisfaction through reliable, on-time and full-order fulfillment.

We operate a hauling business that provides extensive, logistical proficiency for the in-house delivery of cement, fly ash and aggregates, ensuring supply chain stability and oversight. By leveraging both external logistics specialists and our internal team, we assess market-by-market logistics expenses and efficiency to decide when to employ third-party carriers compared to in-house or mixed transportation methods.

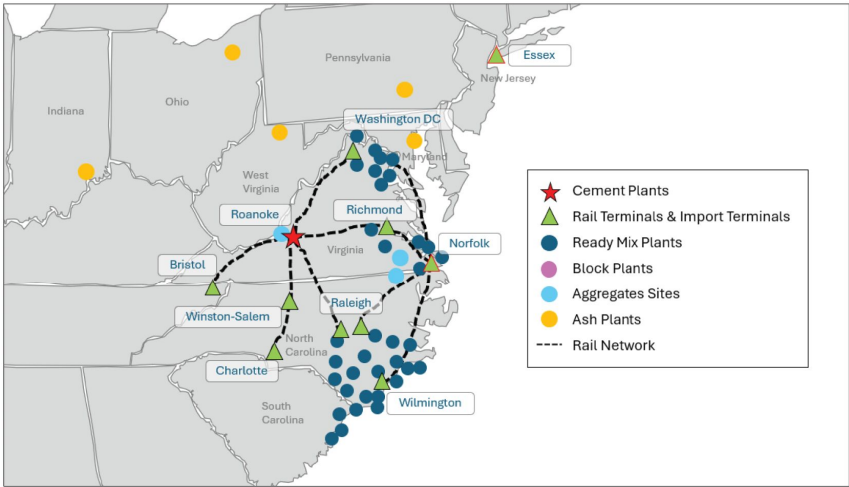
We currently operate 54 hauling trucks at S&W Ready-Mix, of which 27 are cement tankers and 27 are dump trucks. This provides us with greater control over our supply chain, aiming to maintain a timely and reliable delivery of materials, which is crucial for maintaining project schedules and customer satisfaction. By managing these logistics in-house, we optimize our routes and loads, reducing transportation costs and increasing efficiencies. Having this flexibility allows for quick responses to changing project demands, leading to improved service quality and fostering stronger customer relationships.

We have a substantial fleet of ready-mix trucks that we maintain through a comprehensive maintenance, repair and refurbishment program. Our fleet allows us to flex trucks to locations of need based on business trends, customer needs and specific project demands.

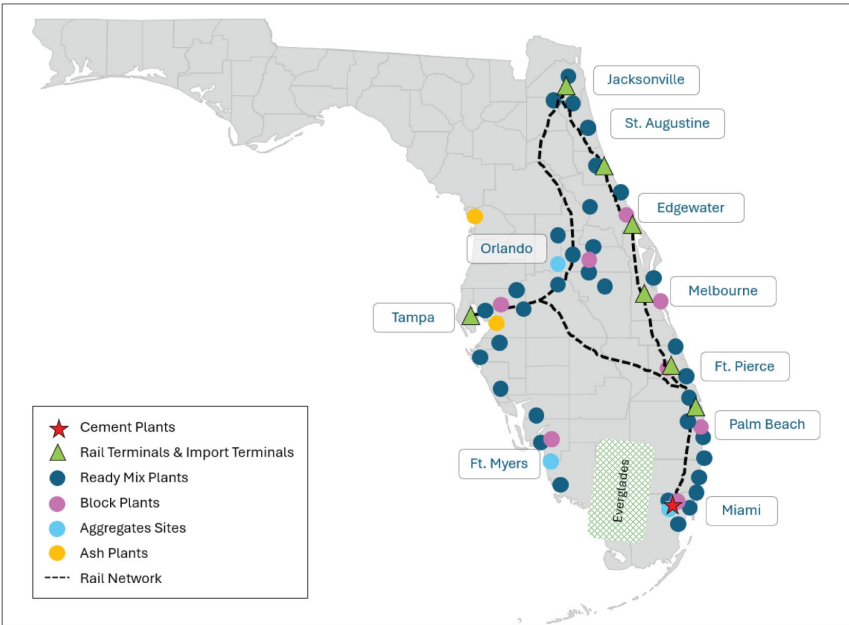
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The following maps illustrate the efficiencies we provide customers as a result of our vertical integration and logistical network:

**The Mid-Atlantic Titan Network**



**The Florida Titan Network**



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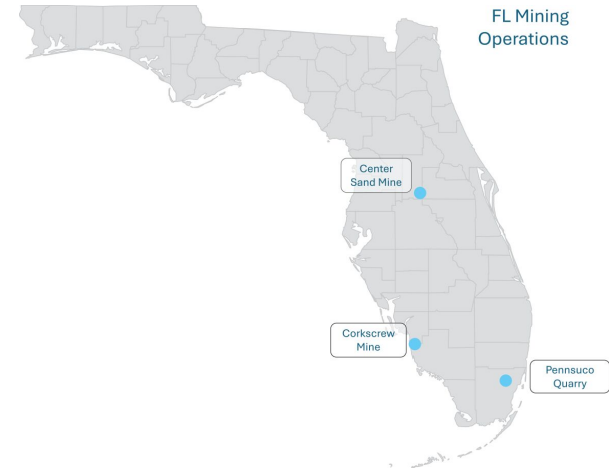
**Our Properties**

We maintain corporate offices at 5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300, Norfolk, Virginia, with a corporate office for Titan Florida LLC, located at 800 Fairway Drive, Suite 200, Deerfield Beach, Florida. We have additional offices in Roanoke, Virginia and Clinton, North Carolina. At the local level, each office aims to carry a range of product lines and inventory levels to service our customer preferences effectively. Throughout the United States, we operate and maintain sites, including two cement plants, three import terminals, seven active quarries, 82 ready-mix plants, eight concrete block plants, seven fly ash processing plants, 21 distribution locations, which consist of 10 cement terminals, eight concrete block distribution yards and two concrete block logistical hubs. In addition to the previously mentioned operations, we have locations currently under development or vacant/surplus. Out of our 139 sites, 105 are owned by us and 34 are leased properties. For more information on our non-mining properties, see “Business.”

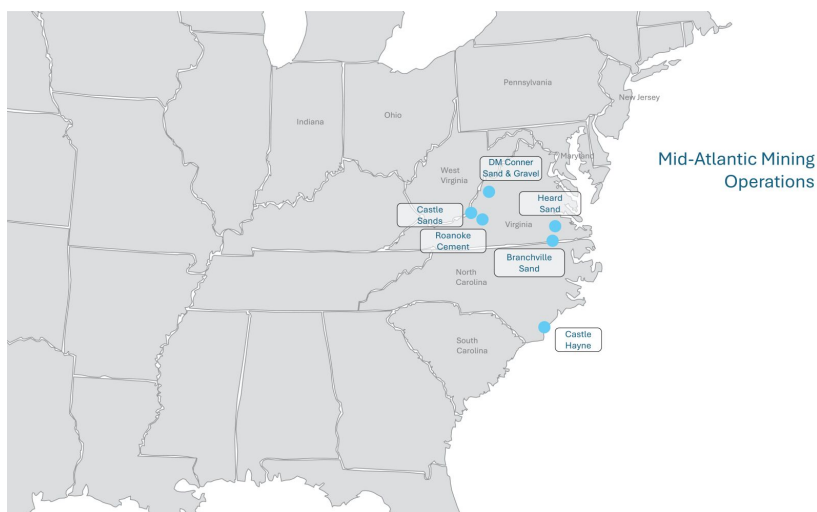
***Mining Summary Disclosure***

We mine limestone, dolostone, shale and natural sand and other materials used for cement production and aggregates. These products are used to support our cement plants and to produce blended aggregates utilized as general aggregates, ready-mix concrete and as masonry sands. We currently own and operate mining operations in Medley, Florida (“Pennsuco”), Troutville, Virginia (“Roanoke”), New Castle, Virginia (“Castle Sands”), Waverly, Virginia (“Heard Sand”), Branchville, Virginia (“Branchville Sand”), Clermont, Florida (“Center Sand Mine”), Estero, Florida (“Corkscrew Mine”) and Stuarts Draft, Virginia (“DM Conner”). We own the mining resources in Castle Hayne, North Carolina (“Castle Hayne”) which is currently operated by Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. All of our properties are permitted for mining under current regulatory requirements. We consider the Pennsuco and Roanoke properties to be our only material mining properties as defined by Regulation S-K Subpart 1300.

The location of all mining properties are provided in the figures below:



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**Annual Production**

**ANNUAL PRODUCTION FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS**  
(tons per year)

Product	2023	2022	2021
<b>Limestone</b>			
Pennsuco	9,543,088	10,048,834	10,431,132
Roanoke	1,521,050	1,466,415	1,407,905
Castle Sands	—	—	—
Heard Sand	—	—	—
Branchville Sand	—	—	—
Center Sand Mine	—	—	—
Corkscrew Mine	399,299	823,364	991,481
Castle Hayne	326,002	429,159	449,987
<i>Total</i>	<i>11,789,439</i>	<i>12,767,772</i>	<i>13,280,504</i>
<b>Dolostone</b>			
Pennsuco	—	—	—
Roanoke	42,615	20,708	16,896
Castle Sands	—	—	—
Heard Sand	—	—	—
Branchville Sand	—	—	—
Center Sand Mine	—	—	—
Corkscrew Mine	—	—	—
Castle Hayne	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>42,615</i>	<i>20,708</i>	<i>16,896</i>
<b>Shale</b>			
Pennsuco	—	—	—
Roanoke	403,723	402,171	481,888
Castle Sands	—	—	—
Heard Sand	—	—	—
Branchville Sand	—	—	—



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<b>Product</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
Center Sand Mine	—	—	—
Corkscrew Mine	—	—	—
Castle Hayne	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>403,723</i>	<i>402,171</i>	<i>481,888</i>
<b>Natural Sand</b>			
Pennsuco	—	—	—
Roanoke	—	—	—
Castle Sands	331,860	323,792	338,624
Heard Sand	477,827	168,559	324,922
Branchville Sand	286,450	223,261	313,432
Center Sand Mine	319,057	374,134	389,529
Corkscrew Mine	—	—	—
Castle Hayne	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,415,194</i>	<i>1,089,746</i>	<i>1,366,507</i>
<b>Other</b>			
Pennsuco	—	—	—
Roanoke	46,038	26,166	—
Castle Sands	—	—	—
Heard Sand	—	—	—
Branchville Sand	—	—	—
Center Sand Mine	—	—	—
Corkscrew Mine	—	—	—
Castle Hayne	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,038</i>	<i>26,166</i>	<i>—</i>

We acquired DM Conner on October 20, 2024 from D.M. Conner, Inc. DM Conner has historically produced an immaterial amount of sand and gravel and we are now developing the site. Because of the date acquisition, historical production at the DM Conner site was not produced by us, and DM Conner's production is not included in our historical annual production for the past three years.

Surface open pit mining methods are utilized at all of our quarry locations. We own our Pennsuco, Roanoke, Castle Hayne and DM Conner mining properties and lease our Castle Sands, Branchville Sand, Center Sand, Corkscrew Mine and mining properties. We own a portion of the Heard Sands property but lease the actively mined portion. We operate all of our mining properties except for Castle Hayne, which is currently operated by Martin Marietta Materials, Inc. Our reserves and resources are on properties that are permitted, or are expected to be permitted, for mining under current regulatory requirements.

Although we are actively mining aggregates at all of our properties, we have reported Reserves only for the material properties, Pennsuco and Roanoke, as no Resources or Reserves have been estimated by a Qualified Person for our other properties. Therefore, in accordance with Regulation S-K Subpart 1300, Pennsuco and Roanoke properties on "production stage" and the other properties are deemed to be at "exploration stage." We periodically perform sub-surface exploration at most of our sites through drilling methods, and we expect to engage a qualified person to estimate mineral reserves or resources at our other properties in the future.

**Resources and Reserves**

The following tables summarize our Reserves and Resources as of May 1, 2024 for Roanoke and May 24, 2024 for Pennsuco. The sole purpose of the operational and related financial data presented is to demonstrate the economic feasibility of the Reserves for the purpose of reporting in accordance with subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, and should not be used for other purposes. The information presented originates from comprehensive techno-economic modeling, which is subject to change as assumptions and inputs are updated, and as a result,

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does not guarantee future operational or financial performance. As this is the first time that Reserves and Resources have been estimated for Pennsuco and Roanoke by a Qualified Person, there are not mineral reserve or mineral resource information for prior dates. Our Reserves and Resources are on properties that are permitted, or are expected to be permitted, for mining under current regulatory requirements. We have not estimated resources and reserves for any property other than Pennsuco and Roanoke. Our Qualified Person is Continental Placer Inc. ("CPI"). CPI is not an employee, or affiliate of Titan America and does not have an ownership, royalty or other interest in Pennsuco or Roanoke.

## **May 2024-RESOURCES<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Measured Resources				Indicated Resources				Measured + Indicated Resources				Inferred Resources			
	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Limestone</b>																
Pennsuco <sup>(2)</sup>	27,235	24.7	38.3	—	20,081	15.2	45.4	—	47,316	20.67	41.31	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke <sup>(3)</sup>	84,000	8.9	47.7	1.8	—	—	—	—	84,000	8.9	47.7	1.8	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,234</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20,081</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>131,316</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Dolostone</b>																
Pennsuco <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke <sup>(3)</sup>	28,100	11.0	33.0	1.6	190	12.9	31.2	1.4	28,290	11.0	33.0	1.6	96	15.6	31.0	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>28,290</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>

## **May 2024-RESERVES<sup>(1)</sup>**

	Proven Reserves				Probable Reserves				Total Reserves			
	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Amount	%SiO <sub>2</sub>	%CaO	%Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Limestone</b>												
Pennsuco <sup>(2)</sup>	240,886	13.71	46.4	—	193,180	18.29	43.6	—	434,066	15.75	45.15	—
Roanoke <sup>(3)</sup>	36,000	7.8	48.5	1.7	4,100	7.6	47.9	1.2	40,100	7.78	48.54	1.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,886</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>197,280</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>474,166</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>48.54</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Dolostone</b>												
Pennsuco <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke <sup>(3)</sup>	3,200	15.8	31.4	1.43	68	18.3	30.8	1.16	3,268	15.85	1.42	31.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>31.39</b>
<b>Shale</b>												
Pennsuco <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roanoke <sup>(3)</sup>	12,000	19.7	38.7	4.4	—	—	—	—	12,000	19.7	38.7	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

- (1) Mineral Resources are exclusive of Reserves. Resources and Reserves are estimated as of May 24, 2024 for Pennsuco and May 1, 2024 for Roanoke. Tons are rounded to the nearest 1,000's.
- (2) For Pennsuco, price assumptions used for resource and reserve estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement and \$21.00 per ton of blended aggregates. These prices were selected by the Qualified Person. Cement prices are based on figures from the USGS and aggregates prices are based on the average selling price for products at the site. There was no cutoff grade used for the Resource estimate, as nearly all material from the quarries can be used. The point of reference for our Reserve and Resource estimates was the limestone surge pile at the plant area. A recovery factor of 95% is utilized to convert in-situ volumetrics to recoverable resources and reserves and a process recovery of nearly 100% for the cement plant and 75% for the aggregates plant.
- (3) For Roanoke, price assumptions used for Resource and Reserve estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement. This price was selected by the Qualified Person and is based on figures from the USGS. There was no cutoff grade used for the Resource and Reserve estimate as nearly all carbonate material from the quarries can be used. The point of reference for our Reserve estimates was the raw material stack, located after the primary crusher. A recovery factor of 95% is utilized to convert in-situ volumetrics to recoverable resources and reserves and a process recovery of nearly 100% for the cement plant.

## **Individual Property Disclosure**

### **Pennsuco**

Pennsuco is in Miami-Dade County, Florida and is positioned approximately 14 miles northwest of the city center of Miami. The site is comprised of 68 separate property tracts, all of which are owned by Titan America or

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through its subsidiary companies. In total the property encompasses 6,465 acres. The Pennsuco mine is located at coordinates 25°52'37" N and 80°22'27" W. The net book value of the Pennsuco mine, inclusive of mining and beneficiary equipment located in Medley, Florida as well as relevant mining tenements, as of December 31, 2023 was \$253 million.

The property is bisected by the Florida Turnpike. The area west of the Turnpike is the area of the mining activity and the area to the east is the location of the aggregate plant, cement facility, ready-mixed concrete plant, and the concrete block plant, plus support facilities.

Pennsuco's mining operations produce limestone by using draglines for the execution of the virgin reserves. For the lower portion of the reserves that draglines are unable to recover, the dredge mining method will be used. We currently expect to begin dredge mining in 2028. Limestone reserves are estimated across eleven pits. The primary crushing is now completed on-site at the Pennsuco quarry, thereby reducing traditional haul distances and minimizing mobile equipment required in favor of an extensive 3.5-mile electrified overland conveyor system connecting the mining operations with the cement and aggregate plants.

Our cement plant has a production capacity of 2.4 million tons and a cement storage capacity of approximately 72,000 tons across 12 silos. Additionally, the plant offers approximately 67,350 tons of clinker storage capacity across 10 silos. For additional information on our cement plant, see "Business—Our Reportable Segments."

Our aggregate plant is adjacent to our cement plant and its capacity is approximately 7 million tons per annum. The processing plant receives run-of-mine aggregates and produces both finished and fractionated products for blending rail shipments or special orders. The aggregate loadout includes truck and rail loading with a rail-loading capacity of 97 railcars per day and the ability to store more than 200 railcars on site. The Pennsuco rail yard is served by the FEC railroad, providing access to the network of terminals and aggregate distribution yards along the FEC. For additional information on our aggregate plant, see "Business—Our Reportable Segments."

Our ready-mix plant is adjacent to our cement plant and its capacity is 190,000 cubic yards of concrete per annum. This ready-mix plant sits on 2 acres of land and has two concrete mixers, enhancing the yards per hour capacity compared to other plants. For additional information on our ready-mix plant, see "Business—Our Reportable Segments."

Our concrete block plant is adjacent to our cement plant and is capable of producing over 20 million blocks annually. The concrete block plant contains four production units and produces both standard and specialty block, maintaining a mix of products in stock to reduce transportation costs and customer response time. For additional information on our concrete block plant, see "Business—Our Reportable Segments."

*Mining Rights for Pennsuco*

All Pennsuco mining rights are fully owned by deed by subsidiaries of Titan America SA.

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Location of Pennsuco operations



Infrastructure

The main entrance roads for the facility and throughout the cement, ready mix, and block operations are two-lane, paved roads. The roads around the plants, paved and unpaved, are two-way and approximately 30 feet wide, allowing standard commercial and personal vehicle traffic.

Natural gas service to the site was established in 2019-2020. A new regulation station at NE Hialeah Gate Station was built at the Florida Gas Transmission take-off point. The service distribution pipeline provides resilient

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service to the facility. The system was designed and tested to serve the cement plant's full load (100% natural gas firing). All Titan-owned natural gas equipment was installed in 2020.

The site has rail access to the FEC Railway, which runs between Miami and Jacksonville. The rail yard at the site accommodates 260 rail cars, comprised of 21,000 feet of rail tracks and switches.

Florida Power and Light (FPL) provides electric service to the site from the 165 MW capacity Pennsuco Substation. This substation supplies transmission-level voltage (230kV) to the Titan America-owned, 40 MW substation. In a transmission fault, the substation breakers trip, isolating the system, and our electrical feed is then transferred from other transmission sources within North and South Miami-Dade County. The Titan America-owned substation supplies power to the cement, aggregate, and quarry operations. This substation has three step-down transformers (from 230 kV to two units for 13.8 kV and one for 4.16 kV). The emergency power supply is delivered to the Titan America-owned substation. The four generators (4160 V, 1650 kW, 286 A each) can support critical loads and lighting services during a primary utility failure.

Natural gas is the primary fuel consumed by the cement operation; however, three alternative fuels are available for consumption: Tire-Derived Fuel, Processed Engineered Fuel, and recycled-used oils for use in the cement plant kiln and preheat system.

Two main fuel storage areas are on site, the main fuel farm and the quarry fuel tank. The main fuel farm contains two 10,000-gallon diesel tanks and one 2,000-gallon gasoline tank. The quarry fuel tank is a double-walled 10,000-gallon diesel tank. There are five backup generators with self-contained fuel tanks to provide electricity to operating equipment during power failures.

## *History*

The site has been in operation as a cement production and aggregate facility since 1962 beginning with Maule Industries. It was obtained by Lone Star Florida Cement Inc. in 1978, Tarmac America Inc. in 1988, Tarmac Florida Inc. in 2000 and Titan Florida LLC in 2004.

## *Summary of Resources and Reserves*

### *Pennsuco Summary of Mineral Resources as of May 24, 2024*

<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>Limestone (thousand tons)</u>	<u>Mineral Assemblage (% of materials)</u>	
		<u>Grades/qualities (%SiO<sub>2</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/qualities (%CaO)</u>
Measured	27,235	24.7	38.3
Indicated	20,081	15.2	45.4
Measured + Indicated	47,316	20.7	41.4
Inferred	—	—	—
<b>Total Mineral Resources</b>	<b>47,316</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>

(1) There was no cutoff grade used for the resource estimate.

(2) Price assumptions used for resource and reserve estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement and \$21.00 per ton of blended aggregates.

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*Pennsuco Summary of Mineral Reserves as of May 24, 2024*

Reserve Category	Limestone (thousand tons)	Mineral Assemblage (% of materials)	
		Grades/qualities (%SiO <sub>2</sub> )	Grades/qualities (%CaO)
Proven	240,886	13.7	46.4
Probable	193,180	18.3	43.6
<b>Total Mineral Reserves</b>	<b>434,066</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>

(1) Mineral resources are exclusive of reserves. Price assumptions used for resource and reserve estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement and \$21.00 per ton of blended aggregates.

(2) A recovery factor of 95% is utilized to convert in-situ volumetrics to recoverable resources and reserves.

As this is the first time that Resources and Reserves have been estimated for Pennsuco in accordance with subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, there is no Resource or Reserve information for prior dates for comparison.

The expected life of mine for Pennsuco quarries is 57 years.

The material assumptions and criteria for disclosing Resources and Reserves are described in the Technical Report Summary for this property, prepared by CPI (a Qualified Person, as defined in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K), dated August 30, 2024, and filed as exhibit 96.1 to our registration statement on Form F-1, in particular Sections 11 and 12.

The price assumptions selected by the Qualified Person and are based on figures from the USGS for cement prices and aggregates prices are based on the average selling price for aggregate products at the site. There was no cutoff grade used for the Resource estimate, as nearly all limestone from the quarries can be used. Reserves and Resources are defined by a complex optimization process which is explained in detail in Sections 11 and 12 of the Pennsuco TRS. The point of reference for our Reserve and Resource estimates was the limestone surge pile at the plant.

The limestone material mined on site is suitable for both cement and construction aggregate production. As such, a true cut-off grade does not exist, but we have set a raw mix target of 12 percent SiO<sub>2</sub> for cement plant usage. The low silica upper part of the deposit defined by geology and geochemistry has a mean of 6.47 percent with a standard deviation of 1.23 percent, and this material can be used to meet the targeted 12 percent SiO<sub>2</sub>. No grade considerations exist for limestone use as construction aggregate. Economic cut-off is not a factor because all material has approximately the same strip ratio. All Resources are converted to recoverable at the surge pile utilizing a 95% recovery. There is a 5% loss attributed to mining and primary crushing of the material.

For reporting mineral resources, each drill hole data point within the model was defined with an influencing area or radius of influence (ROI) for Mineral Resource classification into either Inferred, Indicated, or Measured categories in increasing levels of confidence. The ROI for each category is listed as follows: (i) Inferred – 5,280 ft, (ii) Indicated – 2,640 ft and (iii) Measured – 1,320ft.

Pennsuco has decades of operating and of sales history. The market and economics are detailed in Section 17 and 19 of Pennsuco TRS. The majority of the Resources are converted to Reserves and details of the economic parameters are found in Section 12 of Pennsuco TRS. The modifying factors applied to convert Resources to Reserves were (i) owned property, (ii) permit status with federal, state and local government, (iii) detailed mine planning with well understood mining methodology, (iv) Economic viability, and (vi) engineering study of mining and economic feasibility of dredge mining.

#### *Condition of Property*

The Pennsuco property spans multiple land sections and platted subdivisions and is bisected by the Florida Turnpike with the mining activity occurring west of the turnpike in unincorporated Miami-Dade County and the cement and aggregates processing plants located on the east side of the turnpike in the Town of Medley, Miami-Dade County.

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Mining operations are located over the Biscayne Aquifer and the Northwest Wellfield Protection Areas. Due to the proximity to these areas, there are restricted uses to protect the drinking water supply. Allowable land uses within the Northwest Wellfield include limestone quarrying, rock crushing, and aggregate plants, but not concrete batch plants. Fuels and lubricants are allowed to be used in the rock mining operation. However, a variance from the Environmental Quality Control Board would be needed for the use of hazardous materials other than fuels and lubricants and for generating hazardous and liquid wastes. In addition to these restrictions, there are several Miami-Dade County reservations and setbacks associated with canals and levees on or near the property and two high-voltage electricity transmission lines cross the mining area from north to south. These power lines are located on either Titan America property with an easement to Florida Power or on Florida Power-owned property. There are rights-of-way access points across this power line Assessment of title commitments rendered no risks or encumbrances that preclude the proposed activity on the site.

Numerous drilling campaigns have been completed at the site. For additional information, see Exhibit 96.1 “Technical Report Summary on the Pennsuco operations” of this registration statement.

***Roanoke***

The Roanoke site is in Botetourt County, Virginia and currently consists of approximately 2,589 acres controlled by Titan America. The nearest major city is Roanoke, Virginia, 13.5 miles south from the site. The site is the accumulation of 24 tax parcels totaling approximately 2,567 acres. The Roanoke mine is located at coordinates 37°27'43" N, 79°59'42" W. The net book value of the Roanoke mine, inclusive of mining and beneficiary equipment located in Botetourt County, Virginia as well as relevant mining tenements, as of December 31, 2023 was \$97 million

The mining rights for Roanoke are shown in the table and figure below.

The mining operations at Roanoke consist of the Catawba Farm quarry, where we produce limestone and dolostone, and the Lone Star East quarry, where we produce limestone and dolostone. All mineral extraction is used for cement production; materials from the two active quarries are blended based on their chemical composition.

Our cement plant has a production capacity of 1.5 million tons and a cement storage capacity of approximately 90,000 tons across 38 silos. Additionally, the plant offers approximately 50,000 tons of clinker storage capacity across three silos. For additional information on our cement plant, see “Business —Our Reportable Segments.”

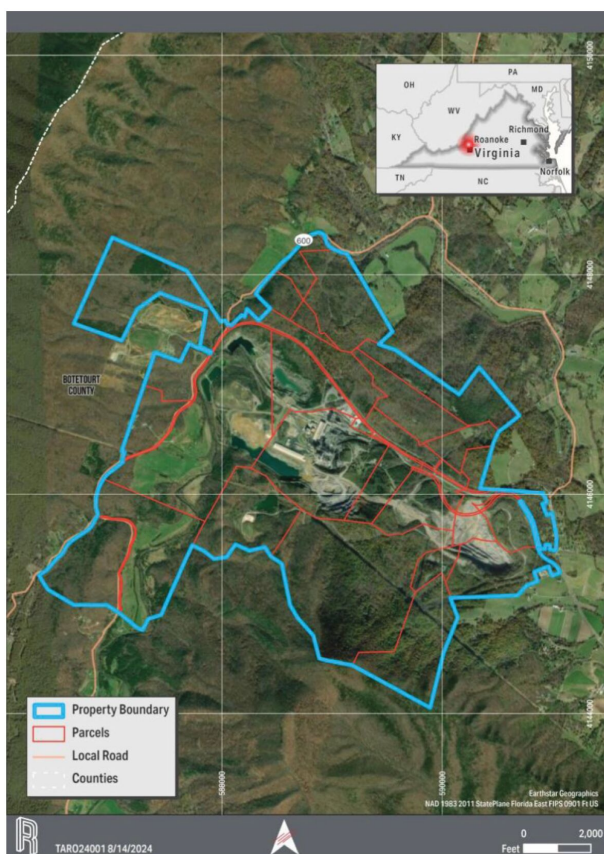
***Mining Rights for Roanoke***

All Roanoke mining rights are fully owned by deed by subsidiaries of Titan America SA.



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### Location of Roanoke operations



## Infrastructure

The site has over 16,000 feet of rail track, which is serviced by Norfolk Southern. The rail infrastructure allows for both inbound and outbound transportation of supplies and cement products.

Roanoke Gas Company (“RGC”) is the public natural gas utility that services the site. RGC’s distribution system is fed by Columbia Gas Transmission (interstate gas producer) at a gate station in Eagle Rock, VA., at a design flowrate of five hundred dekatherms per hour. The site also includes redundant runs of piping and equipment in the case of maintenance or a malfunction.

Electrical power is provided to the site by Appalachian Power Company. Two 138 kV circuits, running in a redundant loop, feed the site. The 138 kV circuits terminate at the Lone Star – Mount Union 69 kV substation.

The quarry has a 20,000-gallon diesel fuel tank for its mobile equipment located near the equipment ready line. In addition, close to the maintenance shop, there is one 1,000-gallon diesel tank and one 1,000-gallon gasoline tank.



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The potable water system consists of a drilled well, a 25,000-gallon steel storage tank. The 125-foot well has a 6-inch casing grouted to a depth of 56 feet. A submersible pump powered by a 3-hp electric motor discharges water from the well to the storage tank through a 4-inch line.

The kiln and calciner consume alternative fuels which include shredded tires, wood chips, and sawdust. The site system includes a receiving hopper, a silo for storage and a network of screw conveyors that transport the material has storage in the silo for shredded tires or wood chips.

## *History*

The site has been in operation as a cement production and aggregate facility since 1951 beginning with Lone Star Cement Corporation. It was obtained by Roanoke Cement Company in the 1960s and Titan America purchased a controlling interest in Roanoke Cement Company in 1992. In 2000, Titan America assumed full ownership of Roanoke Cement Company.

## *Summary of Resources and Reserves*

### *Roanoke Summary of Mineral Resources as of May 1, 2024*

<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>Material (thousand tons)</u>	<u>Mineral Assemblage (% of Minerals)</u>		
		<u>Grades/ qualities (%SiO<sub>2</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%CaO)</u>
<b>Limestone</b>				
Measured	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
Indicated	—	—	—	—
Measured + Indicated	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
Inferred	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,000</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>
<b>Dolostone</b>				
Measured	28,100	11.0	1.6	33.0
Indicated	190	12.9	1.4	31.2
Measured + Indicated	28,290	11.0	1.6	33.0
Inferred	96	15.6	1.3	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,386</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>

(1) There was no cutoff grade used for the resource estimate.

(2) Mineral Resources are exclusive of mineral Reserves. Price assumptions used for resource estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement.

### *Roanoke Summary of Mineral Reserves as of May 1, 2024*

<u>Quarry/Reserve Category</u>	<u>Material (thousand tons)</u>	<u>Mineral Assemblage (% of Minerals)</u>		
		<u>Grades/ qualities (%SiO<sub>2</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%CaO)</u>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	23,000	8.91	1.92	48.0
Probable	—	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	18.30	1.16	30.8
Probable	68	18.30	1.16	30.8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	13,000	5.70	1.30	49.4

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<u>Quarry/Reserve Category</u>	<u>Material (thousand tons)</u>	<u>Mineral Assemblage (% of Minerals)</u>		
		<u>Grades/ qualities (%SiO<sub>2</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)</u>	<u>Grades/ qualities (%CaO)</u>
Probable	4,100	7.60	1.20	47.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>49.0</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	13.30	1.70	32.0
Probable				
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>32.0</b>
<b>High Grade Shale Quarry</b>				
Proven	12,000	19.70	4.40	38.7
<b>Probable</b>				
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>38.7</b>

- (1) Mineral Resources are exclusive of Reserves. Price assumptions used for Resource and Reserve estimations are \$136.00 per ton of cement. Mineral prices used in Reserve estimation are substantially in line with the prices for each of our products published quarterly by third-party industry consultancies.
- (2) A recovery factor of 95% is utilized to convert in-situ volumetrics to recoverable resources and reserves.

As this is the first time that Resources and Reserves have been estimated for Roanoke in accordance with subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, there is not Resource or Reserve information for prior dates for comparison.

The expected life of mine for Roanoke quarries is years.

The material assumptions and criteria for disclosing mineral Resources and Reserves are described in the Technical Report Summary for this property, prepared by Continental Placer (a Qualified Person, as defined in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K), dated August 30, 2024, and filed as exhibit 96.2 to our registration statement on Form F-1, in particular Sections 11 and 12.

Price assumptions selected by the qualified person and are based on figures from the USGS for cement prices. Reserves and Resources are defined by a complex optimization process which is explained in detail in the Roanoke TRS. There was no cutoff grade used for the Resource and Reserve estimate as nearly all material from the quarries can be used. The point of reference for the reserves and resources is the limestone surge pile raw material stack, located after the primary crusher and includes mining recovery of 95%.

Roanoke pre-blends raw feed at the primary crusher station to control quality. Operators stockpile materials of different lithologies, chemistries, and material handling qualities (clayey or karst limestone) separately at the crusher station for blending. As a result of this practice, nearly all carbonate material from the quarries can be used.

As an ongoing operation with decades of sales history the market and economics is detailed in Section 17 and 19 of Roanoke TRS. The majority of the Resources are converted to Reserves and details of the economic parameters are found in Section 12 of Roanoke TRS. For reserves reporting, limestone mineral reserves are stated on a life of mine basis. Shale and dolostone mineral reserves represent the tons that will be consumed during the life of mine production schedule.

*Condition of Property*

The site is in Botetourt County, Virginia, approximately 13 miles from Roanoke. The site is the accumulation of 24 tax parcels totaling approximately 2,567 acres. Property ownership is under the control of Titan or its subsidiaries.

There several encumbrances located on the property. These encumbrances include: a high-voltage electricity transmission line owned by American Electric Power (AEP) that crosses the Catawba Farm proposed quarry, a

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conservation easement to the Blue Ridge Land Conservancy, Andy Layne Trail, which joins the Appalachian Trail, Virginia Route 779 (Catawba Road) will need to be relocated in the future for the extension of the Catawba Farm Quarry, and two cement kiln dust (CKD) landfills are located on the site. Assessment of title commitments rendered no risks or encumbrances that preclude the proposed activity on the site.

Numerous drilling campaigns have been completed at the site. For additional information, see Exhibit 96.2 “Technical Report Summary on the Roanoke operations” of this registration statement.

#### **Internal Controls Disclosure**

The analysis of our reserves and resources has been developed by Continental Placer, designated as our “qualified person” in collaboration with our personnel. Our management teams periodically review our reserves and resources by performing sub-surface exploration as part of our mine planning process. The modeling and analysis of our reserves and resources has been developed by the QP, experienced consultants and our personnel and reviewed by several levels of internal management. The development of such reserves and resources estimates, including related assumptions, was a collaborative effort between us and Continental Placer. This section summarizes the internal control considerations for our development of estimations, including assumptions, used in reserve and resource analysis and modeling.

When determining reserves and resources, as well as the differences between reserves and resources, the team developed specific criteria, each of which must be met to qualify as a reserve or resource, respectively. These criteria, such as demonstration of economic viability, legal right to mine and material quality, are specific and attainable. Continental Placer and our management agree on the reasonableness of the criteria for the purposes of estimating reserves and resources. Estimations using these criteria are either performed or reviewed and validated by Continental Placer.

Estimations and assumptions were developed independently for each material property. All estimates require a combination of historical data, key assumptions, parameters, subsurface exploration and material testing. Each site has developed quality control and quality assurance (“QC/QA”) procedures, which were reviewed by Continental Placer, to ensure the process for developing mineral resource and reserve estimates were sufficiently accurate. QC/QA procedures include independent checks (duplicates) on samples by third party laboratories, duplicate sampling and duplicate drilling, among other procedures. In addition, Continental Placer reviewed the consistency of historical production at each site as part of their analysis of the QC/QA procedures. The historical data was reviewed, evaluated and verified before use in developing resource and reserve models. Where possible, information and data from generally accepted industry sources, such as governmental resource agencies, were used to develop these estimations.

While the reserve (proven and probable) and mineral resource (measured, indicated and inferred) classification categories identify relative confidence of estimates, there is an inherent risk associated with such estimates. The risk stems from factors including geological complexity; the interpretation, interpolation, and extrapolation of field, exploration, and laboratory data; changes in operating approach; macroeconomic and market conditions and new data, among other factors. The capital, operating and economic analysis estimates rely on a range of assumptions and forecasts that are subject to change. We base estimates on information known at the time of determination and regularly reevaluate the basis of the estimates and estimates themselves whenever new information indicates a material change in resources and/or reserves at any of our sites.

#### **Legal Proceedings**

From time to time we may become involved in legal proceedings or be subject to claims arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not presently a party to any legal proceedings that, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors.

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### MANAGEMENT

#### **Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information concerning TASA directors and our executive officers as of the date of this prospectus. The terms of each of TASA's directors expires on the date of the next annual meeting of our shareholders. The business address for TASA's directors is 1000 Bruxelles, Square de Meeûs 37, Belgium and the business address for our executive officers is 5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300, Norfolk, Virginia 23502.

Name	Age	Position
Michael Colakides	70	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Nikolaos Birakis	54	Director
Nikos Andreadis	45	Director
Grigoris Dikaïos	65	Director
Bill Zarkalis	63	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Larry Wilt	59	Chief Financial Officer
John Christy	66	Chief Legal Counsel
Kevin Baird	57	President, Titan Mid-Atlantic
Randy Dunlap	70	President, Titan Florida

- (1) Member of Audit Committee  
(2) Member of Nominating and Compensation Committee  
(3) Member of Finance Committee  
(4) Independent director under applicable standards.

#### ***Biographical Information Regarding Our Directors and Executive Officers***

*Michael Colakides* has been a director since 2024. Mr. Colakides has served as Chief Financial Officer and executive member of the board of directors of Titan Cement International SA since 2014 and as Managing Director of Titan Cement International SA since 2019. Mr. Colakides served as Deputy Chief Executive Officer—Group Risk Executive Officer of EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA from 2007 to 2013. Prior to joining EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA, Mr. Colakides served as Vice-Chair and Managing Director of Piraeus Bank SA from 2000 to 2007. Prior to joining EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA, Mr. Colakides served as Group Chief Financial Officer and executive member of the board of directors of Titan Cement Company S.A. from 1994 to 2000. Prior to joining Titan Cement Company S.A., Mr. Colakides held various senior leadership positions for Citibank Greece from 1979 to 1993. Since November 2021, Mr. Colakides has held the position of non-executive chairman of Alpha Bank Cyprus. Mr. Colakides holds a bachelor of science in economics from the London School of Economics and master of business administration from the London Business School.

*Nikolaos Birakis* has been a director since 2024. Mr. Birakis has served as Finance Director Greek Region and Group Tax Director for Titan Cement Group since 2019. Mr. Birakis has also served as a Board Member of Titan Cement Company S.A. since 2019. Mr. Birakis joined Titan Group in 2017 and until 2019 he held the position of Finance—Business Initiatives Director. Before joining Titan Group, he held the Group Chief Financial Officer position for the Raycap Group for 18 years. Mr. Birakis holds a bachelor of science in economics from the University of Athens and a master of business administration from Bayes Business School.

*Nikos Andreadis* has been a director since 2024. Mr. Andreadis has served as Director and Board Member for Titan Global Finance PLC, UK since 2017. Mr. Andreadis joined Titan Group in 2014, he holds the role of Group Treasurer since 2017 and has been appointed as a board member of Titan Cement Company S.A. since 2019. Prior to joining Titan Cement Company S.A., Mr. Andreadis worked in corporate banking for Eurobank EFG from 2008 to 2014 and in the business development division of ACER EMEA from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Andreadis holds a bachelor of science and master of science in electrical and computer engineering from University of Patras, Greece, a master of science in finance from Imperial College Business School, and an executive diploma in strategy, management and business administration from Alba Graduate Business School.

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*Grigoris Dikaos* has been a director since 2024. Mr. Dikaos has served as Chief Financial Officer for Titan Cement International SA since 2019 and in various senior leadership roles in finance, including the positions of Group Treasurer and Finance Director Greece Region, from 1996 to 2018. Mr. Dikaos has been a Director and Board Member of Titan Global Finance PLC, UK since 2022. Prior to joining Titan Cement Company S.A., Mr. Dikaos worked for Citibank Greece, in corporate banking from 1987 to 1996. Mr. Dikaos holds a bachelor of science in economics from the National University of Athens and a master of business administration from the University of Cincinnati.

*Bill Zarkalis* has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Titan America LLC since he joined the company in 2014. Prior to Titan America, Mr. Zarkalis served as Titan Cement International's Chief Financial Officer from 2010 to 2014 and as Executive Director of Business Development and Strategic Planning from 2008 to 2010. Prior to joining Titan Cement International in 2008, Mr. Zarkalis served in a number of global business leadership roles with the Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Zarkalis has served as a member of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors of Titan Cement International SA since 2013. Mr. Zarkalis holds a master of science in chemical engineering from The National Technical University of Athens and a master of science in chemical engineering from Pennsylvania State University.

*Larry Wilt* has served as the Chief Financial Officer of Titan America LLC since 2000. Prior to Titan America, Mr. Wilt served as Tarmac America, Inc.'s Corporate Controller from 1996 to 2000 and as Manager, Internal Audit from 1995 to 1996. Prior to joining Tarmac America, Inc. in 1995, Mr. Wilt worked for Ernst & Young LLP as a Senior Manager. Mr. Wilt holds a bachelor of science degree in commerce from the University of Virginia and is a Certified Public Accountant in Virginia and Georgia.

*John Christy* has served as the Chief Legal Counsel of Titan America LLC since he joined the company in 2016. Prior to Titan America, Mr. Christy served as Owens Corning's Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from 2011 to 2015 and in various senior leadership roles in the law department from 1996 to 2011. Prior to joining Owens Corning, Mr. Christy worked in private legal practice at the Chicago firm of Ungaretti & Harris LLP. Mr. Christy holds a bachelor degree in history from Dartmouth College and a juris doctor from the Northwestern University, Pritzker School of Law.

*Kevin Baird* has served as Titan America LLC's President, Mid-Atlantic Business Unit since 2017. Previously, Mr. Baird served as Senior Vice President of Ready-Mix Operations and Florida Concrete Products from 2013 to 2017 as well as the Florida Business Unit's Vice President, Cement and Aggregate Operations, from 2011 to 2013. Prior to 2011, Mr. Baird held various engineering and operations management positions from 1999 to 2011. Mr. Baird holds a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from North Carolina State University.

*Randy Dunlap* has served as Titan America LLC's President, Florida Business Unit since 2014. Previously, Mr. Dunlap served as President of Separation Technologies and Essex Cement from 2010 to 2014 and in various senior leadership positions within the Separation Technologies business from 2005 to 2010. Prior to 2005, Mr. Dunlap held various senior leadership positions for Holcim (US) Inc. from 1990 to 2005. Mr. Dunlap holds a bachelor of business administration from the University of Iowa.

### **Corporate Governance**

#### ***Composition of Our Board of Directors***

Under TASA's amended articles of association that will be in place at the completion of this offering, TASA's board of directors will consist of at least seven but no greater than 11 directors as determined from time to time by the board of directors. As of the completion of this offering, TASA's board of directors will be comprised of \_\_\_\_\_ directors. The directors will be elected at the annual general meeting of shareholders and the term of office for each of the directors will expire at the time of our next annual general meeting of shareholders.

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### ***Director Independence and Controlled Company Exception***

As a foreign private issuer and controlled company, under the listing requirements and rules of \_\_\_\_\_, TASA will not be required to have a board of directors comprised of a majority of independent directors, except that TASA's audit committee will be required to consist fully of independent directors, subject to certain phase-in schedules. TASA does not expect to rely on this exemption and expects a majority of its board of directors will be independent.

TASA's board of directors will designate which directors qualify as "independent directors" as determined under the current listing requirements and rules of \_\_\_\_\_ and taking into account any applicable committee independence standards. In making such determination, TASA's board of directors will consider the relationships that each non-executive director has with us and all other facts and circumstances TASA's board of directors deems relevant in determining each director's independence.

As a controlled company, under the listing requirements and rules of \_\_\_\_\_, TASA is also exempted from the requirement that its director nominations be made, or recommended to the full board of directors, by its independent directors or by a nominations committee that is composed entirely of independent directors and that it adopts a written charter or board resolution addressing the nominations process. [TASA intends to utilize these exemptions and expects that its controlling shareholder will nominate directors.]

### ***Code of Conduct***

TASA will adopt a code of conduct (the "Code of Conduct") in connection with this offering applicable to all of TASA directors, officers and employees, which is a "code of ethics" as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F promulgated by the SEC. The Code of Conduct will set out TASA's fundamental values and standards of behavior that are expected from TASA's directors, officers and employees with respect to all aspects of TASA's business. The objective of the Code of Conduct will be to provide guidelines for maintaining TASA's integrity, reputation and honesty with a goal of honoring others' trust in us at all times.

Upon the effectiveness of this registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, the full text of the Code of Conduct will be posted on our website at \_\_\_\_\_. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website does not constitute a part of this prospectus and is not incorporated by reference herein. Under Item 16B of the SEC's Form 20-F, if a waiver or amendment of the Code of Conduct applies to TASA's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and relates to standards promoting any of the values described in Item 16B(b) of Form 20-F, we will disclose such waiver or amendment on our website in accordance with the requirements of Instruction 4 to such Item 16B.

TASA's board of directors will be responsible for reviewing and evaluating the Code of Conduct periodically. TASA's board of directors will also monitor compliance with our Code of Conduct and will be responsible for considering any waivers therefrom.

### ***Committees of the Board of Directors***

Upon completion of this offering, TASA will have an Audit Committee, Nominating and Compensation Committee and a Finance Committee, with each committee having a written charter.

#### ***Audit Committee***

The audit committee of TASA's board of directors (the "Audit Committee") will be comprised of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, and will be chaired by \_\_\_\_\_. TASA's board of directors will determine that each of these directors meets the independence requirements, including the heightened independence standards for members of the Audit Committee, of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the SEC, or qualifies for a relevant exemption therefrom. TASA intends to avail itself of an exemption available to foreign private issuers to allow one non-independent, non-voting observer to serve on the committee. \_\_\_\_\_ will serve as the non-independent, non-voting observer to the Audit Committee under this exemption. TASA's board of directors will determine that the members of the

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Audit Committee are “financially literate” within the meaning of the rules. will be identified as an Audit Committee financial expert as defined by the SEC rules. For a description of the education and experience of each member of the Audit Committee, see “—Biographical Information Regarding Our Directors and Executive Officers.”

TASA’s board of directors will establish a written charter setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the Audit Committee, consistent with the rules of the and the SEC. The principal responsibilities and duties of the Audit Committee will include:

- reviewing the effectiveness and adequacy of our internal controls;
- reviewing financial and accounting personnel succession planning;
- overseeing the financial reporting process and discussing with management and our independent registered public accounting firm the interim and annual financial statements that TASA files with the SEC;
- designing, implementing and overseeing the internal audit function;
- reviewing the effectiveness, scope and performance of activities of the independent registered public accounting firm and the internal audit function;
- reviewing significant changes in accounting policies;
- selecting the independent registered public accounting firm and confirming its independence;
- reviewing our policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management;
- reviewing with management our earnings releases;
- monitoring our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and
- pre-approving audit and non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm.

TASA’s Audit Committee will have access to all of our books, records, facilities and personnel and may request any information about us as it may deem appropriate. It will also have the authority in its sole discretion and at our expense, to retain and set the compensation of outside legal, accounting or other advisors as necessary to assist in the performance of its duties and responsibilities.

TASA’s Audit Committee will also review its policies and procedures for reviewing and approving related-party transactions, and it will be responsible for reviewing and approving all related-party transactions. For additional information, refer to “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions—Related Party Transactions Approval Policy.”

#### *Nominating and Compensation Committee*

TASA’s nominating and compensation committee of the board of directors (the “Nominating and Compensation Committee”) will be comprised of , and will be chaired by . So long as the Titan Group beneficially owns more than a majority of the voting power for the election of directors and TASA remains a “controlled company,” it will not be required to have a Nominating and Compensation Committee comprised entirely of independent directors, and expects to have at least one non-independent director on its Nominating and Compensation Committee following the completion of this offering. For a description of the background and experience of each member of TASA’s Nominating and Compensation Committee, see “—Biographical Information Regarding Our Directors and Executive Officers.” TASA’s board of directors will establish a written charter setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the Nominating and Compensation Committee consistent with the rules of the and the SEC. The Nominating and Compensation Committee’s purpose will be to assist the board in its oversight of executive compensation, management development and succession, director nominations and compensation and executive compensation disclosure. The principal responsibilities and duties of the Nominating and Compensation Committee will include:

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- reviewing and approving compensation policies and practices for our executive officers;
- reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer and our other executive officers;
- reviewing as necessary our compensation programs, policies and practices with respect to risk assessment;
- reviewing performance and establishing the total compensation for our Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives;
- administering equity-based compensation plans or long-term incentive plans;
- reviewing compensation disclosure for inclusion in SEC filings;
- reviewing the terms of employment agreements, severance agreements, change in control agreements and other compensatory arrangements;
- reviewing and recommending to the board of directors the adoption of or changes to the compensation of the our directors;
- reviewing executive stock ownership guidelines and overseeing clawback, hedging and pledging policies.
- reviewing and recommending candidates for director, consistent with criteria identified by the board of directors;
- determining director independence;
- reviewing candidates recommended by shareholders;
- conducting the appropriate and necessary inquiries into the backgrounds and qualifications of potential director candidates;
- recommending members and chairs of the committees of the board of directors;
- considering and making recommendations regarding the composition and size of the board of directors and determining the relevant criteria for board membership;
- reviewing the structure and composition of the committees of the board of directors to make recommendations to the board of directors regarding the appointment of directors to serve as members of each committee and the appointment of chairs of such committees;
- reviewing proposals submitted by shareholders for inclusion in the Company’s management information circular and recommending to the board of directors appropriate action; and
- in consultation with the board of directors overseeing retention, leadership development and succession planning for the Chief Executive Officer and other key executive officers.

Refer to “Executive Compensation” for further information on the process by which compensation for our executive officers will be determined.

*Finance Committee*

TASA’s finance committee of the board of directors (the “Finance Committee”) will be comprised of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and will be chaired by \_\_\_\_\_. TASA’s board of directors will establish a written charter setting forth the purpose, composition, authority and responsibility of the Finance Committee prior to the completion of this offering. The Finance Committee’s purpose will be to review our capital structure and capital allocation, financial policies, practices and strategies, and take such action and make such reports and recommendations to our board of directors as it deems advisable.



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**Limitation on Liability and Indemnification Matters**

Under Belgian law, TASA's directors may be liable for damages to TASA in case of improper performance of their duties. TASA's directors may be liable to TASA and to third parties for infringement of TASA's articles of association, the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations or, under certain circumstances, Belgian tort, bankruptcy, social security or tax laws. Under certain circumstances, directors may be criminally liable.

The Belgian Code on Companies and Associations sets a cap on the amount for which directors and persons entrusted with the daily management of a Belgian company can be held liable for damages. This cap ranges from EUR 125,000 to EUR 12,000,000 depending on the turnover and balance sheet of the relevant company. The cap is applicable both towards the Company itself as to third parties. The cap benefits the group of directors and persons entrusted with the daily management who are the subject of the claim for damages as a whole and applies to each fact or set of facts likely to give rise to liability, regardless of the number of claimants or actions. The cap does not apply in case of habitual minor errors (i.e. a minor error which has been committed frequently and not occasionally), serious errors, fraudulent intent or intent to harm, and other specific exceptions.

We intend to obtain liability insurance for TASA's directors and officers, including insurance against liability under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In addition to liability insurance cover, we intend to enter into agreements with our executive officers to provide contractual indemnification. With certain exceptions and subject to limitations on indemnification under Belgian law, these agreements will provide for indemnification for damages and expenses including, among other things, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by any of these individuals in any action or proceeding arising out of his or her actions in that capacity. We also intend to enter into agreements with our directors and the person entrusted with the daily management to provide for indemnification for attorneys' fees and other expenses incurred by any of them in any action or proceeding arising out of his or her actions in his or her capacity as director or the person entrusted with the daily management.

These agreements may discourage shareholders from bringing a lawsuit against TASA's directors and executive officers for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and executive officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our shareholders. Furthermore, a shareholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards pursuant to these indemnification agreements.

Certain of TASA's non-employee directors may, through their relationships with their employers or partnerships, be insured and/or indemnified against certain liabilities in their capacity as members of our board of directors.

At present, we are not aware of any pending or threatened litigation or proceeding involving any of TASA's directors, officers, employees or agents in which indemnification would be required or permitted.

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### EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

This section provides a discussion of the background and objectives of our compensation programs for our directors and members of our administrative, supervisory and management bodies (collectively, our “senior executives”).

#### **Nominating and Compensation Committee and Role of Management**

TASA will establish a Nominating and Compensation Committee prior to the completion of this offering. For more information, see “Management—Nominating and Compensation Committee.”

Our senior executives have no direct role in setting their own compensation. The Nominating and Compensation Committee will meet with members of our management team to evaluate performance against pre-established goals, and management will make recommendations to the board of directors regarding factors that affect certain goals.

Management will assist the Nominating and Compensation Committee by providing information needed or requested by the Nominating and Compensation Committee (such as our performance objectives and other relevant information) and by providing input and advice regarding potential changes to compensation programs and policies and their impact on the Company and its executives.

#### **Objectives and Design of Our Compensation Program**

TASA’s Nominating and Compensation Committee intends to adopt an executive compensation program that will be designed to attract, retain and reward talented executives who will contribute to our long-term financial and operational success and thereby build value for our shareholder. The program will be organized around providing competitive short-term cash compensation through base salaries and bonuses and long-term incentives to promote retention and growth.

#### **Key Elements of Our Compensation Program**

We expect that our compensation program will consist of three key elements: base pay, short-term (annual) incentives and long-term incentives. The Nominating and Compensation Committee will review these compensation elements regularly. The following describes the compensation arrangements generally afforded to our senior executives, which are generally sourced from the current, applicable plan documents and certain employment agreements that contain customary terms and conditions related to compensation and benefits. The aggregate value of amounts paid or granted (as applicable) to our senior executives for the immediately preceding fiscal year is \$6,396,243.

**Base Pay.** Based on market practices, we believe it is appropriate that a minimum portion of total direct compensation be provided in a form that is fixed and recognizes individual responsibilities, experience and performance.

**Short-Term (Annual) Cash Incentives.** We believe that an annual incentive opportunity is necessary to attract, retain and reward our executives. Short-term incentives for our senior executives are paid based on a percentage of the employee’s base salary (generally between 50% and 100%) and determined based on achievement of performance objectives established by the Company and the Nominating and Compensation Committee.

**Long-Term Incentives.** We believe a long-term incentive program that comprises a substantial portion of each executive’s total direct compensation opportunity is necessary to reward our executives and is consistent with market practices.

**LTIP:** In May 2020, Titan Cement International adopted a new long-term share-based incentive plan (the “LTIP”). Participants in the LTIP are awarded a conditional grant of “shadow” shares at no consideration in

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April (or later) of each year. The number of shadow shares granted to each participant is determined by the award amount (expressed in US Dollars or Euros) and the value of the shadow share, calculated as the average Titan Cement International share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last seven trading days of March of the grant year. The vesting period of the awards is as follows: (a) 50% at the completion of a three-year period, and (b) 50% at the completion of a four-year period, subject to continued employment through the applicable vesting date. At vesting, participants receive their vested awards in Titan Cement International shares, in cash, or (if timely elected) in contributions to Titan Cement International's deferred compensation plan. We note that certain LTIP awards granted to our CEO are also subject to performance vesting conditions based on the achievements of metrics set by the Company and the Titan Cement International's remuneration committee.

**Deferred Compensation.** We maintain the Titan America LLC Excess Benefit Plan II, through which eligible participants are entitled to defer certain compensation to later tax years.

### **Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management**

No senior executive or director of the Company holds any equity or equity-based incentive interests in the Company, and to the extent that changes we will provide updates to this disclosure at the appropriate time.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC, and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. We have based the calculation of the percentage of beneficial ownership on 2,000 shares of common shares outstanding, as of July 31, 2024.

### **Director Compensation**

During Titan America LLC's 2023 fiscal year, we did not maintain any director compensation plan or program. We intend to adopt a director compensation program and will provide details of such program at the appropriate time.

### **Pension and Similar Retirement Benefits**

We do not maintain a pension plan for our senior executives or directors.

We sponsor a defined contribution retirement and 401(k) savings plan, which covers substantially all of our employees. The plan provides for voluntary employee pre-tax and after-tax contributions for eligible employees. We match 50% of eligible employees' contributions up to 8% of the employee's eligible wages, subject to IRS limitations on maximum elective deferrals.

### **Employees**

Our employee base for Titan America LLC's 2023 fiscal year consisted of 2,550 employees, spread across the United States. Our employee population is divided into our Florida business unit with 1,503 employees and our Mid-Atlantic business unit with 1,047 employees. Our headcount decreased from the end of fiscal year 2020 to the end of fiscal year 2021 from 2,315 to 2,303 because of joint venture employees in our Mid-Atlantic business unit leaving our headcount but increased to 2,388 by the end of fiscal year 2022. We have not had a significant number of temporary employees over the last three years. We maintain good relationships with all representative employee unions.

TASA is expected to have four to six employees in place at the completion of this offering.

### **Clawback Policy**

TASA's Nominating and Compensation Committee expects to approve a new Policy for the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (the "Clawback Policy") to comply with the final clawback rules adopted

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by the SEC under Section 10D and Rule 10D-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the other associated listing standards. Once adopted, we will be required to claw back erroneously awarded incentive-based compensation from current and former executive officers of the Company (“Covered Officers”) if we are required to prepare an accounting restatement. The recovery of such compensation under the Clawback Policy will apply regardless of whether a Covered Officer engaged in misconduct or otherwise caused or contributed to the requirement of an accounting restatement. We expect the Audit Committee to oversee the administration of the Clawback Policy. The foregoing summary of the Clawback Policy does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Clawback Policy once adopted.

**Omnibus Plan**

We intend to adopt a broad-based omnibus incentive plan to provide equity and equity-based award agreements to our employees (including its senior executives) and our directors. We intend to provide additional information about the omnibus incentive plan once it is adopted at the appropriate time.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

**Relationship with Titan Cement International Following the Offering**

We are, and until completion of this offering will remain, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International. Following this offering, Titan Cement International will continue to own % of our outstanding common shares, and, as a result, Titan Cement International will continue to have significant control over our business and affairs and matters being presented for approval by our shareholders. See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Reorganization Transactions and Our Relationship with Titan Cement International.” In addition, we expect that Titan Cement International will continue to consolidate our financial results in Titan Cement International’s consolidated financial statements.

For a discussion of the Reorganization Transactions that Titan Cement International and its affiliates and we will enter into in connection with this offering, see “Prospectus Summary—The Reorganization Transactions.”

All U.S. dollar equivalents in this section are as of December 31, 2023.

***Shared Services Agreement***

Many key services required by us for the operation of our business are provided by the Titan Group. Prior to the completion of this offering, we intend to enter into a shared services agreement with Titan Cement Company S.A. for an initial term of five years. Under the terms of this shared services agreement, Titan Cement Company S.A. will provide us with services relating to corporate functions such as information technology, engineering, accounting, certain additional legal, treasury, and investor relations support, human resources, tax, employee benefits and incentives, corporate communications, as well as regulatory and anti-fraud compliance.

We expect some of these services to be provided for longer or shorter periods than the initial term upon mutual agreement of both parties. The shared services agreement may be automatically extended for additional consecutive two-year periods. Any termination of the shared services agreement by Titan Cement Company S.A. would constitute a breach of the agreement and could potentially result in damages being awarded to us.

The fees for each of the services provided under the shared services agreement are generally based on costs incurred for the provision of the services plus a mark-up of 5%. Although the parties to the shared services agreement seek to implement terms that are consistent with those that could have been negotiated with an independent third party through arm’s length negotiations, the terms of such agreement may later prove to be more or less favorable than arrangements that we could obtain from unaffiliated service providers in the future.

***Titan Global Finance PLC Revolving Credit Facility***

On April 10, 2017, Titan America LLC entered into a €250 million (\$276.4 million U.S. dollar equivalent) multicurrency revolving credit facility with TGF, an affiliate of Titan Group. On July 10, 2019, the credit facility was amended to increase the commitment to €340 million (\$375.9 million U.S. dollar equivalent), which was then reduced to €100 million (\$110.6 million U.S. dollar equivalent) by an amendment dated April 29, 2020 and subsequently increased to €130 million (\$143.7 million U.S. dollar equivalent) by an amendment dated July 31, 2024. In January 2022, the termination date of the credit facility agreement was extended by four years to January 30, 2026. This multicurrency revolving credit facility bears interest at a variable rate based on the currency and term of the drawdown, permits drawdowns and repayments and has no financial covenants.

As of December 31, 2023, the amount drawn on the facility was €36.5 million (\$40.3 million U.S. dollar equivalent).

***Titan Global Finance PLC Notes and Term Loans***

In December 2017, Titan America LLC entered into a €150 million (\$165.8 million U.S. dollar equivalent) note payable with TGF, an affiliate of Titan Group, maturing on November 15, 2024. In April 2022, Titan America

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LLC repaid €30 million (\$32.6 million U.S. dollar equivalent) of this note. As of December 31, 2023, €120 million (\$132.6 million U.S. dollar equivalent) remained outstanding bearing interest at 3.05%.

In March 2018, Titan America LLC entered into a €75.0 million (\$82.9 million U.S. dollar equivalent) note payable with TGF maturing on November 15, 2024. On April 29, 2024, this note was amended to: (i) increase the principal amount to €100 million (\$110.56 million U.S. dollar equivalent) bearing an interest rate of 4.80% and (ii) extend its maturity to June 11, 2029.

In June 2021, the Company entered into the following term loans with TGF:

- A €32.8 million (\$36.2 million U.S. dollar equivalent) loan bearing interest at 3.35% and maturing on July 7, 2027, and
- A €45 million (\$49.7 million U.S. dollar equivalent) loan with TGF bearing interest at 3.15%, which was revised to 3.05% in December 2022, and maturing on November 14, 2024. On April 29, 2024, the loan was amended to: (i) increase the principal to €50 million (\$55.3 million U.S. dollar equivalent) bearing an interest rate of 4.80% and (ii) extend its maturity to June 11, 2029.

***Revolving Credit Facilities Guaranteed by TCI***

Titan America LLC has the following three credit facilities, which are each guaranteed by TCI:

Titan America LLC has a committed borrowing facility with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association totaling \$45 million of which \$15 million is also available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, Titan America LLC had \$5 million in letters of credit outstanding with \$40 million of available capacity.

In addition to the committed credit facility described above, Titan America LLC has an uncommitted borrowing facility with HSBC Bank USA, National Association totaling \$40 million of which the full amount is also available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, Titan America LLC had \$7 million in letters of credit outstanding under this facility, with \$33 million of available capacity.

Titan America LLC has an additional uncommitted credit facility with Citibank, N.A. totaling \$60 million, none of which is available for the issuance of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023, no borrowings were outstanding under this facility and the full \$60 million capacity remained available for borrowing.

For more information on these credit facilities, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Revolving Credit Facilities with Banks.”

***Intragroup Cash Management Agreement***

On February 1, 2024, the Company entered into a cash management agreement with TGF. The agreement is effective until either party provides written notice of termination. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company’s two existing HSBC UK bank accounts, one denominated in U.S. dollars and one denominated in Euros, are funded when there are negative daily balances. Fundings are subject to maximum borrowing limits of \$15 million and €15 million, respectively. Conversely, when there are cash balances in either account, these funds are swept as a deposit into the TGF concentration account. There are no deposit limits.

With respect to borrowings made under the cash management agreement, the Company bears a daily interest charge based on the benchmark rates of the European Central Bank (“ECB”) Main Refinancing Rate (for Euro borrowings) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for U.S. dollar borrowings), plus an applicable margin.

With respect to deposits made under the cash management agreement, the Company receives a daily interest credit based on the benchmark interest rates of the ECB Deposit Facility Rate (for Euro deposits) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for US dollar deposits), minus an applicable margin.

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***Cement and Cementitious Products Supply Agreements***

On a yearly basis, Titan America LLC enters into ordinary course of business supply agreements under the master supply agreement with Titan Cement Company S.A., an affiliate of TCI, for the purchase of a predetermined amount of cement and cementitious products for the following year at a price based on the arm's length principle in accordance with the U.S. transfer pricing rules and the relevant OECD guidelines. For fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, Titan America LLC purchased cement for a cost of \$107.1 million, \$84.2 million and \$70.3 million, respectively.

***STET Licensing Agreements***

The ST fly ash sources where the proprietary fly ash beneficiation process has been installed are facilities which are owned and operated by ST and are co-located at power plant sites that are owned by a host electric utility. These fly ash sources are located in Baltimore MD, York Haven PA and Tampa FL. ST pays no per ton fees to the STET segment at its fly ash sources that do not utilize the proprietary fly ash beneficiation process. Prior to this offering, the intellectual property associated with the proprietary technology that currently resides within ST will be transferred from ST to ST Equipment & Technology LLC, a legal entity within the STET segment. Additionally, prior to this offering, Titan Atlantic's wholly-owned subsidiary, Titan America LLC, intends to divest the STET segment in a sale for cash to Titan Cement Netherlands B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International, which is outside the scope of this offering. At such time there may be an additional technology licensing fee which ST will pay to ST Equipment & Technology LLC (or successor). For more information on the proprietary fly ash beneficiation process and relationship between ST and ST Equipment & Technology LLC, see "Business—Digital Transformation."

**Related Party Transactions Approval Policy**

Following the completion of this offering, our Audit Committee will have the primary responsibility for reviewing and approving related party transactions which are transactions between us and related persons in which the aggregate amount involved exceeds or is expected to exceed \$120,000 and in which a related person has or may have a direct or indirect material interest. Prior to the completion of this offering, we expect to adopt a written policy with respect to the review and approval of related party transactions as well as an audit committee charter delegating to the Audit Committee the authority to review and approve any related party transactions.

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## **PRINCIPAL AND SELLING SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table presents certain information as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common shares, and as adjusted to give effect to the corporate reorganization and sale of common shares offered by us in this offering, assuming no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional common shares, by:

- each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our common shares;
- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers; and
- all of our executive officers and directors as a group.

We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a "beneficial" owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, based on information furnished to us, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares that they beneficially own, subject to applicable community property laws.

The percentage of beneficial ownership prior to this offering is based on \_\_\_\_\_ common shares outstanding as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 after giving effect to the \_\_\_\_\_-for-\_\_\_\_\_ stock split on our common shares to be effected prior to this offering. The percentage of beneficial ownership after this offering is based on \_\_\_\_\_ common shares outstanding as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024 after giving effect to the \_\_\_\_\_-for-\_\_\_\_\_ stock split on our common shares to be effected prior to this offering and our issuance of common shares in this offering. We currently have one record holder of common shares. No holder of common shares is domiciled in the United States. All holders of our common shares will have the same voting rights upon the completion of this offering.

The address for each officer listed in the table is 5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300, Norfolk, Virginia 23502 and for our directors listed in the table is 1000 Bruxelles, Square de Meeûs 37, Belgium.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to this Offering		Number of Shares Being Offered Pursuant to Underwriters' Option	Shares Beneficially Owned After this Offering			
	Number of Shares	Percentage		Assuming the Underwriters' Option is Not Exercised		Assuming the Underwriters' Option is Exercised in Full	
				Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
Titan Cement International SA	2,000	100%					
<b>Directors and named executive officers:</b>							
Michael Colakides.	—	—					
Nikolaos Birakis	—	—					
Nikos Andreadis	—	—					
Grigoris Dikaïos	—	—					
Bill Zarkalis	—	—					
Larry Wilt	—	—					
John Christy	—	—					
Matt Cherry	—	—					
Kevin Baird	—	—					
Randy Dunlap	—	—					



**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83****DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

*The following describes our issued share capital, highlights certain differences in corporate law in Belgium and Delaware and summarizes the material provisions of our amended articles of association. It also includes comparisons of certain provisions of our articles of association and the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations applicable to us and the Delaware General Corporation Law (“DGCL”). Please note that these statements are a summary and are not intended to be exhaustive and do not address all aspects of Belgian law that may be relevant to us and our shareholders or all aspects of Delaware law which may differ from Belgian law. They are subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the terms and provisions of our articles of association, the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations applicable to us and the DGCL. For further information, please refer to the full versions of our amended articles of association, which is included as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.*

**General Description of Share Capital*****Share Capital and Shares***

Our issued share capital is represented by common shares without nominal value. Our share capital is fully paid-up. Our issued shares are not separated into classes of shares.

The number of shares issued is expressed in units.

The changes to our actual share capital since incorporation of the Company is summarized as follows:

Date	Transaction	Increase (reduction) of share capital (in USD) (including issue premium)	Number of shares issued	Class of shares issued	Issue price per Share (in USD, rounded)	Resulting share capital (in USD)	Existing Shares
7/17/2024	Incorporation	200,000	2,000	Common shares	100.00	200,000	2,000
2024	Contribution in kind	3,199,999,886.25	175,342,465	Common shares	18.250	3,200,199,886.25	175,344,465

As of \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, our share capital amounts to \$ \_\_\_\_\_, represented by \_\_\_\_\_ fully authorized \_\_\_\_\_ and subscribed and paid-up shares without nominal value.

On the date of this prospectus, our share capital amounts to \$ \_\_\_\_\_, represented by \_\_\_\_\_ fully authorized \_\_\_\_\_ and subscribed and paid-up shares without nominal value.

***Other Outstanding Securities***

In addition to the shares already outstanding, we expect to adopt a long-term incentive plan in connection with this offering.

**Lock-Up Agreements**

Under our articles of association, our issued shares are not subject to any lock-up arrangements and are, by virtue of Article 12 of our articles of association, freely transferable.

In the context of the offering, we have agreed, with the underwriters and subject to certain exemptions, not to offer sell, or dispose of any shares of our share capital or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our share capital during the \_\_\_\_\_-day period following the date of this prospectus. Members of our board of directors and our executive officers and the selling shareholder have agreed to substantially similar lock-up provisions, subject to certain exceptions. See “Underwriting.”

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### **Articles of Association and Other Share Information**

#### ***Corporate Profile***

Our legal and commercial name is Titan America SA.

We are a limited liability company (*société anonyme/naamloze vennootschap*) under Belgian law. We are registered with the Register of Legal Entities (*registre des personnes morales/rechtspersonenregister*) of Brussels (French-speaking division) and are registered with the Crossroads Bank for Enterprises (*Banque-Carrefour des Entreprises/Kruispuntbank van Ondernemingen*) under number 1011.751.174.

Our registered office is located at Square de Meeûs 37, 1000 Brussels, Belgium and our telephone number is . Our agent for service of process in the United States is John Christy, 5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300, Norfolk, VA 23502.

We were incorporated in Belgium on July 17, 2024. Our fiscal year commences on January 1 and ends December 31.

#### ***Corporate Object***

Our corporate object (*objet/voorwerp*), as set forth in Article 3 of our articles of association, is as follows:

*“The company’s purpose is, in Belgium and abroad, for its own account and/or on behalf of third parties, (a) the acquisition of a direct or indirect interest in shares in any, Belgian or foreign, commercial, industrial, financial, securities and/ or real estate company or enterprise, (b) the control and management or participation in such enterprises and (c) the purchase, the administration, the sale of any securities, and real estate, any social right and more generally any portfolio management operations thereby constituted, (d) to carry out, either alone or jointly with others the business or activity in any industry, manufacture, trade, supply, warehousing, transportation, wholesale, retail, export, import as well as the business or undertaking of traders in general, carriers by any means of transportation, insurance agents or representatives, agents on commission or otherwise, (e) to carry out, either alone or jointly with others the business or activity of service provision including the areas of general and specialised consulting and business management as well as the provision of IT services and any other business related services, (f) to carry out, either alone or jointly with others business or activities generally related to immovable property, building materials, the development, purchase, sale, lease or sub-lease of any immovable property as well as the business or activity of construction, and maintenance and to trade, sell on hire purchase, lease, let, assign, mortgage, grant licences or dispose, in any manner, of all or any of the above or part thereof, (g) to invest in shares, bonds, debentures, financial instruments in general which may be listed or not in regulated markets, (h) to borrow, raise money or secure obligations (whether of the company or any other person) in such manner or upon such terms in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its corporate purpose and (i) to lend and advance money or give credit to any person, firm or company; to guarantee, give guarantees or indemnities for, undertake or otherwise support or secure, either with or without the company receiving any consideration or advantage and whether by personal covenant or by mortgaging, charging, pledging, assigning or creating of any rights or priorities in favor of any person or in any other manner whatsoever, all or part of the undertaking, property, assets, book debts, rights, choses in action, receivables and revenues present and future.*

*The company may also have an interest, by way of contribution or merger, in any company or entity, already incorporated or to be incorporated, having an identical corporate purpose, related or connected to its own corporate purpose or which would be likely to favour in any manner the pursuit of its corporate purpose.*

*The company may provide for the administration, the supervision and the control of all affiliated companies or companies of which it has shares and any other, and to grant any loans or guarantees to them in any form and for any duration. It may be appointed as a director, manager or liquidator of another company.*

*The company may provide a guarantee both for its own and third parties’ commitments, including but not limited to giving its assets in mortgage or pledge, including its business assets.*

## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

*The company may carry out any activity likely to favor the accomplishment of its corporate purpose and to participate in such activities in any manner.*

*The company may carry out on behalf of third parties any financial transactions, such as acquiring, by way of purchase or otherwise, any securities or real estate, receivables, partnership shares and shares in any financial, industrial and commercial companies, any portfolio or capital management action, any commitment as any kind of guarantee upon acquisition by the company of the authorizations that may be necessary for these operations.*

*The company may perform any action and operation that are necessary, useful or directly or indirectly related to the accomplishment of its corporate purpose, or that are such as to make directly the accomplishment of this corporate purpose easier or to favor the development of the company.*

*The corporate purpose may be modified by the shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations.”*

### Choice of Forum/Governing Law

Our articles of association will provide that each shareholder, with regard to his/her relationship with the Company, is always considered to reside at the registered office of the Company and will be subject to Belgian laws. This entails that any dispute relating to corporate matters of the Company and the implementation of our articles of association between the Company, our shareholder, our directors, statutory auditors or liquidators will be governed by Belgian law and settled exclusively before Belgian courts as a forum.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in our share capital shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the choice of forum provisions of our articles of association.

The above exclusive forum provision may limit the ability of a shareholder to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors.

This exclusive forum provision is mainly intended to apply to claims arising under Belgian law, but will also apply to claims brought under other applicable laws provided that such other laws do not provide for exclusive jurisdiction for non-Belgian courts. The exclusive forum provision in our articles of association will not relieve us from our duties to comply with U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder, and shareholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with these laws, rules and regulations. Therefore, the provision in our articles of association providing for exclusive jurisdiction of Belgian courts would not apply to claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act or the Exchange Act or any other claim for which U.S. federal courts would have exclusive jurisdiction. To the extent that any such claims may be based upon federal law claims, Section 27 of the Exchange Act creates exclusive federal jurisdiction over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all suits brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations thereunder. Accordingly, both U.S. state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. We note that investors cannot waive compliance with U.S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

As a company incorporated in Belgium, we believe that the choice of the courts of the jurisdiction of the registered office of our Company as our exclusive forum for resolving all shareholder complaints, unless otherwise determined by applicable law, allows us to more efficiently and affordably respond to such complaints, and provide for consistency in the application of Belgian law to such complaints.

### ***Board of Directors***

Directors are expected to arrange their personal and business affairs so as to avoid conflicts of interest with our Company.

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Any director with a conflicting financial interest (as contemplated by article 7:96 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations) on any matter before the board of directors must bring it to the attention of the fellow directors, and is prohibited from taking part in any deliberation or voting related thereto. The minutes of the relevant board meeting must be communicated to the statutory auditor. The relevant sections of the minutes of the meeting of our board of directors that sets forth the statements of the conflicted director, the nature of the transaction, the financial impact of the matter on us and the justification of the decision of our board of directors must be published in our annual report or in a document filed together with the annual accounts. The statutory auditors' report on the annual accounts must furthermore contain a description of the financial impact on us of each of the decisions of our board of directors where a conflict of interest in the sense of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations has arisen.

In case of non-compliance with the foregoing legal provisions on financial conflicts of interest, we may request the annulment of the decision or transaction that has taken place in breach of these aforementioned provisions if the counterparty to said decision or transaction was aware or should have been aware of such breach.

The DGCL generally permits transactions involving a Delaware corporation and an interested director of said corporation if (i) the material facts as to the director's relationship or interest and as to the transaction are disclosed and a majority of disinterested directors consent to the transaction, (ii) the material facts are disclosed as to the director's relationship or interest and a majority of shares entitled to vote thereon consent to the transaction or (iii) the transaction is fair to the corporation at the time it is authorized by the board of directors, a committee of the board of directors or the shareholders.

As a foreign private issuer, we have the option to follow certain home country corporate governance practices rather than those of \_\_\_\_\_, provided that we disclose the requirements we are not following and describe the home country practices we are following. We intend to rely on this "foreign private issuer exemption" but cannot make any assurances that we will continue to do so in the future. If we were to lose our status as a foreign private issuer, we may avail ourselves of the controlled company exemption which exempts us from certain governance requirements of \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, our shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all \_\_\_\_\_ corporate governance requirements.

Belgian law does not specifically regulate the ability of directors to borrow money from us. There are no outstanding loans granted by our Company to any member of the board of directors or to any member of the Company's executive management, nor has the Company provided any guarantees for the benefit of any member of the board of directors or any member of the Company's executive management.

### ***Form and Transferability of Our Shares***

Our shares are in registered form or dematerialized form. All of our outstanding shares are fully paid-up and freely transferable, subject to any contractual restrictions, as the case may be. They rank *pari passu* in all respects with all other existing and outstanding common shares of the Company.

Belgian company law and our articles of association entitle shareholders to request, in writing and at their own expense, the conversion of their dematerialized shares into registered shares and vice versa. Any costs incurred as a result of the conversion of shares into another form will be borne by the shareholder. For shareholders who opt to hold registered shares, the shares will be recorded in our shareholders' register.

### ***Currency***

Our share capital, which is represented by our outstanding common shares, is denominated in U.S. dollars. The shares do not have a nominal value, and each share reflects the same fraction of our share capital.

### ***Changes to Our Share Capital***

In principle, changes to our share capital are decided by our shareholders. Our shareholders may at any time at a meeting of shareholders decide to increase or decrease our share capital. Any such resolution of shareholders

## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

must satisfy the quorum and majority requirements that apply to an amendment of the articles of association, as described below in “—*Description of the Rights and Benefits Attached to Our Shares—Right to Attend and Vote at Our Meetings of Shareholders—Quorum and Majority Requirements.*” No shareholder is liable to make any further contribution to our share capital other than with respect to shares held by such shareholder that would not be fully paid-up.

### ***Share Capital Increases by Our Board of Directors***

Subject to the quorum and majority requirements described below in “—*Description of the Rights and Benefits Attached to Our Shares—Right to Attend and Vote at Our Meetings of Shareholders—Quorum and Majority Requirements,*” our meeting of shareholders may authorize our board of directors, within certain limits, to increase our share capital without any further approval of our shareholders. A capital increase that is authorized in this manner is referred to as authorized capital.

This authorization can only be granted for a renewable period of a maximum of five years as from the date of the publication of the authorization in the Annexes to the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur Belge/Belgisch Staatsblad*).

Without prejudice to more restrictive rules set forth by law, our board of directors was authorized to increase the registered capital of our Company in one or more transactions with a maximum amount that cannot exceed \$ (excluding issuance premiums, if any) for a period of                      years as of                      .

### ***Preferential Subscription Rights***

In the event of a capital increase for cash with the issue of new shares, or in the event we issue convertible bonds or subscription rights, the existing shareholders have a preferential right to subscribe, *pro rata*, to the new shares, convertible bonds or subscription rights. These preferential subscription rights are transferable during the subscription period.

Our shareholders may, at a meeting of shareholders, decide to limit or cancel these preferential subscription rights, subject to special reporting requirements. Such decision by the shareholders needs to satisfy the same quorum and majority requirements as the decision to increase our share capital.

The shareholders may also decide to authorize our board of directors to limit or cancel the preferential subscription right within the framework of the authorized capital, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations.

Under the DGCL, shareholders of a Delaware corporation have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional issues of stock or to any security convertible into such stock unless, and to the extent that, such rights are expressly provided for in the corporation’s certificate of incorporation.

### ***Purchase and Sales of Our Own Shares***

We may acquire, pledge and dispose of our own shares pursuant to the conditions provided for by articles 7:215 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations. These conditions include a prior special shareholders’ resolution approved by at least 75% of the votes validly cast at a general shareholders’ meeting (whereby abstentions are not included in the numerator nor in the denominator) where at least 50% of the share capital and at least 50% of the profit certificates, if any, are present or represented. Furthermore, shares can only be acquired with funds that would otherwise be available for distribution as a dividend to the shareholders and the transaction must pertain to fully paid-up shares or associated certificates. Finally, an offer to purchase shares must be made by way of an offer to all shareholders under the same conditions; Titan America is not permitted to engage in share repurchase transactions on the open market.

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Generally, the general shareholders' meeting or the articles of association determine the amount of shares that can be acquired, the duration of such an authorization which cannot exceed five years as from the publication of the proposed resolution as well as the minimum and maximum price that the board of directors can pay for the shares.

The prior approval by the shareholders is not required if we purchase the shares to offer them to our personnel, in which case the shares must be transferred within a period of 12 months as from their acquisition.

The board of directors may also expressly be authorized to dispose of our own shares to one or more specific persons other than our employees or our subsidiaries, in accordance with the provisions of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations.

The authorizations referred to above (if any) shall extend to the acquisition and disposal of our shares by one or more of its direct subsidiaries, within the meaning of the legal provisions relating to the acquisition of shares in their parent company by subsidiaries.

Our general shareholders' meeting has not granted such authorization to the board of directors.

Under the DGCL, a Delaware corporation may purchase or redeem its own shares, unless the capital of the corporation is impaired or the purchase or redemption would cause an impairment of the capital of the corporation.

### ***Description of the Rights and Benefits Attached to Our Shares***

#### *Right to Attend and Vote at Our Meetings of Shareholders*

##### Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Our annual general shareholders' meeting is held at the registered office of our Company or at the place determined in the notice convening the general shareholders' meeting.

The annual general meeting will be held every year on the Tuesday that precedes the second Thursday of the month of May, at 4 PM (CET). If this day is a public holiday, the meeting will be held on the next business day.

At our annual general shareholders' meeting, the board of directors submits to the shareholders the audited annual financial statements and the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor with respect thereto.

The shareholders then decide on the approval of the statutory annual financial statements, the proposed allocation of our Company's profit or loss, the discharge from liability of the directors and the statutory auditor, and, when applicable, the (re-)appointment or dismissal of the statutory auditor and/or of all or certain directors.

##### Special and Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders

Our board of directors or the statutory auditor (or the liquidators, if appropriate) may, whenever the interest of our Company so requires, convene a special or extraordinary general shareholders' meeting. Pursuant to article 7:126 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, such general shareholders' meeting must also be convened every time one or more shareholders holding, alone or together, at least 10% of our Company's share capital so request. Shareholders that do not hold at least 10% of our Company's share capital do not have the right to have the general shareholders' meeting convened.

Under the DGCL, special meetings of the shareholders of a Delaware corporation may be called by such person or persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or by the bylaws of the corporation, or if not so designated, as determined by the board of directors. Shareholders generally do not have the right to call meetings of shareholders, unless that right is granted in the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws.

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### Notices Convening Meetings of Shareholders and Agenda

The notice convening the general shareholders' meeting must state the place, date and hour of the meeting and must include an agenda indicating the items to be discussed. The notice needs to contain a description of the formalities that shareholders must fulfil in order to be admitted to the general shareholders' meeting and exercise their voting right, information on the manner in which shareholders can put additional items on the agenda and table draft resolutions, information on the manner in which shareholders can ask questions during the general shareholders' meeting, information on the procedure to participate at the general shareholders' meeting by means of a proxy or to vote by means of a remote vote, and, as applicable, the registration date for the general shareholders' meeting. The notice must also mention where shareholders can obtain a copy of the documentation that will be submitted to the general shareholders' meeting, the agenda with the proposed resolutions or, if no resolutions are proposed, a commentary by the board of directors, updates of the agenda if shareholders have put additional items or draft resolutions on the agenda, the forms to vote by proxy or by means of a remote vote, and the address of the webpage on which the documentation and information relating to the general shareholders' meeting will be made available. This documentation and information, together with the notice and the total number of outstanding voting rights, must also be made available on our Company's website at the same time as the publication of the notice convening the meeting, for a period of five years after the relevant general shareholders' meeting.

The notice convening the general shareholders' meeting has to be published at least 15 calendar days prior to the general shareholders' meeting in the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur Belge/Belgisch Staatsblad*), in a newspaper that is published nation-wide in Belgium and in media that can be reasonably relied upon for the dissemination of information within the EEA in a manner ensuring fast access to such information on a non-discriminatory basis. A publication in a nationwide newspaper is not needed for annual general shareholders' meetings taking place on the date, hour and place indicated in the articles of association of our Company if the agenda is limited to the treatment of the financial statements, the annual report of the board of directors, the remuneration report and the report of the statutory auditor, the discharge from liability of the directors and statutory auditor, and the remuneration of directors. See also "—Annual Meeting of Shareholders" above. In addition to this publication, the notice will be distributed at least 15 calendar days prior to the meeting via the website of our Company ( ).

At the same time as its publication, the convening notice must also be sent to the holders of registered shares, holders of registered bonds, holders of registered warrants, holders of registered certificates issued with the cooperation of our Company (if any), and, as the case may be, to the directors and statutory auditor of our Company.

Under the DGCL, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, written notice of any meeting of the shareholders of a Delaware corporation must be given to each shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting not less than ten nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting and shall specify the place, date, hour and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose of the meeting.

### Admission to Meetings

All holders of shares, warrants, profit-sharing certificates, non-voting shares, subscription rights or other securities issued by our Company, as the case may be, and all holders of certificates issued with the co-operation of our Company (if any) can attend the general shareholders' meetings insofar as the law or the articles of association entitles them to do so and, as the case may be, gives them the right to participate in voting.

In order to be able to attend a general shareholders' meeting, a holder of securities issued by our Company must be registered as a holder of securities on the record date for the meeting.

The formalities for the registration of securities holders, and the notification of our Company must be further described in the notice convening the general shareholders' meeting.

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Each shareholder has the right to attend a general shareholders' meeting and to vote at the general shareholders' meeting in person or through a proxy holder, who need not be a shareholder. The appointment of a proxy holder may take place in paper form or electronically (in which case the form shall be signed by means of an electronic signature in accordance with applicable Belgian law), through a form which shall be made available by our Company.

The notice convening the meeting may allow shareholders to vote remotely in relation to the general shareholders' meeting, by sending a paper form or, if specifically allowed in the notice convening the meeting, by sending a form electronically (in which case the form shall be signed by means of an electronic signature in accordance with applicable Belgian law). These forms shall be made available by our Company.

Our Company may also organize a remote vote in relation to the general shareholders' meeting through other electronic communication methods, such as, among others, through one or several websites. Our Company shall specify the practical terms of any such remote vote in the convening notice.

Holders of securities who wish to be represented by proxy or vote remotely must, in any case comply with the formalities to attend the meeting. Holders of shares without voting rights, profit-sharing certificates without voting rights, convertible bonds, warrants or certificates issued with the cooperation of our Company may attend the general shareholders' meeting, but only with an advisory vote.

### Votes

Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Voting rights can be mainly suspended in relation to shares:

- which are not fully paid up, notwithstanding the request thereto of the board of directors; and
- to which more than one person is entitled, except in the event a single representative is appointed for the exercise of the voting right.

Pursuant to the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, generally, the general shareholders' meeting has sole authority with respect to:

- the approval of the annual financial statements of the company;
- the distribution of profits (except interim dividends (see "—Dividends" below));
- the appointment and dismissal of directors of the company;
- the appointment and dismissal of the statutory auditor of the company;
- the granting of discharge from liability to the directors and the statutory auditor of the company;
- the determination of the remuneration of the directors and of the statutory auditor for the exercise of their mandate;
- the filing of a claim for liability against directors;
- the decisions relating to the dissolution, merger and certain other reorganizations of the company; and
- the approval of amendments to the articles of association.

### Quorum and Majority Requirements

In general, there is no attendance quorum requirement for a general shareholders' meeting and decisions are generally passed with a simple majority of the votes of the shares present or represented. However, capital increases (other than those decided by the board of directors pursuant to the authorized capital), capital



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reductions, decisions with respect to our Company's dissolution, mergers, demergers and certain other reorganizations of our Company, amendments to the articles of association (other than an amendment of the corporate object), and certain other matters referred to in the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations do not only require the presence or representation of at least 50% of the share capital of our Company but also a majority of at least 75% of the votes cast (whereby abstentions are not included in the numerator nor in the denominator). An amendment of our Company's corporate object requires the approval of at least 80% of the votes cast at a general shareholders' meeting (whereby abstentions are not included in the numerator nor in the denominator), which can only validly pass such resolution if at least 50% of the share capital of our Company and at least 50% of the profit certificates, if any, are present or represented. In the event where the required quorum is not present or represented at the first meeting, a second meeting needs to be convened through a new notice. The second general shareholders' meeting may validly deliberate and decide regardless of the number of shares present or represented. The special majority requirements, however, remain applicable.

Under the DGCL, the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of a Delaware corporation may specify the number of shares required to constitute a quorum but in no event shall a quorum consist of less than one-third of shares entitled to vote at a meeting. In the absence of such specifications, a majority of shares entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum.

### Right to Questions at Meetings

Within the limits of article 7:139 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, holders of securities have a right to ask questions to the directors in connection with the items on the agenda of such general shareholders' meeting. Holders of securities can also ask questions to the statutory auditor in connection with the items on the agenda of such general shareholders' meeting it reports on. Such questions can be submitted in writing prior to the meeting or can be asked at the meeting. The statutory auditor will immediately communicate any written questions to the board of directors. Written and oral questions will be answered during the meeting concerned in accordance with applicable law. In addition, in order for written questions to be considered, the shareholders who submitted the written questions concerned must comply with the formalities to attend the meeting.

### *Dividends*

All shares participate in the same manner in our profits, if any. Pursuant to the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, the shareholders can in principle decide on the distribution of profits with a simple majority vote at the occasion of the annual general shareholders' meeting, based on the most recent statutory audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Belgian GAAP and based on a (non-binding) proposal of our Company's board of directors.

### Return of Capital

Under the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, Titan America can return capital to its shareholders. Carrying out such a capital reduction is an exclusive power of the shareholders' meeting (resolving pursuant to the special quorum and majority requirements as set out above).

The Belgian Code on Companies and Associations mandates that a capital reduction can only be paid-out to shareholders after the expiry of a two months waiting period between the resolution and the payment.

Any available issuance premiums (which, subject to certain conditions, comprise fiscal capital, see "Material Belgian Federal Income Tax Considerations") can also be repaid to shareholders of Titan America pursuant to a resolution of Titan America's shareholders' meeting, which can resolve on such repayment under a simple majority vote (without such vote being subject to a quorum requirement).

Our ability to distribute dividends is subject to availability of sufficient distributable profits as defined under Belgian law on the basis of our stand-alone statutory accounts prepared in accordance with Belgian GAAP. In

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particular, dividends can only be distributed if, following the declaration and issuance of the dividends, the amount of our net assets on the date of the closing of the last financial year as follows from the statutory nonconsolidated financial statements (i.e., summarized, the amount of the assets as shown in the balance sheet, decreased with provisions and liabilities, all in accordance with Belgian accounting rules), and, save in exceptional cases, to be mentioned and justified in the notes to the annual accounts, decreased with the non-amortized costs of incorporation and extension and the non-amortized costs for research and development, does not fall below the amount of the paid-up capital (or, if higher, the issued capital), increased with the amount of non-distributable reserves (which include, as the case may be, the unamortized part of any revaluation surpluses).

In addition, pursuant to Belgian law and our articles of association, we must allocate an amount of 5% of our Belgian GAAP annual net profit to a legal reserve in its stand-alone statutory accounts, until the legal reserve amounts to 10% of our share capital. Our legal reserve currently does not meet this requirement, nor will it meet the requirement at the time of the closing of the offering. Accordingly, 5% of our Belgian GAAP annual net profit during future years will need to be allocated to the legal reserve, further limiting our ability to pay out dividends to our shareholders. Furthermore, additional financial restrictions and other limitations may be contained in future credit agreements.

The right to payment of dividends expires five years after the board of directors declared the dividend payable.

Under the DGCL, a Delaware corporation may pay dividends out of our surplus (the excess of net assets over capital), or in case there is no surplus, out of our net profits for either or both of the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and the preceding fiscal year (provided that the amount of the capital of the corporation is not less than the aggregate amount of the capital represented by the issued and outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets). Dividends may be paid in the form of shares, property or cash.

### *Appointment of Directors*

Pursuant to the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations and the articles of association, the board of directors must consist of at least three directors. Our company's Corporate Governance Charter provides that

### *Liquidation Rights*

Our Company can only be voluntarily dissolved by a shareholders' resolution passed with a majority of at least 75% of the votes cast at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders where at least 50% of the share capital is present or represented. In the event the required quorum is not present or represented at the first meeting, a second meeting needs to be convened through a new notice. The second meeting of shareholders can validly deliberate and decide regardless of the number of shares present or represented.

In the event of the dissolution and liquidation of our Company, the assets remaining after payment of all debts and liquidation expenses will be distributed to the holders of our shares, each receiving a sum on a pro rata basis. Pursuant to article 7:228 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, if, as a result of losses incurred, the ratio of our Company's net assets (determined in accordance with Belgian legal and accounting rules for non-consolidated financial statements) to share capital is less than 50%, the board of directors must convene an extraordinary general shareholders' meeting within two months of the date upon which the board of directors discovered or should have discovered this undercapitalization. At this general shareholders' meeting the board of directors needs to propose either the dissolution of our Company or the continuation of our Company, in which case the board of directors must propose measures to address our Company's financial situation. The board of directors must justify its proposals in a special report to the shareholders. Shareholders representing at least 75% of the votes validly cast at this meeting have the right to dissolve our Company, provided that at least 50% of our Company's share capital is present or represented at the meeting.

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If, as a result of losses incurred, the ratio of our Company's net assets to share capital is less than 25%, the same procedure must be followed, it being understood, however, that in that event shareholders representing 25% of the votes validly cast at the meeting (whereby abstentions are not included in the numerator nor in the denominator) can decide to dissolve our Company.

Pursuant to article 7:229 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, if the amount of our Company's net assets has dropped below EUR 61,500, any interested party is entitled to request the competent court to dissolve our Company. The court can order the dissolution of our Company or grant a grace period within which our Company is to remedy the situation.

If our Company is dissolved for any reason, the liquidation must be carried out by one or more liquidators appointed by the general shareholders' meeting and whose appointment has been ratified by the enterprise court. Any balance remaining after discharging all debts, liabilities and liquidation costs must first be applied to reimburse, in cash or in kind, the paid-up capital of the shares not yet reimbursed. Any remaining balance shall be equally distributed amongst all the shareholders.

Under the DGCL, unless the board of directors approves the proposal to dissolve, dissolution of a Delaware corporation must be approved by shareholders holding 100% of the total voting power of the corporation. Only if the dissolution is initiated by the board of directors may it be approved by a simple majority of the corporation's outstanding shares. The DGCL allows a Delaware corporation to include in its certificate of incorporation a supermajority voting requirement in connection with dissolutions initiated by the board.

#### **Listing**

We intend to apply to have our common shares approved for listing on the \_\_\_\_\_ under the symbol “\_\_\_\_\_.”

#### **Transfer Agent, Registrar and Auditor**

The transfer agent and registrar for our common shares will be \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Belgian Legislation**

Given that the Company will list on \_\_\_\_\_ and will not, at the date of this prospectus, seek a listing on an EU regulated market, the Company will not be considered a “listed company” for the purposes of article 1:11 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations. As a result, various laws and regulations that would customarily apply to a listed company under Belgian company law (i.e. a company listed on an EU regulated market within the meaning of article 4(1)(21) of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU), will not apply to the Company. As a result, the Company's shareholders may not enjoy certain of the rights and protection generally afforded to shareholders of a Belgian listed company.

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**SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE**

Prior to this offering, there was no public market for our common shares. Future sales of our common shares in the public market, or the availability for sale of substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, could adversely affect prevailing market prices and could impair our ability to raise equity capital in the future. Upon completion of this offering, we will have outstanding common shares. All of the common shares sold in this offering will be freely transferable by persons other than our “affiliates” without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act. Sales of substantial numbers of our common shares in the public market could adversely affect prevailing market price of our common shares. While we have applied to list our common shares on the , we cannot assure you that a regular trading market will develop in our common shares.

**Rule 144**

In general, under Rule 144 of the Securities Act as currently in effect, beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, an “affiliate” who has beneficially owned our shares for a period of at least six months is entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of either 1% of the then outstanding shares or the average weekly trading volume of our shares on the during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing with the SEC of a notice on Form 144 with respect to such sale. Such sales under Rule 144 of the Securities Act are also subject to prescribed requirements relating to the manner of sale, notice and availability of current public information about us.

Under Rule 144, a person who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of ours at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least six months, including the holding period of any prior holder other than an affiliate, is entitled to sell such shares without restriction, provided we have been in compliance with our reporting requirements under the Exchange Act for 90 days preceding such sale. To the extent that our affiliates sell their shares, other than pursuant to Rule 144 or a registration statement, the purchaser’s holding period for the purpose of effecting a sale under Rule 144 commences on the date of transfer from the affiliate.

**Regulation S**

Regulation S provides generally that sales made in offshore transactions are not subject to the registration or prospectus-delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

**Lock-up Arrangements**

For a description of the lock-up arrangements that we, our directors and officers, the selling shareholder and Titan Cement International have entered into with the underwriters in connection with this offering, see “Underwriting.”

**Form S-8 Registration Statements**

We intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register our common shares reserved for issuance under our stock plans. The registration statements on Form S-8 will become effective automatically upon filing. Common shares issued upon exercise of a stock option and registered pursuant to the applicable Form S-8 registration statement will, subject to vesting provisions and Rule 144 volume limitations applicable to our affiliates, be available for sale in the open market immediately.

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**UNDERWRITING**

Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC are acting as joint book-running managers of the offering and as representatives of the underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, each underwriter named below has severally agreed to purchase, and we and the selling shareholder have agreed to sell to that underwriter, the number of shares set forth opposite the underwriter's name.

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	
Total	

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriters to purchase the shares included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The underwriters are obligated to purchase all the shares (other than those covered by the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares described below) if they purchase any of the shares.

Shares sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount from the initial public offering price not to exceed \$            per share. If all the shares are not sold at the initial offering price, the underwriters may change the offering price and the other selling terms.

If the underwriters sell more shares than the total number set forth in the table above, we and the selling shareholder have granted to the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to            additional shares at the public offering price less the underwriting discount. The underwriters may exercise the option to purchase additional shares, if any, in connection with this offering.

We, our officers and directors, the selling shareholder and holders of substantially all of our outstanding shares have agreed that, for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus, we and they will not, without the prior written consent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, dispose of or hedge any shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for our common shares. Citigroup Global Markets Inc. and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC in their sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to these lock-up agreements at any, which, in the case of officers and directors, shall be with notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if (i) during the last 17 days of the 180-day restricted period, we issue an earnings release or material news or a material event relating to our Company occurs; or (ii) prior to the expiration of the 180-day restricted period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the 180-day restricted period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the issuance of the earnings release or the occurrence of the material news or material event.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our shares. Consequently, the initial public offering price for the shares was determined by negotiations between us, the selling shareholder and the representatives. Among the factors considered in determining the initial public offering price were our results of operations, our current financial condition, our future prospects, our markets, the economic conditions in and future prospects for the industry in which we compete, our management, and currently prevailing general conditions in the equity securities markets, including current market valuations of publicly traded companies considered comparable to our Company. We cannot assure you, however, that the price at which the shares will sell in the public market after this offering will not be lower than the initial public offering price or that an active trading market in our shares will develop and continue after this offering.

We have applied to have our shares listed on the            under the symbol “            .”

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The following table shows the underwriting discounts and commissions that we and the selling shareholder are to pay to the underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares.

	Paid by Us		Paid by Selling Shareholder	
	No Exercise	Full Exercise	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per share	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$

We and the selling shareholder estimate that our respective portions of the total expenses of this offering will be \$            and \$            . We have also agreed to reimburse the underwriters for certain of their expenses in an amount up to \$            .

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell shares in the open market. Purchases and sales in the open market may include short sales, purchases to cover short positions, which may include purchases pursuant to the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares, and stabilizing purchases.

- Short sales involve secondary market sales by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering.
  - “Covered” short sales are sales of shares in an amount up to the number of shares represented by the underwriters’ underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares.
  - “Naked” short sales are sales of shares in an amount in excess of the number of shares represented by the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares.
- Covering transactions involve purchases of shares either pursuant to the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares or in the open market in order to cover short positions.
  - To close a naked short position, the underwriters must purchase shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.
  - To close a covered short position, the underwriters must purchase shares in the open market or must exercise the option to purchase additional shares. In determining the source of shares to close the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase shares through the underwriters’ option to purchase additional shares.
- Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase shares so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the shares. They may also cause the price of the shares to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The underwriters may conduct these transactions on the            , in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

**Other Relationships**

The underwriters are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The underwriters and their respective affiliates have in the past

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performed commercial banking, investment banking and advisory services for us from time to time for which they have received customary fees and reimbursement of expenses and may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of their business for which they may receive customary fees and reimbursement of expenses. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. In addition, affiliates of some of the underwriters are lenders, and in some cases agents or managers for the lenders, under our credit facility. Certain of the underwriters or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with us routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. A typical such hedging strategy would include these underwriters or their affiliates hedging such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

We and the selling shareholder have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the underwriters may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in Canada**

The common shares may be sold only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the common shares must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this prospectus (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser's province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts (NI 33-105), the underwriters are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area**

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (each, a "Relevant State"), no common shares have been offered or will be offered pursuant to this offering to the public in that Relevant State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the common shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, except that offers of common shares may be made to the public in that Relevant State at any time under the following exemptions under the Prospectus Regulation:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined under Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation;

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- to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined under Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

*provided* that no such offer of common shares shall require us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation and each person who initially acquires any common shares or to whom any offer is made will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed to and with each of the underwriters and us that it is a “qualified investor” within the meaning of Article 2(e) of the Prospectus Regulation.

In the case of any common shares being offered to a financial intermediary as that term is used in the Prospectus Regulation, each such financial intermediary will be deemed to have represented, acknowledged and agreed that the common shares acquired by it in the offer have not been acquired on a non-discretionary basis on behalf of, nor have they been acquired with a view to their offer or resale to, persons in circumstances which may give rise to an offer of any common shares to the public other than their offer or resale in a Relevant State to qualified investors as so defined or in circumstances in which the prior consent of the underwriters has been obtained to each such proposed offer or resale.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to the common shares in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any common shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any common shares, and the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended.

**Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom**

In relation to the United Kingdom, no common shares have been offered or will be offered pursuant to the offering to the public in the United Kingdom prior to the publication in accordance with the U.K. Prospectus Regulation of a prospectus in relation to the common shares that has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority, except that the common shares may be offered to the public in the United Kingdom at any time under the following exemptions under the U.K. Prospectus Regulation:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined under Article 2 of the U.K. Prospectus Regulation;
- to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined under Article 2 of the U.K. Prospectus Regulation), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Section 86 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“FSMA”);

*provided* that no such offer of the common shares shall require us or any underwriter to publish a prospectus pursuant to Section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the U.K. Prospectus Regulation. For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to the common shares in the United Kingdom means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and any common shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for any common shares and the expression “U.K. Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.

In addition, in the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed only at, and any offer subsequently made may only be directed at persons who are “qualified investors” (as defined in the U.K. Prospectus Regulation) (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within



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Article 19(5) of the FSMA (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended, or the “Order,” and/or (ii) who are high net worth companies (or persons to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated) falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”) or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public of the common shares in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the FSMA. In the United Kingdom, any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is only available to, and will be engaged in with, relevant persons. Any person in the United Kingdom who is not a relevant person must not act on or rely upon this document or any of its contents.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in France**

Neither this prospectus nor any other offering material relating to the common shares described in this prospectus has been submitted to the clearance procedures of the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* or of the competent authority of another member state of the European Economic Area and notified to the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers*. The common shares have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to the public in France.

Such offers, sales and distributions will be made in France, pursuant to the exemption under Article 1(4)(a) of the Prospectus Regulation, only to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), as defined in Article 2(e) of the Prospectus Regulation and Article L.411-2 1° of the French Monetary and Financial Code and in accordance with Articles L.411-1 and L.411-2 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and applicable French laws and regulations.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in Brazil**

The offer and sale of the common shares have not been and will not be registered with the Brazilian Securities Commission (Comissão de Valores Mobiliários, or “CVM”) and, therefore, will not be carried out by any means that would constitute a public offering in Brazil under CVM Resolution No. 160, dated 13 July 2022, as amended (“CVM Resolution 160”) or unauthorized distribution under Brazilian laws and regulations. The common shares may only be offered to Brazilian Professional Investors (as defined by applicable CVM regulation), who may only acquire the common shares through a non-Brazilian account, with settlement outside Brazil in non-Brazilian currency. The trading of these common shares on regulated securities markets in Brazil is prohibited.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong**

The common shares may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance”) or which do not constitute an invitation to the public within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “Securities and Futures Ordinance”), (ii) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made thereunder or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the common shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to common shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” in Hong Kong as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made thereunder.

### **Notice to Prospective Investors in Japan**

The common shares have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended) (the “FIEA”). The common shares may not be offered or sold,

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directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the benefit of any resident of Japan (including any person resident in Japan or any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to or for the benefit of any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the FIEA and otherwise in compliance with any relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

**Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore**

This prospectus has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (the “SFA”) by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the common shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the common shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where the common shares are subscribed or acquired pursuant to an offer made in reliance on Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) the sole purpose of which is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities or securities-based derivatives contracts (each as defined in the SFA) of that corporation shall not be transferable for six months after that corporation has acquired the common shares under Section 275 of the SFA except: (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA; (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law; (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or (v) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018.

Solely for the purposes of our obligations pursuant to Section 309B of the SFA, we have determined, and hereby notify all relevant persons (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018), that the common shares are “prescribed capital markets products” (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

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**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

**Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations**

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax considerations that are likely to be relevant to the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below).

This summary is based on provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and regulations, rulings and judicial interpretations thereof, in force as of the date hereof, and income tax treaty between the United States and Belgium (the “Treaty”). Those authorities may be changed at any time, perhaps retroactively, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those summarized below.

This summary is not a comprehensive discussion of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular investor’s decision to purchase, hold or dispose of common shares. In particular, this summary is directed only to U.S. Holders that hold common shares as capital assets and does not address particular tax consequences that may be applicable to U.S. Holders who may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, brokers or dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities electing to mark to market, financial institutions, life insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies, entities or arrangements that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or partners therein), holders that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of our stock by vote or value, persons holding common shares as part of a hedging or conversion transaction or a straddle, or persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. Moreover, this summary does not address state, local or foreign taxes, the U.S. federal estate and gift taxes, or the Medicare contribution tax applicable to net investment income of certain non-corporate U.S. Holders, or alternative minimum tax consequences of acquiring, holding or disposing of common shares.

For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of common shares that is a citizen or resident of the United States or a domestic U.S. corporation or that otherwise is subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis in respect of such common shares.

**You should consult your own tax advisors about the consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the common shares, including the relevance to your particular situation of the considerations discussed below and any consequences arising under foreign, state, local or other tax laws.**

***Taxation of Dividends***

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Status,” the gross amount of any distribution of cash or property with respect to our common shares (including any amount withheld in respect of Belgian taxes) that is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) will generally be includible in your taxable income as ordinary dividend income on the day on which you receive the dividend and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code.

We do not expect to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. U.S. Holders therefore should expect that distributions generally will be treated as dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term positions, dividends received by an individual with respect to the common shares will be subject to taxation at a preferential rate if the dividends are “qualified dividends.” Dividends paid on the common shares will be treated as qualified dividends if:

- the common shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or we are eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States that the U.S. Treasury determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and that includes an exchange of information program; and

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- we were not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and are not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a PFIC.

The common shares will be listed on the \_\_\_\_\_, and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has determined that the double tax treaty concluded between Belgium and the U.S. concerning the avoidance of double taxation (the “Treaty”) meets the requirements for reduced rates of taxation, and we believe we are eligible for the benefits of the Treaty. Based on our financial statements and our expectations about the nature and amount of our income, assets and activities and the market value of our equity, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for our most recent taxable year, and we do not expect to become a PFIC for our current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability of the reduced dividend tax rate in light of their own particular circumstances.

Subject to generally applicable limitations and conditions, Belgian dividend withholding tax paid at the appropriate rate applicable to the U.S. Holder may be eligible for a credit against such U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability. The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) promulgated regulations in December 2021 that provide additional limitations and conditions, and recently issued temporary guidance that modify such regulations. If the Belgian dividend tax is not a creditable tax for a U.S. Holder or the U.S. Holder does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued in the same taxable year, the U.S. Holder may be able to deduct the Belgian tax in computing such U.S. Holder’s taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividend distributions will constitute income from sources without the United States and, for U.S. Holders that elect to claim foreign tax credits, generally will constitute “passive category income” for foreign tax credit purposes.

The availability and calculation of foreign tax credits and deductions for foreign taxes depend on a U.S. Holder’s particular circumstances and involve the application of complex rules to those circumstances. The temporary guidance discussed above also indicates that the U.S. Treasury and the IRS are considering proposing amendments to the December 2021 regulations and that the temporary guidance can be relied upon until additional guidance is issued that withdraws or modifies the temporary guidance. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their particular situations.

U.S. Holders that receive distributions of additional shares or rights to subscribe for shares as part of a pro rata distribution to all our shareholders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax in respect of the distributions, unless the U.S. Holder has the right to receive cash or property instead, in which case the U.S. Holder will be treated as if it received cash equal to the fair market value of the distribution.

### ***Taxation of Dispositions of Common Shares***

Subject to the discussion below under “—Passive Foreign Investment Company Status,” upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the common shares, U.S. Holders will realize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the common shares, as determined in U.S. dollars as discussed below. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will generally be treated as from sources within the United States and long-term capital gain or loss if the common shares have been held for more than one year. Long-term capital gain realized by a U.S. Holder that is an individual generally is subject to taxation at a preferential rate. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

### ***Passive Foreign Investment Company Status***

Special U.S. tax rules apply to companies that are considered to be PFICs. We will be classified as a PFIC in a particular taxable year if, taking into account our proportionate share of the income and assets of our subsidiaries under applicable “look-through” rules, either

- at least 75% of our gross income for the taxable year is passive income; or

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- at least 50% of the value (generally determined based on a quarterly average) of our assets is attributable to assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

Based on our financial statements and our expectations about the nature and amount of our income, assets and activities and the market value of our equity, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for our most recent taxable year, and we do not expect to become a PFIC for our current taxable year or in the foreseeable future. However, the PFIC tests must be applied each year, and it is possible that we may become a PFIC in a future year. In the event that, contrary to our expectation, we are classified as a PFIC in any year, you generally would be subject to a special tax at ordinary income tax rates on “excess distributions,” including certain distributions by us and gain that you recognize on the sale of your common shares. The amount of income tax on any excess distributions will be increased by an interest charge to compensate for tax deferral, calculated as if the excess distributions were earned ratably over the period you hold your common shares.

If you are a U.S. Holder that owns an equity interest in a PFIC, you generally must annually file IRS Form 8621, and may be required to file other IRS forms. A failure to file one or more of these forms as required may toll the running of the statute of limitations in respect of each of your taxable years for which such form is required to be filed. As a result, the taxable years with respect to which you fail to file the form may remain open to assessment by the IRS indefinitely, until the form is filed.

You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed above.

***Foreign Financial Asset Reporting.***

Individual U.S. Holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.\$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year, or U.S.\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year, are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on Form 8938, with respect to such assets. “Specified foreign financial assets” include any financial accounts held at a non-U.S. financial institution, as well as securities issued by a non-U.S. issuer that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. Higher reporting thresholds apply to certain individuals living abroad and to certain married individuals. Regulations extend this reporting requirement to certain entities that are treated as formed or availed of to hold direct or indirect interests in specified foreign financial assets based on objective criteria. U.S. Holders who fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. In addition, the statute of limitations for assessment of tax would be suspended, in whole or part. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of these rules, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

***Backup Withholding and Information Reporting***

Dividends paid to, and proceeds from a sale or other disposition by, a U.S. Holder in respect of the common shares generally may be subject to the information reporting requirements of the Code and may be subject to backup withholding unless the U.S. Holder provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or otherwise establishes an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a refund or credit against the U.S. Holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in a timely manner.

A holder that is not a U.S. Holder may be required to comply with certification and identification procedures in order to establish its exemption from information reporting and backup withholding.

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**MATERIAL BELGIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is a summary of the principal Belgian tax consequences for U.S. investors relating to the acquisition, the ownership and disposal of the common shares. This summary is based on the applicable laws, treaties and regulatory interpretations as in effect in Belgium on the date of this document, all of which are subject to change, including changes that could have a retroactive effect, so as to result in Belgian tax consequences for U.S. investors different from those summarized below.

The summary only discusses Belgian tax aspects which are relevant to U.S. tax resident holders of the common shares. References in this section to “non-residents” refer to U.S. tax resident holders of the common shares (i.e., non-residents of Belgium). This summary does not purport to address all tax consequences associated with the acquisition, ownership and disposal of the common shares, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investor or the tax laws of any country other than Belgium. Moreover, it does not address specific rules, such as Belgian federal or regional estate and gift tax, nor the tax treatment of investors who are subject to special rules, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, collective investment undertakings, dealers in securities or currencies or persons who hold the shares as a position in a straddle, share-repurchase transactions, conversion transactions, a synthetic security or other integrated financial transaction. This summary does not address the local taxes that may be due in connection with an investment in the common shares.

Investors should consult their own advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the common shares in light of their particular situation, including the effect of any state, local, regional or other national laws, treaties and regulatory interpretations thereof.

**1. Dividends**

***Dividend withholding tax***

For Belgian income tax purposes, the gross amount of all benefits paid on or attributed to the common shares is generally treated as a dividend distribution. By way of exception, the repayment of capital carried out in accordance with the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations is not treated as a dividend distribution to the extent that such repayment is imputed to fiscal capital. Generally, fiscal capital includes paid-up statutory capital. Share premiums and other amounts subscribed to by paid-up contributions in cash or in kind (other than in industry (*nijverheid/industrie*)) at the time of the issuance of profit participating certificates or shares, are normally assimilated to fiscal paid-up capital if they are (and continue to be) reflected on one or more separate equity accounts on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Note that, since 1 January 2018, any decision of capital reduction in accordance with the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations, the amount of the capital reduction will be deemed to be derived proportionally (a) from the fiscal capital and the amounts equivalent to the fiscal capital (such as share premiums assimilated to fiscal capital), on the one hand and (b) on the other hand, from the total of (i) certain taxed reserves incorporated in the capital, (ii) certain taxed reserves not incorporated into the capital and (iii) certain untaxed reserves incorporated into the capital (it being understood that the imputation of the capital reduction on these different categories of reserves will be made in that order of priority). The part of the capital reduction that is deemed to be derived from the abovementioned taxed and untaxed reserves will be treated as a dividend distribution from a tax perspective. The part of the capital reduction that is deemed to derive from the abovementioned untaxed reserves may additionally give rise to a corporate income tax charge at the level of the Company.

Belgian withholding tax of 30% is normally levied at source on dividends, subject to such relief as may be available under applicable domestic or tax treaty provisions.

In the case of a redemption of the common shares, the redemption distribution (after deduction of the part of the fiscal capital represented by the redeemed common shares) will be treated as a dividend subject to a Belgian withholding tax of 30%, subject to such relief as may be available under applicable domestic or tax treaty provisions. No withholding tax will be triggered if this redemption is carried out on a stock exchange and meets certain conditions.

## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

In case of a liquidation of the issuer, any amounts distributed in excess of the fiscal capital related to those shares will be treated as a dividend subject to the 30% withholding tax, subject to such relief as may be available under applicable domestic provisions or tax treaty provisions.

For non-resident individuals, corporations or other legal entities the withholding tax levied at source will in principle be the only tax on dividends in Belgium, unless the non-resident holds the common shares in connection with a business conducted in Belgium through a fixed base in Belgium or a permanent establishment in Belgium (in which case other rules apply).

### ***Belgian dividend withholding tax relief for non-residents***

Dividends distributed to non-resident individuals who do not use the common shares in the exercise of a professional activity, may be eligible for the tax exemption with respect to ordinary dividends for an amount of up to EUR 833 (amount applicable for income year 2024) per year. For the avoidance of doubt, all qualifying dividends paid or attributed to such non-resident individuals (and hence not only dividends paid or attributed on the common shares) are taken into account to assess whether such maximum amount is reached. Consequently, if Belgian withholding tax has been levied on dividends paid or attributed to the common shares, such non-resident individual may request in its Belgian non-resident individual income tax return that any Belgian withholding tax levied on up to such an amount be credited and, as the case may be, reimbursed via the assessment notice (i.e., tax bill). However, if no Belgian non-resident individual income tax return has to be filed by the non-resident individual, any Belgian withholding tax levied on up to such an amount could in principle be reclaimed by filing a request thereto addressed to the relevant tax official within the relevant timing deadlines (and subject to some formalities).

Belgian tax law provides for certain exemptions from withholding tax on Belgian source dividends distributed to non-resident investors. For example, under Belgian tax law, withholding tax is not due on dividends paid to a foreign pension fund which satisfies the following conditions: (i) it is a non-resident saver within the meaning of Article 227, 3° of the Belgian Income Tax Code which implies that it has separate legal personality and has its tax residence outside of Belgium; (ii) its corporate purpose consists solely in managing and investing funds collected in order to pay legal or complementary pensions; (iii) its activity is limited to the investment of funds collected in the exercise of its corporate purpose, without any profit making aim; (iv) it is exempt from income tax in its country of residence; and (v) it is not contractually obliged to redistribute the dividends to any ultimate beneficiary of such dividends for whom it would manage the common shares, nor obliged to pay a manufactured dividend with respect to the common shares under a securities borrowing transaction (unless the ultimate beneficiary also qualifies as such pension fund or as a qualifying parent company). The exemption will only apply if the foreign pension fund provides a certificate confirming that it is the full legal owner or usufruct holder of the common shares and that the above conditions are satisfied.

Dividends distributed to non-resident companies established in a EU Member State other than Belgium or in a country with which Belgium has concluded a double tax treaty that includes a qualifying exchange of information clause and qualifying as a parent company will, subject to conditions, be exempt from Belgian withholding tax provided that the common shares held by the non-resident company, upon payment or attribution of the dividends, amount to at least 10% of the issuer's share capital and such minimum participation is held or will be held during an uninterrupted period of at least one year (for the purpose of determining the minimum holding in the share capital of the subsidiary in the name of the transferor, pledgor or lender, no account shall be taken of shares which, at the time the income is allocated or made payable, are the subject of a security agreement or a loan relating to those shares). A company qualifies as a parent company provided that (i) it has a legal form listed in the annex to the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive of November 30, 2011 (2011/96/EU) (the "EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive") as amended from time to time, or, a similar legal form in a country with which Belgium has concluded a double tax treaty; (ii) it is considered to be a tax resident according to the tax laws of the country where it is established and the double tax treaties concluded between such country and third countries; and (iii) it is subject to corporate income tax or a similar tax without benefiting from a tax regime that derogates from the ordinary tax regime. In order to benefit from this exemption, the investor must provide the

## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

issuer or its paying agent with a certificate confirming its qualifying status and the fact that it meets the three abovementioned conditions. If the investor holds a minimum participation for less than one year, at the time the dividends are paid on or attributed to the common shares, the issuer or the Belgian paying agent will provisionally withhold the withholding tax but will not transfer it to the Belgian Treasury provided that the investor certifies its qualifying status, the date from which the investor has held such minimum participation, its commitment to hold the minimum participation for an uninterrupted period of at least one year and its commitment to immediately notify the issuer of a reduction of its shareholding below such threshold prior to the end of the one-year holding period. Upon satisfying the one-year shareholding requirement, the provisionally withheld dividend withholding tax will be passed on to the investor.

Please note that the above withholding tax exemptions will not be applicable to dividends which are connected to an arrangement or a series of arrangements for which the tax Belgian tax administration, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances, has proven, absent evidence to the contrary, that this arrangement or this series of arrangements is not genuine and has been put in place for the main purpose or one of the main purposes of obtaining the dividend received deduction, the above dividend withholding tax exemption or one of the advantages of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive in another EU Member State. An arrangement or a series of arrangements is regarded as not genuine to the extent that they are not put into place for valid commercial reasons which reflect economic reality. In addition, for dividends paid to a non-resident company whose corporate purpose consists solely or primarily in managing and investing funds collected in order to pay legal or complementary pensions, there is a (rebuttable) presumption that the arrangement or series of arrangements is not genuine if that company has not held the shares on which the dividends are distributed in full ownership for an uninterrupted period of 60 days. Dividends distributed by a Belgian company to non-resident companies on a share participation of less than 10% will under certain conditions be subject to an exemption from withholding tax, provided that the non-resident companies (i) are established in a EEA Member State other than Belgium or in a country with which Belgium has concluded a double tax treaty, where that treaty, or any other treaty concluded between Belgium and that jurisdiction, includes a qualifying exchange of information clause; (ii) have a legal form as the ones listed in Annex I, Part A to the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive as amended from time to time or, have a legal form comparable to those listed in said Annex and which is governed by the law of another Member State or by the law of a country with which Belgium has concluded a double tax treaty; (iii) hold a share participation in the Belgian dividend distributing company, upon payment or attribution of the dividends, of less than 10% of the share capital but with an acquisition value of at least EUR 2.5 million; (iv) hold or will hold the common shares which give rise to the dividends in full legal ownership during an uninterrupted period of at least one year; and (v) are subject to the corporate income tax regime or a tax regime similar to the corporate income tax without benefiting from a tax regime which deviates from the ordinary regime. The exemption from withholding tax is only applied to the extent that the Belgian withholding tax, which would be applicable absent the exemption, could not be credited nor reimbursed at the level of the qualifying, dividend receiving, company. The non-resident company must provide a certificate confirming, in addition to its full name, legal form, address and fiscal identification number (if applicable), its qualifying status and the fact that it meets the required conditions mentioned under (i) to (v) above, and indicating to which extent the withholding tax, which would be applicable absent the exemption, is in principle creditable or reimbursable on the basis of the law as applicable on 31 December of the year preceding the year during which the dividend is paid or attributed.

In addition to the above, Belgium and the U.S. concluded the Treaty. The Treaty reduces the applicability of Belgian withholding tax to 15%, 5% or 0% for U.S. taxpayers, provided that the U.S. taxpayer meets the limitation of benefits conditions imposed by the Treaty. The Belgian withholding tax is generally reduced to 15% under the Treaty. The 5% withholding tax applies in case where the U.S. shareholder (beneficial owner) is a company which owns directly at least 10% of the voting stock of the issuer. A 0% Belgian withholding tax applies when the shareholder is a company (beneficial owner) that, for a period of 12 months ending on the date on which the dividend is declared, has directly owned shares representing at least 10% of capital of the company paying the dividends, or is, subject to certain conditions, a U.S. pension fund. The reduction may be obtained either directly at source or through a refund of taxes withheld in excess of the applicable tax treaty rate.



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Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors as to whether they qualify for a reduction of, or exemption from, Belgian withholding tax upon payment or attribution of dividends, and as to the procedural requirements for obtaining such a reduction or exemption or making claims for a refund.

### **2. Capital Gains and Losses on common shares**

Pursuant to the Treaty, capital gains and/or losses realized by a U.S. investor that does not hold the common shares in connection with a business conducted in Belgium through a Belgian establishment from the sale, exchange or other disposition of the common shares do not fall within the scope of application of Belgian domestic tax law.

Capital gains realised on the common shares by a non-resident individual who is not entitled to claim the benefits of the Treaty and has not acquired the common shares in connection with a business conducted in Belgium through a fixed base in Belgium are in principle not subject to taxation provided that the transactions fall within the scope of the normal management of one's private estate. However, such capital gains might – under certain circumstances – be subject to tax in Belgium if the capital gains are obtained or received in Belgium and arise from transactions which are to be considered speculative or beyond the normal management of one's private estate or in case of disposal of a substantial participation in a Belgian company (i.e., of more than 25%). Capital losses are generally not tax deductible. Such non-resident individuals might therefore be obliged to file a tax return and should consult their own tax adviser.

Non-resident companies that have not acquired the common shares in connection with a business conducted in Belgium through a Belgian establishment are generally not subject to taxation in Belgium on capital gains on those common shares. Capital losses are generally not deductible. Non-resident companies that hold the common shares in connection with a business conducted in Belgium through a Belgian establishment will be subject to different rules.

Capital gains realised by non-residents upon the redemption of the common shares or upon the liquidation of the issuer will generally be taxable as a dividend (see above).

### **3. Tax on stock exchange transactions**

The sale and acquisition of the common shares on the secondary market is subject to a tax on stock exchange transactions if (i) executed in Belgium through a professional intermediary, or (ii) deemed to be executed in Belgium, which is the case if the order is directly or indirectly made to a professional intermediary established outside of Belgium, either by private individuals with habitual residence in Belgium, or legal entities for the account of their seat or establishment in Belgium. Transactions on the primary market are not subject to this tax.

The tax is due at a rate of 0.35% and is applied separately on each sale and each acquisition, currently up to a maximum of EUR 1,600 per taxable transaction. A separate tax is due by each party to the transaction (i.e. both seller and purchaser), and both taxes are collected by the professional intermediary. However, if the intermediary is established outside of Belgium, the tax will in principle be due by the ordering private individual or legal entity, unless that individual or entity can demonstrate that the tax has already been paid. Professional intermediaries established outside of Belgium can, subject to certain conditions and formalities, appoint a Belgian representative for tax purposes, which will be jointly and severally liable for the tax on stock exchange transactions in respect of the transactions executed through the professional intermediary.

Exemptions apply for non-residents and certain categories of institutional investors acting for their own account provided that certain formalities are respected. Thus, in general, non-residents who purchase or otherwise acquire or transfer, for consideration, common shares in Belgium for their own account through a professional intermediary may be exempt if they deliver a sworn affidavit to the intermediary in Belgium confirming their non-resident status.

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Please note that a general anti-abuse provision is available to the Belgian tax authorities with regard to the tax on stock exchange transactions.

As stated below, the European Commission has published a proposal for a Directive for a common financial transactions tax (the “FTT”). The proposal currently stipulates that once the FTT enters into force, the participating Member States shall not maintain or introduce taxes on financial transactions other than the FTT (or VAT as provided in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of November 28, 2006 on the common system of value added tax). For Belgium, the tax on stock exchange transactions should thus be abolished once the FTT enters into force. The proposal is still subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and therefore may be changed at any time.

### **4. Annual tax on securities accounts**

An annual tax on securities accounts (the “Annual Tax on Securities Accounts”) is levied on securities accounts of which the average value during the reference period (i.e., a period of twelve consecutive months beginning on 1 October and ending, in principle, on 30 September of the next year), exceeds EUR 1,000,000. The Annual Tax on Securities Accounts is applicable to securities accounts that are held by resident individuals, companies and legal entities or a Belgian permanent establishment of a foreign company, irrespective as to whether these accounts are held with a financial intermediary in Belgium or abroad. The Annual Tax on Securities Accounts also applies to securities accounts held by non-residents individuals, companies and legal entities with a financial intermediary in Belgium. However, the Annual Tax on Securities Accounts is not levied on securities accounts held by specific types of regulated entities in the context of their own professional activity and for their own account.

The applicable tax rate is equal to the lowest amount of either 0.15% of the average value of the financial instruments held on the account or 10% of the difference between the average value of the financial instruments held on the account and EUR 1,000,000. The tax base is the sum of the values of the taxable financial instruments at the different reference points in time, i.e., 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September, divided by the number of those points in time.

The Annual Tax on Securities Accounts needs to be withheld, declared and paid by the Belgian intermediary. Intermediaries not established or set up in Belgium have the possibility, when managing a securities account subject to the tax, to appoint a representative in Belgium approved by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance. In all other cases, the holder of the account is responsible for declaring and paying the tax.

Please note that a general anti-abuse provision is available to the Belgian tax authorities with regard to the Annual Tax on Securities Accounts.

Investors should consult their own tax advisers in relation to this Annual Tax on Securities Accounts.

### **5. The proposed FTT**

On February 14, 2013, the EU Commission adopted the draft Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “participating Member States”). The draft Directive currently stipulates that once the FTT enters into force, the participating Member States shall not maintain or introduce taxes on financial transactions other than the FTT (or VAT as provided in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax). For Belgium, the tax on stock exchange transactions should thus be abolished once the FTT enters into force. The draft Directive is still subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and therefore may be changed at any time. Estonia has already indicated that it does not wish to participate.

### **6. Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”)**

The exchange of information is governed by the CRS. As of May 16, 2024, 123 jurisdictions had signed the multilateral competent authority agreement (“MCAA”), which is a multilateral framework agreement to

## CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

automatically exchange financial and personal information, with the subsequent bilateral exchanges coming into effect between those signatories that file the subsequent notifications.

Under CRS, financial institutions resident in a CRS country are required to report, according to a due diligence standard, financial information with respect to reportable accounts, which includes interest, dividends, account balance or value, income from certain insurance products, sales proceeds from financial assets and other income generated with respect to assets held in the account or payments made with respect to the account. Reportable accounts include accounts held by individuals and entities (which includes trusts and foundations) with fiscal residence in another CRS country. The standard includes a requirement to look through passive entities to report on the relevant controlling persons.

On December 9, 2014, EU Member States adopted Directive 2014/107/EU on administrative cooperation in direct taxation (“DAC2”), which provides for mandatory automatic exchange of financial information as foreseen in CRS. DAC2 amends the previous Directive on administrative cooperation in direct taxation, Directive 2011/16/EU.

Belgium has implemented the DAC2 and the CRS by the law of December 16, 2015 regarding the exchange of financial account information between Belgian financial institutions and the Federal Public Service Finances in the framework of automatic information exchange on an international level and for tax purposes (the “Law of December 16, 2015”).

As a result of the Law of December 16, 2015, the mandatory automatic exchange of information applies in Belgium (i) since income year 2016 (first information exchange in 2017) towards the EU Member States, (ii) since income year 2014 (first information exchange in 2016) towards the U.S. and (iii), with respect to any other non-EU States that have signed the MCAA, as of the respective date to be further determined by Royal Decree. In a Royal Decree of June 14, 2017, as amended, it has been provided that the automatic exchange of information has to be provided (i) as from 2017 (for financial year 2016) for a first list of eighteen foreign jurisdictions, (ii) as from 2018 (for financial year 2017) for a second list of 44 jurisdictions, (iii) as from 2019 (for financial year 2018) for a third list of another jurisdiction, (iv) as from 2020 (for financial year 2019) a fourth list of six jurisdictions and (v) as from 2023 (for financial year 2022) a fifth list of two jurisdictions and (vi) as from 2024 (for financial year 2023) a sixth list of four jurisdictions.

Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**  
**EXPENSES RELATED TO THE OFFERING**

The following table sets forth the costs and expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, payable by us and/or the selling shareholder in connection with the offer and sale of common shares in this offering. All amounts listed below are estimates except the SEC registration fee, listing fee and FINRA filing fee.

<u>Itemized Expense</u>	<u>Amount</u>
SEC registration fee	\$
listing fee	
FINRA filing fee	
Printing and engraving expenses	
Transfer agent and registrar fees	
Legal fees and expenses	
Accounting fees and expenses	
Miscellaneous	
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>\$ (1)</u></u>

(1) All of these estimated expenses are expected to be paid by .

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**LEGAL MATTERS**

Certain matters of U.S. federal law will be passed upon for us by Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP and for the underwriters by Latham & Watkins LLP. The validity of our common shares and certain other matters of Belgian law will be passed upon for us by A&O Shearman LLP and for the underwriters by NautaDutilh BV.

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**EXPERTS**

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 included in this Prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The technical information appearing in this prospectus concerning Pennsuco was derived from the Technical Report Summary for Pennsuco Quarry, Miami-Dade County, Florida, dated August 30, 2024, prepared by Continental Placer Inc., independent geological and environmental consultants.

The technical information appearing in this prospectus concerning Roanoke was derived from the Technical Report Summary for Roanoke Quarry, Botetourt County, Virginia, dated August 30, 2024, prepared by Continental Placer Inc., independent geological and environmental consultants.

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**WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form F-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the sale of common shares under this prospectus. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, some of which is contained in exhibits to the registration statement as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. For further information with respect to us and our common shares, we refer you to the registration statement, including the exhibits filed as a part of the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract or any other document are not necessarily complete descriptions of all terms of such documents. If a contract or document has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, please see the copy of the contract or document that has been filed. Each statement in this prospectus relating to a contract or document filed as an exhibit is qualified in all respects by the filed exhibit. The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports and other information about issuers, like us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

We currently do not file periodic reports with the SEC. As a result of this offering, we will become subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act that are applicable to foreign private issuers, and, in accordance with this law, will file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. These periodic reports and other information will be available for inspection and copying at the SEC's public reference facilities and the website of the SEC referred to above. We also maintain a website at . Upon completion of this offering, you may access these materials free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. Information contained on our website is not a part of this prospectus and the inclusion of our website address in this prospectus is an inactive textual reference only. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt under the Exchange Act from, among other things, the rules prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our executive officers, directors and shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we will not be required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act.

As a foreign private issuer, we are also exempt from the requirements of Regulation FD (Fair Disclosure) which, generally, are meant to ensure that select groups of investors are not privy to specific information about an issuer before other investors. We are, however, still subject to the anti-fraud and anti-manipulation rules of the SEC, such as Rule 10b-5. Since many of the disclosure obligations required of us as a foreign private issuer are different than those required of domestic U.S. reporting companies, our shareholders, potential shareholders and the investing public in general should not expect to receive information about us in the same amount, or at the same time, as information is received from, or provided by, other domestic U.S. reporting companies.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The Titan Cement International SA contribution of Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A. to Titan America SA in exchange for 100% of the equity in Titan America SA described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements has not been consummated at November 4, 2024. When it has been consummated and subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available to be issued have been evaluated, we will be in a position to furnish the following report.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Washington, District of Columbia  
November 4, 2024

**“Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of Titan America SA

***Opinion on the Financial Statements***

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Titan America SA and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in stockholder’s equity and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

***Basis for Opinion***

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

***Critical Audit Matters***

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

(i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

*Valuation of Provisions for Restoration Obligations, Environmental and Equipment Removal*

As described in Notes 1, 2 and 21 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal provisions totaled \$33.9 million as of December 31, 2023. The Company is required to restore the land used for quarries and processing sites at the end of their productive lives to a condition acceptable for the relevant authorities and consistent with the Company's environmental policies. Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Management estimates its ultimate liability using detailed engineering calculations that consider the amount and timing of the future cash flows. The present value of these future cash flows is determined by applying discount rates consistent with the time horizons of the expected future cash flows. The significant assumptions used by management include the current cost estimates for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment activities, inflation rates and discount rates.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management in developing the fair value estimate of the provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumptions related to current cost estimates, inflation rates and the discount rates; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included, among others (i) testing management's process for developing the fair value estimate of the provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal; (ii) testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the current cost estimates, inflation rates and discount rates; and (iii) the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating (a) the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model used by management; (b) correspondence with regulatory agencies; and (c) the reasonableness of the current cost estimates, inflation rates and discount rates assumptions.

*Revenue Recognition from Certain Revenue Components*

As described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, substantially all of the Company's revenue is derived from sales of cement, fly ash, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks and related products (collectively, the "certain revenue components"). Control over the goods subject to each sales contract transfers at a point in time. The transaction price for each sales contract is determined by reference to the quantity requested and price established in the order. Some of the contracts offer discounts for prompt payment. In these cases, revenue is recorded in the amount the business expects to be entitled to. The Company's total revenue from the certain revenue components was \$1,588.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The principal consideration for our determination that performing procedures relating to revenue recognition from the certain revenue components is a critical audit matter is a high degree of auditor effort in performing procedures related to the Company's revenue recognition for the certain revenue components.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included, among others (i) evaluating, on a test basis, the accuracy and occurrence of transactions recognized as revenue by obtaining and inspecting source documents, such as invoices, customer purchase orders, shipping documents and cash receipts from customers; and (ii) confirming a sample of outstanding customer invoice balances as of December 31, 2023 and, for confirmations not returned, obtaining and inspecting source documents, such as cash receipts from customers.

Washington, District of Columbia  
(Date)

We have served as the Company's or its predecessors' auditor since 2015."

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Income

(all amounts in thousands of US\$ except for earnings per share)

	Notes	2023	Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Revenue	3	\$ 1,591,601	\$ 1,364,146	\$ 1,152,417
Cost of goods sold	4	(1,228,112)	(1,142,880)	(956,261)
Gross profit		<b>363,489</b>	<b>221,266</b>	<b>196,156</b>
Selling expense	5	(31,009)	(29,938)	(24,724)
General and administrative expense	6	(99,909)	(87,513)	(76,292)
Net impairment losses on financial assets		(1,224)	(3,711)	(937)
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	7	(6,113)	(3,041)	(1,101)
Other operating income/(loss), net		402	(21)	1,073
Operating income		<b>225,636</b>	<b>97,042</b>	<b>94,175</b>
Finance cost, net	8	(22,244)	(19,078)	(21,856)
Income/(loss) from associate		—	272	(682)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	9	(11,981)	19,990	28,835
Derivative financial instrument gain/(loss), net	9	10,967	(18,534)	(25,915)
Income before income taxes		<b>202,378</b>	<b>79,692</b>	<b>74,557</b>
Income tax expense	19	(47,134)	(16,971)	(15,336)
Net income		<b>\$ 155,244</b>	<b>\$ 62,721</b>	<b>\$ 59,221</b>
<b>Earnings per share of common stock (Note 26):</b>				
Basic earnings per share		\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share		\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34
Weighted average number of common stock - basic and diluted		175,344,465	175,344,465	175,344,465

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)

	Notes	Year Ended December 31		
		2023	2022	2021
Net income		\$ 155,244	\$ 62,721	\$ 59,221
Other comprehensive income:				
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>				
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges	9,25	(4,387)	4,267	826
Reclassification to income statement		7,327	(5,969)	(1,996)
Income tax relating to these items		(750)	434	298
<b>Net gain/(loss) on cash flow hedge</b>		<b>2,190</b>	<b>(1,268)</b>	<b>(872)</b>
<b>Net other comprehensive income/(expense) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>2,190</b>	<b>(1,268)</b>	<b>(872)</b>
<i>Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>				
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	20	806	538	1,291
Income tax relating to these items		(205)	(137)	(328)
<b>Net gain on defined benefit plans</b>		<b>601</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>963</b>
Cumulative translation adjustments		293	(7)	722
<b>Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>		<b>894</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,685</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax</b>		<b>3,084</b>	<b>(874)</b>	<b>813</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income, net of tax</b>		<b>\$ 158,328</b>	<b>\$ 61,847</b>	<b>\$ 60,034</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)

	Notes	<b>December 31</b>	
		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1.11	\$ 22,036	\$ 29,841
Derivative financial instruments	9	5,315	3,841
Derivative credit support payments	9	11,470	9,538
Trade receivables, net	15	55,873	56,445
Other receivables, net	17	65,121	60,363
Inventories	14	189,989	180,804
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	16	16,194	15,196
Income taxes receivable		6,901	867
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>372,899</b>	<b>356,895</b>
<b>Noncurrent assets:</b>			
Derivative financial instruments	9	2,071	3,711
Derivative credit support payments	9	—	12,909
Property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits, net	10	801,031	748,266
Right-of-use assets	11	61,441	61,673
Other assets		6,586	6,200
Intangible assets, net	12	33,213	36,016
Goodwill	13	221,562	221,562
<b>Total noncurrent assets</b>		<b>1,125,904</b>	<b>1,090,337</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>\$ 1,498,803</b>	<b>\$ 1,447,232</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (continued)

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)

	Notes	<b>December 31</b>	
		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Current liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable		\$ 151,229	\$ 175,368
Derivative financial instruments	9	10,512	8,218
Related party payables	23	11,467	9,359
Accrued expenses	22	20,757	28,226
Derivative credit support receipts	9	5,061	3,010
Provisions	21	10,452	8,989
Contract liabilities		1,090	928
Income taxes payable		1,999	3,489
Short-term borrowings, including accrued interest	18	267,670	74,339
Lease liabilities	11	11,737	13,532
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>491,974</b>	<b>325,458</b>
<b>Noncurrent liabilities:</b>			
Long-term borrowings	18	76,262	320,167
Retirement benefit obligations	20	4,310	4,352
Derivative financial instruments	9	—	12,909
Derivative credit support receipts	9	2,081	3,680
Provisions	21	55,302	38,737
Contract liabilities		868	1,417
Other noncurrent liabilities		114	788
Lease liabilities	11	53,744	54,055
Deferred income tax liability	19	94,377	92,942
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>		<b>287,058</b>	<b>529,047</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>779,032</b>	<b>854,505</b>
<b>Stockholder's equity:</b>			
Common stock	28	25,219	25,219
Share premium		168,791	165,982
Capital reserves		4,039	2,822
Retained earnings		518,621	398,687
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		3,101	17
<b>Total stockholder's equity</b>		<b>719,771</b>	<b>592,727</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholder's equity</b>		<b>\$ 1,498,803</b>	<b>\$ 1,447,232</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)	Notes	Common Stock	Share Premium	Capital Reserves	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Stockholder's Equity
January 1, 2021		\$ 24,807	\$244,654	2,822	\$277,656	\$ 78	\$ 550,017
Net income		—	—	—	59,221	—	59,221
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	20	—	—	—	—	963	963
Capitalization of Reserves	23	82,784	(82,784)	—	—	—	—
Return of capital	23	(82,372)	—	—	—	—	(82,372)
Capital Increase Expenses		—	(911)	—	—	—	(911)
Reclass of capital increase expenses to retained earnings		—	911	—	(911)	—	—
Cash flow hedge, net of tax		—	—	—	—	(872)	(872)
Stock-based compensation expense	23	—	2,039	—	—	—	2,039
Change in stock compensation excess tax benefit		—	6	—	—	—	6
Cumulative translation adjustments		—	—	—	—	722	722
December 31, 2021		\$ 25,219	\$163,915	\$ 2,822	\$335,966	\$ 891	\$ 528,813
January 1, 2022		\$ 25,219	\$163,915	\$ 2,822	\$335,966	\$ 891	\$ 528,813
Net income		—	—	—	62,721	—	62,721
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	20	—	—	—	—	401	401
Cash flow hedge, net of tax		—	—	—	—	(1,268)	(1,268)
Stock-based compensation expense	23	—	2,104	—	—	—	2,104
Change in stock compensation excess tax benefit		—	(37)	—	—	—	(37)
Cumulative translation adjustments		—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)
December 31, 2022		\$ 25,219	\$165,982	\$ 2,822	\$398,687	\$ 17	\$ 592,727
January 1, 2023		\$ 25,219	\$165,982	\$ 2,822	\$398,687	\$ 17	\$ 592,727
Net income		—	—	—	155,244	—	155,244
Reserve		—	—	1,217	(1,217)	—	—
Dividend	23	—	—	—	(33,786)	—	(33,786)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans, net of tax	20	—	—	—	—	601	601
Cash flow hedge, net of tax		—	—	—	—	2,190	2,190
Stock-based compensation expense	23	—	3,147	—	—	—	3,147
Related party recharge for stock-based compensation	23	—	(1,333)	—	(429)	—	(1,762)
Change in stock compensation excess tax benefit		—	995	—	122	—	1,117
Cumulative translation adjustments		—	—	—	—	293	293
December 31, 2023		\$ 25,219	\$168,791	\$ 4,039	\$518,621	\$ 3,101	\$ 719,771

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.



**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)

	Notes	Year Ended December 31		
		2023	2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Income before income taxes		\$ 202,378	\$ 79,692	\$ 74,557
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	10,11,12	91,079	87,728	81,731
Finance cost	8	23,194	19,514	22,327
Finance income		(950)	(436)	(471)
Foreign exchange loss/(gain), net	9	11,981	(19,990)	(28,835)
Derivative financial instrument (gain)/loss, net	9	(10,967)	18,534	25,915
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities		(42,326)	(5,639)	(32,983)
Other		5,853	4,285	2,453
Cash generated from operations before income taxes		<b>280,242</b>	<b>183,688</b>	<b>144,694</b>
Income taxes (paid)/received		(53,117)	(5,314)	2,009
Net cash provided by operating activities		<b>227,125</b>	<b>178,374</b>	<b>146,703</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
Investments in property, plant and equipment	10	(117,144)	(125,374)	(62,269)
Investments in intangible assets	12	(1,600)	(2,896)	(9,185)
Interest received		950	436	471
Distributions from associate		—	272	—
Proceeds from the sale of assets, net of disposition costs		141	261	685
Net cash used in investing activities		<b>(117,653)</b>	<b>(127,301)</b>	<b>(70,298)</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(all amounts in thousands of US\$)

	Notes	Year Ended December 31		
		2023	2022	2021
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Repayment of affiliated party borrowings	18	(37,838)	(96,707)	(92,021)
Borrowings from affiliated party	18	45,537	95,240	133
Offering costs associated with borrowings	18	—	(781)	(862)
Borrowings from third party line of credit		35,000	115,000	37,000
Repayment of third party line of credit		(105,000)	(75,000)	(7,000)
Lease payments	18	(12,151)	(11,390)	(14,510)
Return of capital		—	—	(82,372)
Dividends paid	23	(33,786)	—	—
Capital increase expenses		—	—	(911)
Related party recharge for stock-based compensation	23	(429)	—	—
Settlement of derivative financial instrument receipts/(payments)	18	3,272	(19,827)	6,528
Derivative credit support receipts/(payments)	18	11,399	490	(30,017)
Net (payments)/receipts under cash management line of credit		—	(7,761)	7,761
Interest paid		(23,783)	(20,925)	(20,867)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(117,779)</u>	<u>(21,661)</u>	<u>(197,138)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(8,307)</u>	<u>29,412</u>	<u>(120,733)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at:				
Beginning of period		29,841	202	121,462
Effects of exchange rate changes		502	227	(527)
End of period		<u>\$ 22,036</u>	<u>\$ 29,841</u>	<u>\$ 202</u>
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities				
Inventories		\$ (9,185)	\$ (40,644)	(17,848)
Trade receivables, net		(604)	(7,582)	(13,879)
Other receivables, net		(3,637)	(5,398)	(20,154)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(998)	(3,144)	(530)
Other assets		101	651	809
Accounts payable		(29,532)	57,273	16,155
Accrued expenses		(4,372)	(6,675)	2,138
Provisions		3,822	(2,167)	(537)
Other liabilities		(672)	(471)	385
Retirement benefit obligations		210	120	(167)
Operating related party activity		2,541	2,398	645
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities		<u>\$ (42,326)</u>	<u>\$ (5,639)</u>	<u>\$ (32,983)</u>

The principal non-cash investing and financing transactions are accrued purchases of property, plant, and equipment and leasing of right-of-use assets, refer to Note 10 and 11. For additional details about changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, refer to Note 18.

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited financial statements.*

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

*1. General information and summary of material accounting policies*

Titan America SA (“Titan America”) is a Belgium-based holding company, incorporated on July 17, 2024 for the purpose of facilitating an initial public offering and other related transactions in order to carry on the business of Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A. (“Titan Atlantic”). Titan America’s primary role is that of a holding company, and it will not engage in significant operational activities. Its sole material asset is its investment in Titan Atlantic. Titan America, along with its wholly owned subsidiaries including Titan Atlantic, are referred to as the “Company”.

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, primarily operates in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of cement, fly ash, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, and concrete block to resellers and construction contractors in the Eastern region of the United States. Titan America’s principal offices are located in Belgium.

**Reorganization Transaction**

On (date of contribution), Titan Cement International SA (“TCI”), contributed Titan Atlantic to Titan America in exchange for 175,342,465 common shares representing 100% of the equity in Titan America (the “Reorganization Transaction”). The Reorganization Transaction signified a continuation of Titan Atlantic’s operations within a new legal framework, rather than the initiation of new business activities. The Reorganization Transaction represents an internal reorganization of entities under common control and is not within the scope of IFRS 3, Business Combinations. As a result, the consolidated financial statements for periods prior to the Reorganization Transaction reflect the operations of our predecessor, Titan Atlantic.

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on (date of authorization of issuance).

**Summary of material accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set forth below:

*1.1. Basis of preparation*

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). The definition of IFRS Accounting Standards also encompasses all valid International Accounting Standards (IAS), as well as all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), including those formally issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) and defined benefit pension plan assets, which are measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are described in Note 2.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

The financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies as the prior year, except for the adoption of the new or revised standards, amendments and/or interpretations that became mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the results of operations, financial position, and cash flows of the Company, which includes the historical consolidated financial information of our predecessor, Titan Atlantic, prior to the Reorganization. The earnings per share of the Company have been presented to retrospectively reflect the capital structure of the Company in connection with the Reorganization Transaction.

*1.1.1. New and amended standards and interpretations*

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for December 31, 2023 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. The Company is currently assessing whether these standards will have a material impact on the Company in the current or future periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1 (January 1, 2024)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – IFRS 18
- Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9
- Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to IFRS 7
- Disclosures of Revenues and Expenses for Reportable Segments – IFRIC Interpretations Committee Agenda Decision – IFRS 8

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time in the annual reporting period commencing on January 1, 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2 (January 1, 2023)
- Definition of accounting estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 (January 1, 2023)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 (January 1, 2023)
- International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – amendments to IAS 12 (January 1, 2023) (see Note 19)

The amendments listed above did not have a material impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to materially affect the current or future periods.

*1.2. Consolidation*

*(a) Subsidiaries*

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

A listing of Company subsidiaries at December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 follows:

List of Legal Entities	Country of incorporation	State of incorporation	Nature of business	2023 % of investment	2022 % of investment	2021 % of investment
Titan Atlantic Cement Industrial and Commercial S.A.	Greece	N/A	Investment holding company	100	100	100
Titan America LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	100	100
Essex Cement Company LLC	USA	Delaware	Trading company	100	100	100
Mechanicsville Concrete LLC	USA	Virginia	Ready-mix producer	100	100	100
Pennsuco Cement Company LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	100	100
Roanoke Cement Company LLC	USA	Virginia	Cement producer	100	100	100
S&W Ready Mix LLC	USA	North Carolina	Ready-mix producer	100	100	100
Separation Technologies LLC	USA	Delaware	Fly ash beneficiation	100	100	100
ST Equipment & Technology LLC	USA	Delaware	Sales and engineering services	100	100	100
ST Equipment & Technology Trading Company LLC	USA	Delaware	Trading company	100	100	100
ST Mid-Atlantic LLC	USA	North Carolina	Investment holding company	N/A	100	100
			Cement, aggregates, ready-mix and concrete block producer			
Titan Florida LLC	USA	Delaware		100	100	100
Titan Mid-Atlantic Aggregates LLC	USA	Virginia	Aggregates producer	100	100	100
Titan Virginia Ready-Mix	USA	Delaware	Ready-mix concrete producer	100	100	100
Trusa Realty LLC	USA	Florida	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
			Insurance brokerage company			
Markfield America LLC	USA	Virginia		100	100	100
Titan Florida Holdings LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	N/A	N/A
Carolinas Cement Company LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	100	100
Norfapeake Terminal LLC	USA	Virginia	Real estate holding company	100	100	100

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

List of Legal Entities	Country of incorporation	State of incorporation	Nature of business	2023 % of investment	2022 % of investment	2021 % of investment
S&W Ready Mix LLC	USA	South Carolina	Ready-mix producer	100	100	100
Titan Florida Concrete Products LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	N/A	N/A
Titan Florida Aggregates LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	N/A	N/A
Titan Florida Cement LLC	USA	Delaware	Investment holding company	100	N/A	N/A
Metro Redi-Mix LLC	USA	Florida	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
Miami Valley Ready-Mix Florida LLC	USA	Delaware	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
Summit Ready-Mix LLC	USA	Florida	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
Silver Sand Transportation LLC	USA	Delaware	Transportation brokerage	100	100	N/A
Standard Concrete LLC	USA	Florida	Investment holding company	100	100	100
Massey Sand and Rock Co.	USA	California	Inactive	100	100	100
Daleville Development LLC	USA	Virginia	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
Nestor Timber Development LLC	USA	Virginia	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
SEI LLC	USA	North Carolina	Real estate holding company	100	100	100
Evergreen Wildlife Management LLC	USA	Virginia	Inactive	N/A	100	100

(b) Associates

The Company has assessed the nature of an investment in which it does not exercise control over the investee and determined it to be an associate, as the Company does not control or jointly control the entity, but rather exerts significant influence. Associates are accounted for using the equity method.

1.3. *Foreign currency translation*

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of U.S. Dollars, which is also the parent company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates (i.e. spot rates) prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized as foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet.
- Income and expenses for each income statement and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates.
- All exchange differences resulting from the above are recognized in other comprehensive income.

*1.4. Property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits*

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for land (excluding quarries), which is shown at cost less impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and any environmental rehabilitation costs to the extent that they have been recognized as a provision (refer to Note 1.16). Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Consolidated Statements of Income as incurred. Subsequent component costs are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset. Subsequent refurbishment costs that extend the asset's useful life are depreciated over the newly determined life.

With the exception of quarries and refurbishments, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	<u>Cement</u>	<u>Aggregates</u>	<u>Other</u>
Land improvements	15-30	15	15
Building and improvements	25	25	25
Machinery and equipment	15-30	10-15	5-15
Mobile equipment	7-25	7-15	7
Marine equipment	20	20	n/a
Auto and truck	8	8	8
Furniture and fixtures	3-5	3-5	3-5

Land on which quarries are located is depreciated on a depletion basis, which is recorded as the material extraction process advances based on the unit-of-production method based on secured reserves, defined as quantified and fully assessed reserves of raw materials in fully controlled land for which we have the mining rights and the necessary administrative permits for mining operations.

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment are classified as property, plant, equipment, and mineral deposits and are included in the machinery and equipment category.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount (refer to Note 1.7).

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
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Items of Property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. Impairment losses are measured as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount which is the value-in-use. Both gains and losses on disposals and impairment losses are included in cost of goods sold or general and administrative expense, depending on their nature.

Interest costs on borrowings specifically used to finance the construction of Property, plant and equipment are capitalized during the construction period if the criteria for recognition are met. To the extent that funds are borrowed generally and used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset (refer to Note 1.23).

**1.5. Intangible assets**

**(a) Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognized in a business combination. Goodwill is not amortized. After initial recognition, it is measured at cost less any impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (CGU's) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the CGU level.

Impairment testing is performed annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of the value-in-use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

**(b) Software**

Costs associated with maintaining software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognized as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;



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- management intends to complete the software and use it;
- there is an ability to use the software;
- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized over its economic useful life from the point at which the asset is ready for use.

(c) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and instead recognized in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their economic useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of realization of the future economic benefits are considered in modifying the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the expense category that best reflects the assets' function.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized. They are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether it continues to be supportable. If not, a change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the expense category that best reflects the asset's nature.

The estimated useful lives for the major components of intangible assets are:

	Years
Customer Relationships	5-7
Software	7
Tradenames	Indefinite

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*1.6. Deferred stripping costs*

Stripping costs comprise the removal of overburden and other waste products at a quarry or mine. Stripping costs incurred in the development of a quarry or mine before production commences, and as new areas of mining are developed, are included in the carrying amount of the related quarry or mine, under property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits. These costs are subsequently depreciated on a units-of-production basis.

*1.7. Impairment of non-financial assets other than Goodwill*

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For the purpose of testing for impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGU). Impairment losses recognized on non-financial assets other than goodwill are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for each asset individually, except for those that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Intangible assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized immediately as an expense for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

*1.8. Leases*

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date of the commencement of the lease. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. It is discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the secured rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following:

- lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments);
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;

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- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees; and
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently, at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the lease-term, except where there is a purchase option that is reasonably certain of being exercised. In that case, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over its estimated useful life in accordance with the estimates disclosed in Note 1.4.

The initial measurement of the right-of-use asset is comprised of:

- the amount of the initial lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration or return costs.

The Company leases various types of land, buildings, equipment and motor vehicles and has applied judgment to determine the lease term for contracts that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which could materially affect the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions. Some leases have fixed price increases, while others have increases based on changes in price indices.

Machinery & equipment and motor vehicle contracts generally have fixed terms from 3-8 years, with some having fair value or fixed-price purchase options and/or renewal options. Renewal options on these types of contracts are generally for short durations. Land and building contracts generally have fixed terms from 5-10 years. These types of contracts can have multiple renewal options that extend over a material number of additional years.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

**1.9. Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using a weighted average cost method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and direct selling expenses.

Spare parts classified as inventory are items awaiting use in the production process (repairs and maintenance) that are not otherwise as property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits (Note 1.4).

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*1.10. Trade receivables*

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for products sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. The Company maintains two different portfolios of trade receivables:

- Portfolio one consists of receivables in a hold to collect model. These receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in accordance with the terms of the contracts. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets at amortized cost. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. They are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.
- Portfolio two consists of receivables in a hold to sell model as further described in Note 2.2(b) and 7. Receivables in this portfolio are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

*1.11. Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits held by banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Cash equivalents also include deposits in transit from credit card companies that have been authorized by the respective credit card company and submitted for processing by the Company. Such amounts are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash requirements, rather than for investment or other purposes, and are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

*1.12. Borrowings*

Borrowings are initially recorded at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are carried at amortized cost in accordance with the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redemption value is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

*1.13. Current and deferred income taxes*

Titan America is subject to income taxes in Belgium. Titan Atlantic is subject to income taxes in the United States and in Greece. Additionally, ST Equipment & Technology Trading Company LLC ("Trading Co"), a subsidiary of Titan America, has elected to be treated as a corporation for income tax purposes. As such, Trading Co will file a separate tax return; however, its activity is included in Titan America's results.

The tax expense for the period is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns where the tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions when appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, if the deferred income tax arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, it is not accounted for.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the related deferred income tax liability is settled.

**1.14. Employee benefits**

**(a) Pension and other retirement obligations**

The Company sponsors both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make additional contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits related to the current and prior years. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

Typically, defined benefit plans set the amount of pension benefits employees will receive upon retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognized in the Statements of Financial Position related to the defined benefit and other post-retirement benefit plan represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds, which have terms to maturity similar to the terms of the related pension obligation.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, or
- the date the Company recognizes restructuring related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation:

- service costs, comprising current service cost, past-service cost, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements under cost of goods sold, and
- net interest expense or income under finance cost.

Remeasurements related to actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the Statements of Financial Position with a corresponding charge or credit to member's equity through Other Comprehensive Income. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to privately administered plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and are included in payroll and related expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income as incurred.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when an employee is terminated by the Company prior to the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary separation from the Company in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at the earlier of: a) the date the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and b) when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 that involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary separation, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than one year after the end of a reporting period are discounted to present value.

(c) Bonus plan

A liability for employee benefits in the form of a bonus plan is recognized in accrued expenses when the following conditions are met:

- there is a formal plan and the amounts to be paid are determined prior to issuance of the financial statements; or
- past practice has created a valid expectation by employees that they will receive a bonus payment and the amount can be determined prior to issuance of the financial statements.

(d) Share-based compensation

*Restricted stock incentive plans*

TCI operates an equity-settled share-based compensation plan. The Company recognizes the fair value of the employee service received in exchange for the grant of TCI stock options as an expense.

Prior to 2020, share options were granted to certain members of senior management and other employees of the Company at a discount to the market price of the shares on the respective dates of the grants and are exercisable at those prices. The options must be exercised within the year vested or within the first two months of the year following the vesting date. The plan has a contractual option term of three years.

The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognized as an expense during the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specific vesting conditions are to be satisfied. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted specified by the date of grant and:

- include any market performance conditions (for example, the entity's share price);
- exclude the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the Company over a specified time period); and

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- include the impact of any non-vesting conditions.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest (which are limited to non-market vesting conditions) and recognizes the impact of the revision to the original estimates, if any, in the Consolidated Statements of Income under general and administrative expense, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

*Long-term incentive plan (LTIP)*

In May 2020, TCI adopted a new long-term share-based incentive plan. Participants in the plan are awarded a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares at no consideration in April (or later) of each year. The awards have no dividend or voting rights.

The number of shadow shares granted to each participant is determined by the award amount (expressed in US Dollars or Euros) and the value of the shadow share. The value of the shadow share is equal to the average TCI share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last seven trading days of March of the grant year.

The vesting period of the awards is as follows:

- 50% at the completion of a three-year period, and
- 50% at the completion of a four-year period.

The awards vest at the designated dates, provided that the participants are still working for the Company or any other subsidiary or affiliate of TCI.

At vesting, participants receive their vested awards in TCI shares, in cash, or (if timely elected) in contributions to a deferred compensation plan.

The Company receives services from its employees, but TCI has the obligation to settle the awards. As a result, the Company accounts for the plan as an equity-settled transaction by recognizing the fair value of the services it receives from the participants in the Consolidated Statements of Income under general and administrative expense, with a corresponding adjustment to equity during the vesting period.

*1.15. Provisions*

Provisions represent liabilities of uncertain timing or amount and are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when reimbursement is virtually certain. Expenses related to provisions are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The Company recognizes a provision for onerous contracts when the economic benefits to be derived from a contract are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract.

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Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

*1.16. Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal*

The Company is required to restore the land used for quarries and processing sites at the end of their productive lives to a condition acceptable for the relevant authorities and consistent with the Company's environmental policies. Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Estimated costs associated with such rehabilitation activities represent management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and are measured at the present value of future cash outflows expected to be incurred. Such cost estimates, initially expressed at current price levels, are adjusted for inflation (between 2.34% and 2.89% at December 31, 2023, between 2.35% and 3.00% at December 31, 2022, and between 1.66% and 2.10% at December 31, 2021) to reflect expected annual cost increases between the date of the estimate and the forecasted payment date. The estimates are then discounted to present value at a rate consistent with the duration of the liability. Where a closure and restoration obligation arises from quarry/mine development activities or relates to the decommissioning of Property, plant and equipment, the provision can be capitalized as part of the cost of the associated asset (intangible or tangible). The capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the asset and any change in the net present value of the expected liability is included in finance cost, unless it arises from changes in valuation assumptions. Each year, the provisions are increased to reflect accretion of the discount, with these charges recorded as a component of finance cost.

Provisions associated with environmental damage represent the estimated future cost of remediation. Estimating the future costs of these obligations is complex and requires the Company to use judgment. The estimation of these costs is based on an evaluation of currently available facts with respect to each individual site and considers factors such as existing technology, currently enacted laws and regulations and prior experience in site remediation.

*1.17. Revenue recognition*

Revenue is the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (sales taxes, etc.). Variable consideration is included in the transaction price and estimated using either the expected value method, or the most likely amount method.

Revenue is recognized when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the control of a promised good or service to the customer. A customer obtains control of a good or service if it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from that good or service. Control is transferred over time or at a point in time. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.



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*1.18. Financial assets*

The Company initially measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Transaction costs associated with financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed. Trade receivables are initially measured at their transaction price.

The Company's financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and derivative credit support payments, carried at amortized cost, and derivative financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

*1.19. Impairment of financial assets*

The Company records an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL).

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. For trade and other receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses.

*1.20. Derivative financial instruments*

Derivative financial instruments are recognized at fair value upon both initial recognition and subsequently. Derivatives are presented as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statements of Income, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and subsequently reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

The Company has entered into a cash flow hedge for a portion of its natural gas price risk exposure. The cash flow hedge accounting model applies when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to a specific risk associated with a recognized asset or liability, an unrecognized firm commitment (currency risk only) or a highly probable forecasted transaction, that could impact profit or loss. Further details about the hedge are provided in Note 25.

*1.21. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities*

(a) Financial assets

A financial asset (or a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset but has assumed an obligation to transfer such cash flows without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or

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- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. A corresponding liability is also recognized.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

*1.22. Fair value measurement*

The Company uses the following valuation hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities:

- Level 1: based on quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: based on valuation techniques whereby all inputs having a material effect on the fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly, and include quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not actively traded.
- Level 3: based on valuation techniques whereby all inputs having a material effect on the fair value are not derived from observable market data.

On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company held derivative financial instruments that were recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Level 2). The Company also had long and short-term borrowings that were recorded at amortized cost. The fair value of these borrowings (Level 3) is disclosed in Note 18.

*1.23. Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (an asset that takes a substantial period of time (greater than one year) to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of finance and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Capitalized interest is presented in investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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*1.24. Trade payables*

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

*2. Significant accounting estimates and critical judgments*

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations about future events believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Such estimates and assumptions form the basis in making judgments to determine the carrying value of assets and liabilities not readily available from other sources. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted within the next financial year are discussed below.

*2.1. Significant accounting estimates and changes in estimates:*

*(a) Depreciation*

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product lifecycles, life-of-mine and maintenance programs are considered. A one-year increase in the assumed asset lives would increase income before income taxes by \$6,040 for the year ended December 31, 2023. A one-year decrease in the assumed asset lives would decrease income before income taxes by \$8,542 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

*(b) Goodwill*

Impairment tests of goodwill use the recoverable amounts of CGU that are determined based on value-in-use calculations in Note 13.

*(c) Valuation of financial instruments*

The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on the market position provided by the counterparty financial institutions at the reporting date. Further information on financial instruments is provided in Note 9.

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*(d) Provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal*

Estimating provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal involves inherent uncertainty due to unknown conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding the liabilities, the length of the clean-up periods and evolving technologies. The restoration, environmental and equipment removal provisions reflect the information available to management at the time of determination of the liability and are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress or as additional technical or legal information becomes available.

The calculation of provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Current estimated costs;
- Inflation rates; and
- Discount rates.

See Note 21 for further information about provisions for restoration obligations, environmental and equipment removal.

**2.2. Critical judgments:**

*(a) Interest in unconsolidated entities*

The Company has an agreement with a Special Purpose Entity (“SPE”) under which trade accounts receivable, originated by certain of the Company’s operating subsidiaries, are aggregated and sold to the SPE (which was established to house and manage the trade accounts receivable) in exchange for cash and interest-bearing notes receivable.

Management determined the most relevant activity of the SPE to be the management of impaired trade accounts receivable within the overall portfolio of trade accounts receivable owned by the SPE, as this activity has the greatest impact on credit losses incurred, and hence, the variability of the SPE’s returns. The entities most exposed to variable returns are (i) the Company which holds the most subordinated interest in the SPE, as well as the third most subordinated interest, and (ii) an unrelated party (the “Control Party”) which holds the second most subordinated interest and retains the right to manage the impaired accounts receivable and substantive rights to replace the Company as servicer of the SPE. As a result, the Company does not consolidate the SPE.

*(b) Derecognition of trade accounts receivable transferred to the SPE*

As noted in Note 2.2(a) the Company does not consolidate the SPE, but rather sells it qualifying trade accounts receivable originated by certain of the Company’s operating subsidiaries in exchange for cash and interest-bearing notes receivable. As a result of the arrangement, the Company transfers its rights to receive the cash flows from the trade accounts receivable sold to the SPE. Credit losses within the SPE are shared among the lenders to the SPE based on the seniority of their loans to the SPE. Based on the current level of bad debts in the entity and an associated analysis of the risks and rewards of receivables transferred to the SPE, the Company has concluded that it is appropriate to derecognize the receivables at the time of sale.

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At December 31, 2023, expected credit losses within the SPE total \$858, and, if realized, would be allocated first to the Company's junior subordinated note (which is fully reserved for in the accompanying financial statements) and the Control Party's intermediate subordinated note.

Additional details about the SPE can be found in Note 7.

*(c) Determination of lease terms under IFRS 16*

Extension options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Company. A limited number of leases contain termination options, and these are generally only exercisable by the Company. In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended.

In determining the lease term, the Company considers the contractual terms, termination costs and strategic importance of the assets to the operations (in addition to the significance of investments undertaken or planned in connection with leased properties). The reasonably certain assessment is only revised if a material event or a material change in circumstance occurs that is within the control of the Company.

As of December 31, 2023, potential future cash flows of \$43,678 (undiscounted) were not included in the lease liability due to it not being reasonably certain that the lease terms would be extended.

3. Revenue

Substantially all of the Company's revenue is derived from sales of cement, fly ash, aggregates, ready-mix concrete and concrete blocks. Sales transactions result from customer requests (an "Order") received in response to Company quotes or negotiated purchase orders. An Order specifies products, contractual terms and conditions, estimated quantities, and pre-determined prices over established time periods. Once an Order is in place, the customer requests the delivery of specific products and volumes under the general terms and conditions contained therein.

Products remain the property of the Company until received by the customer, and the Company provides a warranty that the materials comply with the specifications contained in the Order. The contracts can generally be cancelled with or without cause at any time, with each party having responsibility for any rights and obligations accrued up to the time of termination. Each request by a customer under an Order produces a sales contract for the goods specified in such request. The Order does not create enforceable rights or obligations on their own (an additional purchasing decision is required on the part of the customer). The warranties provided are assurance-type warranties and do not create separate performance obligations.

Control over the goods subject to each sales contract transfers at a point in time. For standard products, customer acceptance is generally considered a formality, and control transfers (and revenue is recognized) upon shipment or delivery.

Promised goods may be subject to bill-and-hold arrangements; however, this is very rare. Given the nature of the products (not separately identifiable and ability of the business to direct the inventory to another customer), customers do not obtain control under bill-and-hold arrangements prior to shipment, and since the businesses do not bill customers prior to shipment, these arrangements do not impact revenue recognition.

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3. Revenue (continued)

The transaction price for each sales contract is determined by reference to the quantity requested and price established in the Order. Some of the contracts offer discounts for prompt payment. In these cases, revenue is recorded in the amount the business expects to be entitled to.

Some agreements may involve the payment of sales incentives. When paid in connection with the acquisition of an Order, which does not create a performance obligation at inception, commissions are expensed as incurred. In all cases, the amounts are immaterial and pertain to short-term sales contracts. Additional contract fulfillment costs may include insurance, on-site labor, shipping costs and the removal or replacement of materials under warranty. Given the short-term nature of the sales contracts, the Company does not capitalize such amounts. However, estimated removal or replacement costs of materials under warranty are included in the obligation for accrued warranty costs.

The components of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cement	\$ 657,332	\$ 560,320	\$ 433,067
Aggregates	83,438	79,147	73,595
Ready-mix concrete	688,236	589,553	530,878
Concrete block and related products	140,128	116,929	96,554
Fly ash	19,833	15,687	14,831
Equipment and related services	1,986	2,253	2,820
Other goods and services	648	257	672
Revenue	<u>\$ 1,591,601</u>	<u>\$ 1,364,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,152,417</u>

4. Cost of goods sold

The components of cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Material and other inventory costs	\$ 569,794	\$ 516,377	\$ 385,481
Inventory change	(9,278)	(10,990)	547
Payroll and employee related expenses	257,919	227,897	211,814
Energy and Fuel Costs	104,619	122,012	80,627
Depreciation, depletion, and amortization	79,360	78,571	72,241
Freight expense	55,313	59,529	54,973
Distribution expense	71,343	64,350	54,964
Repairs and maintenance	40,133	33,450	46,909
Utilities	3,436	3,000	2,512
Taxes, other than income taxes	15,934	13,527	13,464
Short-term lease rentals	22,325	13,587	11,587
Risk insurance, including loss retention	12,201	13,167	9,673
Travel, training, and other employee expense	2,877	2,821	1,633
Other	2,136	5,582	9,836
Total cost of goods sold	<u>\$1,228,112</u>	<u>\$1,142,880</u>	<u>\$956,261</u>

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5. Selling expense

The components of selling expense for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Payroll and employee related expenses	\$ 17,197	\$17,321	\$15,184
Overhead (dues, professional fees, credit card fees, etc.)	11,718	10,469	7,986
Travel, entertainment, and other employee expense	1,696	1,417	1,169
Other selling expenses	398	731	385
<b>Total selling expense</b>	<b><u>\$31,009</u></b>	<b><u>\$29,938</u></b>	<b><u>\$24,724</u></b>

6. General and administrative expense

The components of general and administrative expense for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Payroll and employee related expense	\$ 54,399	\$50,045	\$45,347
Depreciation and amortization	8,138	6,245	6,917
Management fees	11,405	9,868	6,865
Service contracts	5,030	4,311	5,202
Office costs	5,565	5,029	5,116
Bank fees	527	650	270
Professional fees	9,616	6,535	2,695
Travel, entertainment and auto expense	2,802	2,168	1,123
Other	2,427	2,662	2,757
<b>Total general and administrative expense</b>	<b><u>\$99,909</u></b>	<b><u>\$87,513</u></b>	<b><u>\$76,292</u></b>

7. Fair value loss on accounts receivable

As discussed in note 2.2(b), in 2014, the Company entered into an accounts receivable (“AR”) sale agreement with an unrelated third party (the “Special Purpose Entity” or “SPE”) whereby trade accounts receivable, originated by certain of the Company’s operating subsidiaries (the “Originators”), are aggregated, sold to the Company, and on-sold by the Company to the SPE in exchange for cash and interest-bearing notes receivable. Under the terms of the agreement, the sale of accounts receivable is made on a continuing, fair value, non-recourse basis (as to collectability) at a discount representing the time value of money and risk of collectability, among other factors. The SPE does, however, have recourse against the Company for any: 1) voluntary adjustments (e.g., quality allowances, etc.) of customer obligations by the Company or the Originators; 2) corrections of product quantity, pricing (including nominal short-pay auto tolerances), or other billing errors made by the Company or the Originators subsequent to the date of invoice; and 3) customer offsets against receivables sold to the SPE (e.g., back charges and volume rebates).

By agreement among the parties, the Company acts as “Servicer” of the accounts receivable sold to the SPE. As Servicer, the Company provides credit administration, billing, collections, cash application and data reporting services. The SPE pays a servicing fee to the Company. However, as discussed in note 2.2 (a), an unrelated party retains the right to manage the impaired accounts receivable of the SPE and can replace the Company as servicer of such receivables at its sole discretion.

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7. Fair value loss on accounts receivable (continued)

Net of interest earned on the note receivable and servicing and other fees paid to the Company, the Company recognized a fair value loss on sale of receivables of \$6,113, \$3,041 and \$1,101 in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company may incur losses on its notes and miscellaneous receivables due from the SPE if the amount of credit losses on the underlying receivables sold to the SPE exceeds the value of the control party's note due from the SPE by the amount of \$1,565 as of December 31, 2023 (\$808 as of December 31, 2022). The notes and miscellaneous receivables, net due from the SPE at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are \$59,346, and \$51,560, respectively (see Note 17), representing the Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interest in the SPE. During 2023, the Company sold \$1,181,511 of trade accounts receivable to the SPE (\$987,208 in 2022 and \$867,692 in 2021).

8. Finance cost

The components of finance cost for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Interest expense on borrowings, including leases	\$ 23,545	\$21,818	\$21,847
Line of credit commitment fees	694	710	922
Net interest costs on pension and OPEB benefits	64	39	69
Accretion expense on provisions	1,813	976	324
Cost/(benefit) from interest rate swap	186	(3,461)	—
Capitalized interest	(2,826)	(466)	(833)
Finance Income	(950)	(436)	(471)
Other	(282)	(102)	(2)
<b>Total finance cost, net</b>	<b>\$22,244</b>	<b>\$19,078</b>	<b>\$21,856</b>

9. Foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments

Foreign exchange gains/(losses) are comprised of gains and losses associated with the remeasurement and settlement of foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a net foreign exchange loss of \$11,981:

	€ 120,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 75,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 45,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 32,800 Fixed Rate Loan	Euro Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")	Other	Total
<b>Foreign exchange gains/(losses) arising from:</b>							
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (principal)	\$ (4,608)	\$ (2,880)	\$ (1,728)	\$ (1,260)	\$ (1,528)	\$ —	\$ (12,004)
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (finance cost)	(35)	(22)	(7)	(11)	(8)	—	(83)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	106	106
<b>Total foreign exchange gains/(losses) in 2023</b>	<b>\$ (4,643)</b>	<b>\$ (2,902)</b>	<b>\$ (1,735)</b>	<b>\$ (1,271)</b>	<b>\$ (1,536)</b>	<b>\$ 106</b>	<b>\$ (11,981)</b>



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9. Foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Company entered into derivative financial instruments to manage certain of its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a net gain on derivative financial instruments of \$10,967, resulting in an overall net foreign exchange and financial instrument loss of \$1,014. The following table demonstrates the types of derivative financial instruments entered into with respect to the above instruments and the composition of the net gain recognized in 2023:

	€ 150,000 Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	€ 50,800 Foreign Exchange Forwards	€ 42,000 Foreign Exchange Forwards	€ 30,000 Foreign Exchange Forwards	Euro Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF") Forwards	Other Foreign Exchange Forwards	Total
<b>Derivative financial instrument gains in 2023</b>	<b>\$ 7,684</b>	<b>\$ 787</b>	<b>\$ 645</b>	<b>\$ 448</b>	<b>\$ 1,402</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$10,967</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a net foreign exchange gain of \$19,990:

	€ 120,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 75,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 45,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 32,800 Fixed Rate Loan	Euro Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")	Other	Total
<b>Foreign exchange gains/(losses) arising from:</b>							
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (principal)	\$ 9,315	\$ 4,950	\$ 2,970	\$ 2,165	\$ 92	\$ —	\$19,492
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (finance cost)	(80)	49	57	27	1	—	54
Other	—	—	—	—	—	444	444
<b>Total foreign exchange gains in 2022</b>	<b>\$ 9,235</b>	<b>\$ 4,999</b>	<b>\$ 3,027</b>	<b>\$ 2,192</b>	<b>\$ 93</b>	<b>\$ 444</b>	<b>\$19,990</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a net loss on derivative financial instruments of \$18,534, resulting in an overall net foreign exchange and financial instrument gain of \$1,456. The following table demonstrates the types of derivative financial instruments entered into with respect to the above instruments and the composition of the net loss recognized in 2022:

	€ 150,000 Cross Currency Rate Swaps	€ 50,800 Foreign Exchange Forwards	€ 42,000 Foreign Exchange Forwards	€ 30,000 Foreign Exchange Forwards	Euro Revolving Credit Facility Forwards	Other Foreign Exchange Forwards	Total
<b>Derivative financial instrument losses in 2022</b>	<b>\$ (6,274)</b>	<b>\$ (5,058)</b>	<b>\$ (4,401)</b>	<b>\$ (2,802)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ (18,534)</b>

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9. Foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a net foreign exchange gain of \$28,835:

	€ 150,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 75,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 45,000 Fixed Rate Loan	€ 32,800 Fixed Rate Loan	Euro Revolving Credit Facility ("RCF")	Other	Total
<b>Foreign exchange gains/(losses) arising from:</b>							
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (principal)	\$ 14,175	\$ 7,088	\$ 3,519	\$ 2,565	\$ 133	\$ 2,500	\$29,980
Remeasurement and settlement of Euro denominated loan obligations (finance cost)	(163)	50	20	17	—	—	(76)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	(1,069)	(1,069)
<b>Total foreign exchange gains in 2021</b>	<b>\$ 14,012</b>	<b>\$ 7,138</b>	<b>\$ 3,539</b>	<b>\$ 2,582</b>	<b>\$ 133</b>	<b>\$ 1,431</b>	<b>\$28,835</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a net loss on derivative financial instruments of \$25,915, resulting in an overall net foreign exchange and financial instrument gain of \$2,920. The following table demonstrates the types of derivative financial instruments entered into with respect to the above instruments and the composition of the net loss recognized in 2021:

	€ 200,000 Cross Currency / Rate Swaps	€ 150,000 Cross Currency Swaps	€ 75,000 Foreign Exchange Forwards	RCF Foreign Exchange Forwards	Other Foreign Exchange Forwards	Total
<b>Derivative financial instrument losses in 2021</b>	<b>\$ (4,637)</b>	<b>\$ (10,019)</b>	<b>\$ (3,935)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (7,324)</b>	<b>\$ (25,915)</b>

Activity within the Company's derivative financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 consists of the following:

	Derivative Financial Instruments - Asset/(Liability)						
	Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	Interest Rate Swaps	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Natural Gas Futures Cash Flow Hedge	Total Derivatives	Credit Support Payments/ (Receipts)	Net Exposure
	Economic Hedge		Economic Hedge				
<b>January 1, 2021</b>	\$ (1,903)	\$ —	\$ 18,693	\$ (58)	\$ 16,732	\$ (13,627)	\$ 3,105
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments	(10,019)	—	(15,896)	—	(25,915)	—	(25,915)
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments through OCI	—	—	—	826	826	—	826
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	—	—	(6,524)	(1,996)	(8,520)	—	(8,520)
Credit support payments on derivative financial instruments, net	—	—	—	—	—	30,017	30,017
<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>\$ (11,922)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (3,727)</b>	<b>\$ (1,228)</b>	<b>\$ (16,877)</b>	<b>\$ 16,390</b>	<b>\$ (487)</b>

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9. Foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Derivative Financial Instruments - Asset/(Liability)						
	Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps	Interest Rate Swaps	Foreign Exchange Forwards	Natural Gas Futures Cash Flow Hedge	Total Derivatives	Credit Support Payments/ (Receipts)	Net Exposure
	Economic Hedge		Economic Hedge				
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments	(6,274)	—	(12,260)	—	(18,534)	—	(18,534)
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments through OCI	—	—	—	4,267	4,267	—	4,267
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments through finance costs	—	3,461	—	—	3,461	—	3,461
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	—	250	19,827	(5,969)	14,108	—	14,108
Credit support receipts on derivative financial instruments, net	—	—	—	—	—	(633)	(633)
<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>\$ (18,196)</b>	<b>\$ 3,711</b>	<b>\$ 3,840</b>	<b>\$ (2,930)</b>	<b>\$ (13,575)</b>	<b>\$ 15,757</b>	<b>\$ 2,182</b>
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments	7,684	—	3,283	—	10,967	—	10,967
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments through OCI	—	—	—	(4,387)	(4,387)	—	(4,387)
Gain/(Loss) on derivative financial instruments through finance costs	—	(186)	—	—	(186)	—	(186)
Settlement of derivative financial instruments	—	(1,453)	(1,819)	7,327	4,055	—	4,055
Credit support receipts on derivative financial instruments, net	—	—	—	—	—	(11,429)	(11,429)
<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$ (10,512)</b>	<b>\$ 2,072</b>	<b>\$ 5,304</b>	<b>\$ 10</b>	<b>\$ (3,126)</b>	<b>\$ 4,328</b>	<b>\$ 1,202</b>

As described further in Note 25, the Company's risk management strategy involves the use of cross-currency and interest rate swaps, and forward foreign exchange and commodities contracts.

- Cross-currency and interest rate swaps are used to fix the U.S. Dollar cashflows (principal and interest) associated with Euro denominated borrowings. Over the life of the instruments, there is breakage in the derivative mark-to-market and foreign exchange gain/loss on borrowings due to the employment of partial term economic hedging strategies, the impact of the yield curve and evolution of the USD/Euro exchange rate on the derivative valuations.
- Foreign exchange forwards are used to mitigate the variation of the USD/Euro exchange rate for short-term intervals over the life of Euro denominated borrowings. The Company monitors market expectations for the USD/Euro exchange rate and will periodically buy USD/sell Euro to offset foreign exchange variation on designated Euro denominated transactions for the duration of the forwards. Over

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9. Foreign exchange and derivative financial instruments (continued)

the life of the instruments, there is breakage in the derivative mark-to-market and foreign exchange gain/loss on borrowings due to the partial term economic hedging strategies and forward points associated with the derivative valuations.

- Natural gas commodities futures are used to fix the variable component of certain highly probable forecasted purchases of natural gas.

10. Property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits

Activity within property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2023 consists of the following:

	Quarries	Land & Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	Assets under construction	Total
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>\$ 113,948</b>	<b>\$ 151,346</b>	<b>\$ 35,740</b>	<b>\$ 283,321</b>	<b>\$ 87,928</b>	<b>\$ 921</b>	<b>\$ 75,061</b>	<b>\$ 748,266</b>
Additions	7,917	—	—	681	—	—	111,521	120,119
Disposals	—	—	(255)	(3,405)	(339)	—	—	(3,999)
Reclassification	47	7,070	27,775	43,342	22,557	4,180	(104,309)	662
Provision adjustments	4,778	(32)	118	2,885	—	—	—	7,749
Capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,826	2,826
Depreciation, depletion, & amortization (DD&A)	(11,148)	(2,166)	(3,529)	(38,430)	(19,116)	(812)	—	(75,201)
Impairment reserve	(1,005)	1,450	—	(369)	—	—	533	609
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 114,537</b>	<b>\$ 157,668</b>	<b>\$ 59,849</b>	<b>\$ 288,025</b>	<b>\$ 91,030</b>	<b>\$ 4,289</b>	<b>\$ 85,633</b>	<b>\$ 801,031</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2023</b>								
Cost	254,832	216,944	150,219	957,365	313,197	19,248	90,670	\$ 2,002,475
Accumulated DD&A	(139,290)	(57,276)	(90,370)	(668,971)	(222,167)	(14,959)	(5,037)	(1,198,070)
Impairment reserve	(1,005)	(2,000)	—	(369)	—	—	—	(3,374)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$ 114,537</b>	<b>\$ 157,668</b>	<b>\$ 59,849</b>	<b>\$ 288,025</b>	<b>\$ 91,030</b>	<b>\$ 4,289</b>	<b>\$ 85,633</b>	<b>\$ 801,031</b>

The above amounts consist of assets owned by the Company. Refer to Note 11 for information about right-of-use assets. At December 31, 2023, the Company had accruals for capital projects totaling \$11,683 and for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company capitalized \$2,826 of interest based on a capitalization rate of 5.51%. Management did not identify any events or changes in circumstances to indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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10. Property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits (continued)

Activity within property, plant, equipment and mineral deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2022 consists of the following:

	Quarries	Land & Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery & equipment	Motor vehicles	Furniture & fixtures	Assets under construction	Total
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>\$ 116,217</b>	<b>\$ 153,221</b>	<b>\$ 36,384</b>	<b>\$ 243,686</b>	<b>\$ 58,180</b>	<b>\$ 2,017</b>	<b>\$ 81,561</b>	<b>\$ 691,266</b>
Additions	7,208	—	—	50	—	—	127,048	134,306
Disposals	—	—	—	(995)	(451)	—	—	(1,446)
Reclassification	2,148	649	2,639	77,064	48,852	(51)	(133,488)	(2,187)
Provision adjustments	408	18	(1)	(771)	—	—	—	(346)
Capitalized interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	466	466
Depreciation, depletion, & amortization (DD&A)	(12,033)	(2,542)	(3,282)	(35,713)	(18,653)	(1,045)	—	(73,268)
Impairment reserve	—	—	—	—	—	—	(525)	(525)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 113,948</b>	<b>\$ 151,346</b>	<b>\$ 35,740</b>	<b>\$ 283,321</b>	<b>\$ 87,928</b>	<b>\$ 921</b>	<b>\$ 75,062</b>	<b>\$ 748,266</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2022</b>								
Cost	\$ 242,136	\$ 209,935	\$123,262	\$ 922,670	\$ 299,148	\$ 15,971	\$ 79,990	\$ 1,893,112
Accumulated DD&A	(128,188)	(55,139)	(87,522)	(639,349)	(211,220)	(15,050)	(4,396)	(1,140,864)
Impairment reserve	—	(3,450)	—	—	—	—	(532)	(3,982)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$ 113,948</b>	<b>\$ 151,346</b>	<b>\$ 35,740</b>	<b>\$ 283,321</b>	<b>\$ 87,928</b>	<b>\$ 921</b>	<b>\$ 75,062</b>	<b>\$ 748,266</b>

The above amounts consist of assets owned by the Company. Refer to Note 11 for information about right-of-use assets. At December 31, 2022, the Company had accruals for capital projects totaling \$9,685 and for the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company capitalized \$466 of interest based on a capitalization rate of 5.74%. Management did not identify any events or changes in circumstances to indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

11. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Position includes the following amounts related to leases:

	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
Land & Land Improvements	\$ 18,219	\$ 13,184
Buildings	17,004	18,049
Machinery & equipment	22,165	27,339
Motor vehicles	4,053	3,101
	<b>\$ 61,441</b>	<b>\$ 61,673</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Current	\$ 11,737	\$ 13,532
Non-Current	53,744	54,055
	<b>\$ 65,481</b>	<b>\$ 67,587</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2023, additions to right-of-use assets for new leases, lease modifications and lease related obligations totaled \$11,678.

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11. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, additions to right-of-use assets for new leases, lease modifications and lease related obligations totaled \$28,403, which includes a lease modification executed on December 27, 2022 for certain real estate located in Hillsborough County, Florida. Management concluded this amended and restated lease agreement qualified as a single modified lease and remeasured the lease liability and right-of-use asset resulting in incremental increase in both balances of \$7,607.

In 2023 and 2022, Management did not identify any events or changes in circumstances to indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Consolidated Statements of Income includes the following amounts related to leases:

	2023	2022	2021
<b>Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets</b>			
Land & Land Improvements	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,634	\$ 1,649
Buildings	2,153	1,998	1,891
Machinery & equipment	6,062	6,015	5,085
Motor vehicles	1,179	985	775
	<u>\$11,243</u>	<u>\$10,632</u>	<u>\$ 9,400</u>
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 3,047	\$ 2,038	\$ 2,092
Expenses relating to short-term leases, including leases with a term of one month or less	\$22,433	\$14,355	\$12,216
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases	\$ 46	\$ 434	\$ 224

12. Intangible assets

Activity within intangible assets, for the year ended December 31, 2023 consists of the following:

	Customer relationships	Tradenames	Software	Other	Total
<b>Opening balance</b>	\$ 179	\$ 13,980	\$ 21,509	\$ 348	\$ 36,016
Additions	—	—	1,832	—	1,832
Reclassification	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	(179)	—	(4,358)	(98)	(4,635)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 13,980</u>	<u>\$ 18,983</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 33,213</u>
<b>As of December 31, 2023</b>					
Cost	2,153	13,980	37,022	969	54,124
Accumulated amortization	(2,153)	—	(18,039)	(719)	(20,911)
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 13,980</u>	<u>\$ 18,983</u>	<u>\$ 250</u>	<u>\$ 33,213</u>

As of December 31, 2023, the Company wrote off \$9,700 of fully amortized core technology and \$58,520 of fully amortized customer relationships since management concluded that these intangibles no longer had value in use.

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12. Intangible assets (continued)

Activity within intangible assets, net, for the year ended December 31, 2022 consists of the following:

	Core technology	Customer relationships	Tradenames	Software	Other	Total
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 485</b>	<b>\$ 13,980</b>	<b>\$ 21,784</b>	<b>\$ 446</b>	<b>\$ 36,695</b>
Additions	—	—	—	3,149	—	3,149
Amortization	—	(306)	—	(3,424)	(98)	(3,828)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 179</b>	<b>\$ 13,980</b>	<b>\$ 21,509</b>	<b>\$ 348</b>	<b>\$ 36,016</b>
<b>As of December 31, 2022</b>						
Cost	9,700	60,673	13,980	35,190	1,370	120,913
Accumulated amortization	(9,700)	(60,494)	—	(13,681)	(1,022)	(84,897)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 179</b>	<b>\$ 13,980</b>	<b>\$ 21,509</b>	<b>\$ 348</b>	<b>\$ 36,016</b>

Tradenames comprise indefinite-lived intangible assets, which have been allocated to the Mid-Atlantic Business unit for purposes of impairment testing. No impairment was recognized in 2023, 2022, or 2021 (see Note 13 for additional information regarding impairment testing). In 2023, 2022 and 2021, for all other indefinite-lived intangible assets, Management did not identify any events or changes in circumstances to indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

13. Goodwill

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded impairment of goodwill or tradenames since the recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs are estimated to exceed their respective carrying amounts.

**Impairment testing of goodwill and tradenames**

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and tradenames have been allocated to the following CGUs:

	2023	2022
Mid-Atlantic Business Unit:		
Goodwill	\$164,768	\$164,768
Tradenames	13,980	13,980
Florida Business Unit	56,794	56,794
<b>Total goodwill and tradenames</b>	<b>\$235,542</b>	<b>\$235,542</b>

**Key assumptions**

The recoverable amount of all CGUs has been determined based on value-in-use calculations net of costs to sell. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets and forecasts approved by Management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated long-term growth rates described below.

The calculation of value-in-use for the Company's CGUs is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Sales volumes;

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13. Goodwill (continued)

- Selling prices;
- Long-term growth rates; and
- Discount rates.

The following tables list the assumptions used in each year's value-in-use calculations:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Five-year compound annual growth rate - sales volumes</b>		
Florida Business Unit	5.9%	3.8%
Mid-Atlantic Business Unit	4.1%	2.2%
<b>Five-year compound annual growth rate - selling prices</b>		
Florida Business Unit	2.3%	5.4%
Mid-Atlantic Business Unit	2.4%	4.1%
<b>Long-term growth rate</b>		
Florida Business Unit	2.4%	3.0%
Mid-Atlantic Business Unit	2.4%	2.0%

*Sales Volumes*

Management estimates sales volumes utilizing independent industry forecasts, taking into consideration its position in the market relative to its competitors. Consistent with these independent industry forecasts, Management expects construction spending and sales volumes in its key markets to further improve during the 2024-2028 period. At December 31, 2023, the date of the most recent impairment test, the Company assumed a weighted average sales volume compound annual growth rates ranging from 1.3% to 8.0% among its core operating activities of cement, aggregates, and ready-mix concrete for the 2024-2028 period. Lower growth rates were assumed where supply constraints or other limiting external factors are assumed to exist.

*Selling Prices*

As part of the December 31, 2023 impairment tests, the Company assumed a weighted average net realized selling price compound annual growth rates generally ranging from 0.7% to 3.0% among its core operating activities of cement, aggregates, and ready-mix concrete for the 2024-2028 period. Lower growth rates were assumed where new production capacity in relevant markets is expected to increase competitive supply, while higher growth rates were assumed where structural supply constraints are present.

*Long-term Growth Rates*

Long-term growth rates are used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the 5-year projection period and are based on published industry research, taking into account demographic trends such as population growth, household formation and economic output (among other factors) in the states where the Company operates. In addition to demographic trends, long-term growth rates consider cement/concrete intensity in construction which has historically varied from state to state based on building codes, availability of raw materials and other factors. At December 31, 2023, long-term growth rates were estimated by management to be 2.4% and are dependent on the industry projections, inflation and other economic factors.



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**13. Goodwill (continued)***Discount Rates*

Estimated CGU cash flows are discounted to present value using discount rates reflecting the current market assessment of the risks associated with each CGU. The discount rate calculation is derived from the Company's weighted average cost of capital and considers both debt and equity funding costs. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Company's investors while the cost of debt is based on the interest-bearing borrowings the Company is obligated to service. An average pre-tax discount rate of 9.2% and 8.5% was used in the value-in-use calculations at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

**Sensitivity of recoverable amounts**

As part of the December 31, 2023 impairment tests, the Company analyzed the sensitivities of the recoverable amounts to a reasonably possible change in key assumptions. These analyses did not show a situation in which the carrying value of the CGUs would exceed their recoverable amount.

**14. Inventories**

The components of inventories at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Finished goods	\$ 63,809	\$ 61,125
Spare parts	61,833	53,537
Work in process	32,823	30,555
Raw materials	22,641	26,537
Manufacturing supplies and other	8,883	9,050
Total Inventory	<u>\$189,989</u>	<u>\$180,804</u>

Accruals for the write-downs of inventories to net realizable value were \$816 and \$2,427 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Further, the reversals of write-downs of inventories to net realizable value totaled \$1,611 during 2023 and \$0 for 2022 due to improved productions efficiencies during the periods.

**15. Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within the terms of the invoice. Impairment is measured using provisioning rates based on days past due for groupings of customer segments with similar characteristics. The provisioning rates used in calculating the impairment of trade receivables ranged from 0% to 1.9% as of December 31, 2023 (0.5% to 1.9% as of December 31, 2022). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions (primarily GDP and the unemployment rate), in addition to specific information about individual receivables.

Among other factors, credit decisions consider:

- how long the company has been in business;

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15. Trade receivables (continued)

- past and present payment history;
- financial information provided by the credit applicant;
- availability of payment bonds; and
- availability of liens and other forms of guarantee.

Credit is only granted to businesses, and upon approval, all customers are assigned a credit limit and risk rating, which are reviewed periodically. Delinquent accounts are followed-up in a timely manner for collection and to maximize cashflow and minimize past due accounts. Accounts deemed uncollectible are subject to write-off in accordance with established limits of approval. The Company periodically updates lifetime expected credit loss rates across the different accounts receivable portfolios and aging buckets and continuously monitors individual customer accounts with elevated credit risk due to specific circumstances.

The components of trade receivables, at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Trade receivables	\$60,719	\$60,375
Expected credit loss allowance	(4,846)	(3,930)
Total trade receivables, net	<u>\$55,873</u>	<u>\$56,445</u>

As of December 31, 2023, the aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Trade receivables	Expected credit loss allowance	Trade receivables, net
Current	\$ 34,400	\$ (410)	\$ 33,990
1-30 days past due	12,273	(181)	12,092
30-60 days past due	6,229	(239)	5,990
60-90 days past due	2,112	(101)	2,011
90-120 days past due	673	(96)	577
>120 days past due	5,032	(3,819)	1,213
	<u>\$ 60,719</u>	<u>\$ (4,846)</u>	<u>\$ 55,873</u>

As of December 31, 2022, the aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Trade receivables	Expected credit loss allowance	Trade receivables, net
Current	\$ 42,015	\$ (655)	\$ 41,360
1-30 days past due	1,103	(55)	1,048
30-60 days past due	4,586	(525)	4,061
60-90 days past due	3,287	(384)	2,903
90-120 days past due	1,705	(302)	1,403
>120 days past due	7,679	(2,009)	5,670
	<u>\$ 60,375</u>	<u>\$ (3,930)</u>	<u>\$ 56,445</u>

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15. Trade receivables (continued)

Activity within the expected credit loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 consists of the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance at January 1	\$ (3,930)	\$ (4,471)
Bad debt expense for the year	(1,177)	(1,272)
Utilization and other adjustments	261	1,813
Balance at December 31	<u><u>\$ (4,846)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (3,930)</u></u>

16. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

The components of prepaid expenses and other current assets at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Prepaid insurance	\$ 6,780	\$ 5,400
Prepaid overhead expenses (rent, software maintenance dues and subscriptions)	7,549	7,931
Prepaid royalty	—	190
Prepaid licenses and permits	1,331	1,408
Prepaid highway use tax	208	183
Other	326	84
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u><u>\$ 16,194</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,196</u></u>

17. Other Receivables

The components of other receivables, at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Receivables due from SPE, net (Note 7)	\$ 59,346	\$ 51,560
Receivables, non-trade	3,473	2,540
Reserve for receivables, non-trade	(2,602)	(2,519)
Rebates and refunds due	742	2,586
Reimbursements	746	981
Deposits	514	2,683
Other	2,902	2,532
Total other receivables, net	<u><u>\$ 65,121</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 60,363</u></u>

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17. Other Receivables (continued)

As of December 31, 2023, the aging analysis of other receivables, is as follows:

	<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>Allowances</b>	<b>Other receivables, net</b>
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 62,219	\$ —	\$ 62,219
<180 days	4,203	(2,486)	1,717
180-365 days	1,301	(116)	1,185
	<b>\$ 67,723</b>	<b>\$ (2,602)</b>	<b>\$ 65,121</b>

As of December 31, 2022, the aging analysis of other receivables, is as follows:

	<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>Allowances</b>	<b>Other receivables, net</b>
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 57,128	\$ —	\$ 57,128
<180 days	4,237	(2,349)	1,888
180-365 days	1,517	(170)	1,347
	<b>\$ 62,882</b>	<b>\$ (2,519)</b>	<b>\$ 60,363</b>

18. Credit facilities and long-term debt

The carrying amount and the fair value of the Company's debt obligations, including leases, at December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Loans from third parties	\$ 2	\$ 2
Loans from related parties	267,668	264,446
Lease liabilities	11,737	11,395
	<b>\$ 279,407</b>	<b>\$275,843</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Loans from related parties	\$ 76,262	\$ 75,330
Lease liabilities	53,744	41,246
	<b>\$ 130,006</b>	<b>\$116,576</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>\$ 409,413</b>	<b>\$392,419</b>

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18. Credit facilities and long-term debt (continued)

The carrying amount and the fair value of the Company's debt obligations, including leases, as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	2022	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
<b>Current</b>		
Loans from third parties	\$ 70,586	\$ 70,586
Loans from related parties	3,753	2,630
Lease liabilities	13,532	13,136
	<b>\$ 87,871</b>	<b>\$ 86,352</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
Loans from related parties	\$ 320,167	\$ 309,852
Lease liabilities	54,055	41,783
	<b>\$ 374,222</b>	<b>\$ 351,635</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>\$ 462,093</b>	<b>\$ 437,987</b>

In April 2017, the Company entered into a €250,000 multicurrency revolving credit facility with TGF, bearing interest at variable rates and maturing on January 30, 2022. In July 2019, the agreement was amended to increase the facility to €340,000. In April 2020, the facility was reduced to €100,000 by an amendment dated April 29, 2020. In January 2022 the agreement maturity date was extended to January 30, 2026. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$40,333 (€36,500 equivalent) and \$30,000 outstanding borrowings respectively under the facility.

The Company has a committed borrowing facility with a bank of \$45,000 with \$15,000 available for the issuance of letters of credit. The maturity date of this facility is March 15, 2024. The facility provides for daily drawdowns and repayments at a borrowing rate based on SOFR. In connection with the borrowing facility, the Company has agreed to financial covenants related to operating EBITDA, tangible net worth and maintenance of a committed line of credit as well as non-financial covenants including restrictions on incurring certain liens on or disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all the covenants. The facility is guaranteed by TCI. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$0 and \$0 outstanding borrowings respectively under the facility.

The Company has an uncommitted borrowing facility with a bank of \$40,000 with the full amount available for the issuance of letters of credit. The maturity date of this facility is December 20, 2024. The facility provides for loans at variable interest rates based on SOFR which are reset periodically depending on the term and type of draw made thereunder. In connection with the borrowing facility, Titan America has agreed to certain covenants including restrictions on incurring certain liens on or disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants. The facility is guaranteed by TCI. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$0 and \$25,000 outstanding borrowings respectively under the facility.

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18. Credit facilities and long-term debt (continued)

The Company has a uncommitted borrowing facility with a bank of \$60,000. The maturity date of this facility is July 5, 2024. The facility provides for loans at variable interest rates based on SOFR which are reset periodically depending on the term and type of draw made thereunder. In connection with the borrowing facility, The Company has agreed to certain covenants including restrictions on disposing of certain existing assets without notification to the lender. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants. The facility is guaranteed by TCI. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was \$0 and \$45,000 outstanding borrowings respectively under the facility.

In December 2017, the Company entered into a €150,000 note payable with TGF bearing interest of 3.07% through July 16, 2021 and 3.15% through the maturity date of November 15, 2024. In December 2022 the interest rate was modified to 3.05% through the maturity date of November 15, 2024. In April 2022 the Company paid back €30,000 of this note leaving a €120,000 balance as of December 31, 2023.

In March 2018, the Company entered into a €75,000 note payable with the TGF bearing interest at 3.15% and maturing on November 15, 2024. In December 2022 the interest rate was modified to 3.05% through the maturity date of November 15, 2024.

In June 2021 the Company entered into two separate loans with TGF. The first loan was a €45,000 note payable bearing interest at 3.15% and maturing on November 14, 2024. In December 2022 the interest rate was modified to 3.05% through the maturity date of November 14, 2024. The second loan was a €32,800 note payable bearing interest at 3.35% and maturing on July 7, 2027.

The maturity profile of the Company's non-current borrowings, including lease liabilities, is presented below:

	2023	2022
<b>Loans from related parties</b>		
Between 1 and 2 years	\$ —	\$ 255,585
Between 2 and 3 years	40,333	—
Between 3 and 4 years	35,929	30,000
Between 4 and 5 years	—	34,582
Over 5 years	—	—
<b>Total loans from related parties</b>	<b>\$ 76,262</b>	<b>\$ 320,167</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Between 1 and 2 years	\$ 8,777	\$ 8,842
Between 2 and 3 years	8,576	8,184
Between 3 and 4 years	5,406	7,290
Between 4 and 5 years	3,986	4,786
Over 5 years	26,999	24,953
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 53,744</b>	<b>\$ 54,055</b>
<b>Total non-current borrowings</b>	<b>\$130,006</b>	<b>\$ 374,222</b>

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18. Credit facilities and long-term debt (continued)

The exposure of the Company's borrowings, including lease obligations, to interest rate changes and the periods in which the borrowings mature or re-price is follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Loans from related parties</b>		
Within 6 months	\$ —	\$ 3,753
Between 6 months and 1 year	267,668	—
Between 1 and 5 years	76,262	320,167
Later years	—	—
<b>Total loans from related parties</b>	<b>\$343,930</b>	<b>\$ 323,920</b>
<b>Loans from third parties</b>	<b>\$ 2</b>	<b>\$ 70,586</b>
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Within 6 months	\$ 5,833	\$ 6,960
Between 6 months and 1 year	5,904	6,572
Between 1 and 5 years	33,480	33,759
Later years	20,264	20,296
<b>Total lease liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 65,481</b>	<b>\$ 67,587</b>
<b>Total exposure</b>	<b><u>\$409,413</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 462,093</u></b>

The weighted average effective interest rates at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Variable rate loans from related parties	5.82%	6.86%	N/A
Fixed rate loans from related parties	3.09%	3.09%	3.34%
Variable rate loans from third parties	N/A	5.82%	0.89%

Borrowings by currency, including lease obligations, at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<b>Lease liabilities and loans from third parties</b>		
US Dollar	\$ 65,483	\$ 138,173
<b>Loans from related parties</b>		
Euro	303,310	293,623
USD	40,620	30,297
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$409,413</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 462,093</u></b>

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18. Credit facilities and long-term debt (continued)

The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	\$ 132,466	\$ 51,545
Expiring beyond one year	69,880	76,660
Total	<u><b>\$ 202,346</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 128,205</b></u>

The Company maintains letter of credit facilities with banks, which are guaranteed by TCI. No amounts were drawn against the letters of credit at December 31, 2023 or 2022. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the banks had issued letters of credit on behalf of the Company totaling \$12,534 and \$13,455, respectively, as shown below:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Facility amount	\$ 55,000	\$ 55,000
Less letters of credit issued in support of:		
Casualty, liability, and workers' compensation insurance programs	(12,199)	(13,120)
Performance obligations	(100)	(100)
Other payment obligations	(235)	(235)
Available facility amount	<u><b>\$ 42,466</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 41,545</b></u>

In addition to the letter of credit facilities described above, the Company maintains a performance bond facility with an insurance company, which is guaranteed by TCI. No amounts were drawn against the performance bonds at December 31, 2023 and 2022. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the insurance company had issued performance bonds on behalf of the Company totaling \$35,140 and \$34,688, respectively, as shown below:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Facility amount	\$ 60,000	\$ 40,000
Less performance bonds issued in support of:		
Excavation and reclamation obligations	(4,954)	(4,375)
Surety bond	(3,629)	(3,629)
Other payment and performance obligations	(26,557)	(26,684)
Available facility amount	<u><b>\$ 24,860</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 5,312</b></u>



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18. Credit facilities and long-term debt (continued)

Changes arising from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	2022	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange	Mark-to-Market	Interest Expense	New Leases	Other	2023
Borrowings	\$394,506	\$ (83,046)	\$ 12,055	\$ —	\$20,498	\$ —	\$ (81)	\$343,932
Lease liabilities	67,587	(15,198)	—	—	3,047	11,678	(1,633)	65,481
Changes in liabilities	<b>462,093</b>	<b>(98,244)</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,545</b>	<b>11,678</b>	<b>(1,714)</b>	<b>409,413</b>
Derivative financial instruments	13,575	3,272	—	(13,907)	186	—	—	3,126
Financial instrument collateral	(15,757)	11,399	30	—	—	—	—	(4,328)
Other financing activities	<b>(2,182)</b>	<b>14,671</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(13,907)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(1,202)</b>
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	<b>\$459,911</b>	<b>\$ (83,573)</b>	<b>\$ 12,085</b>	<b>\$ (13,907)</b>	<b>\$23,731</b>	<b>\$11,678</b>	<b>\$ (1,714)</b>	<b>\$408,211</b>

Changes arising from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	2021	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange	Mark-to-Market	Interest Expense	New Leases	Other	2022
Borrowings	\$382,696	\$ 11,104	\$ (19,670)	\$ —	\$19,780	\$ —	\$ 596	\$394,506
Lease liabilities	53,941	(13,428)	—	—	2,038	26,041	(1,005)	67,587
Changes in liabilities	<b>436,637</b>	<b>(2,324)</b>	<b>(19,670)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21,818</b>	<b>26,041</b>	<b>(409)</b>	<b>462,093</b>
Derivative financial instruments	16,877	(19,827)	—	20,236	(3,711)	—	—	13,575
Financial instrument collateral	(16,390)	490	—	—	—	—	143	(15,757)
Other financing activities	<b>487</b>	<b>(19,337)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20,236</b>	<b>(3,711)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>(2,182)</b>
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	<b>\$437,124</b>	<b>(21,661)</b>	<b>\$ (19,670)</b>	<b>\$20,236</b>	<b>\$18,107</b>	<b>\$26,041</b>	<b>\$ (266)</b>	<b>\$459,911</b>

Changes arising from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	2020	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange	Mark-to-Market	Interest Expense	New Leases	Other	2021
Borrowings	\$466,001	\$ (73,764)	\$ (29,782)	\$ —	\$19,755	\$ —	\$486	\$382,696
Lease liabilities	49,263	(16,602)	—	—	2,092	19,249	(61)	53,941
Changes in liabilities	<b>515,264</b>	<b>(90,366)</b>	<b>(29,782)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21,847</b>	<b>19,249</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>436,637</b>
Derivative financial instruments	(16,734)	6,528	—	27,083	—	—	—	16,877
Financial instrument collateral	13,627	(30,017)	—	—	—	—	—	(16,390)
Other financing activities	<b>(3,107)</b>	<b>(23,489)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27,083</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>487</b>
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	<b>\$512,157</b>	<b>\$ (113,855)</b>	<b>\$ (29,782)</b>	<b>\$27,083</b>	<b>\$21,847</b>	<b>\$19,249</b>	<b>\$425</b>	<b>\$437,124</b>

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19. Income taxes

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Current income tax:</b>			
Current income tax expense	\$45,536	\$ 8,069	\$ 2,568
Adjustments in respect of previous years	—	—	—
<b>Deferred income tax:</b>			
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,598	10,523	12,768
Adjustments in respect of previous years	—	(1,621)	—
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<u>\$47,134</u>	<u>\$16,971</u>	<u>\$15,336</u>

The income before income tax of the Company is taxed at the applicable rate corresponding to the country in which it operates. The local income tax rates vary, thus resulting in corresponding tax rate differentials. The Company has determined the applicable tax rate to be 22% for the periods presented below. Income tax expense differs from the amounts computed by applying the applicable tax rate to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	\$202,378	\$79,692	\$74,557
Income tax expense at applicable statutory Greek Federal tax rate, 22%	44,523	17,532	16,403
Differences resulting from:			
Foreign tax rate differences	(502)	(295)	(968)
State income taxes, net of federal tax effect	8,092	2,460	2,572
Mineral deposit depletion	(5,128)	(3,422)	(3,557)
Other	149	696	886
<b>Income tax expense at the effective tax rate of 23%, 21% and 21% respectively</b>	<u>\$ 47,134</u>	<u>\$16,971</u>	<u>\$15,336</u>

The effective tax rate differs from the applicable tax rate primarily due to tax rate differences in jurisdictions outside of the Company's domicile, various permanent differences and local country state income taxes.

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19. Income taxes (continued)

Deferred income taxes consist of the following as December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	2023	2022
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Provisions and accrued expenses	\$ 21,138	\$ 16,079
Lease liabilities	17,352	17,602
Accounts receivable valuation	2,814	2,852
Inventory valuation and costing	1,781	1,478
Retirement benefit obligations	1,142	1,153
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	828	3,597
Other	3,136	3,848
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>48,191</b>	<b>46,609</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	47,677	42,213
Goodwill	45,920	45,918
Mineral deposits	19,492	19,208
Right-of-use assets	16,282	16,343
Intangible assets	3,262	3,261
Other	9,935	12,608
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>142,568</b>	<b>139,551</b>
<b>Net deferred income tax liability</b>	<b>\$ 94,377</b>	<b>\$ 92,942</b>

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of \$911 and \$8,585, respectively, with various expiration dates based on statutory law. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had interest expense limitation carryforwards of \$0 and \$6,469, respectively, with various expiration dates based on statutory law.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company plans to repatriate all undistributed international earnings, unless it is not tax effective to repatriate. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of deferred tax liability arising from investments in subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, there was no gross liability for unrecorded tax benefits. The Company is subject to income tax in Greece and the United States. Tax years prior to December 31, 2020 are no longer open to examination by the taxing authorities.

Effective April 2, 2024, the Greek parliament substantively enacted Pillar Two minimum effective tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises and large-scale domestic groups with consolidated annual revenues exceeding €750m in Greek law. The Pillar Two legislation will be effective for the Company's financial year beginning January 1, 2024, as the Company is a group with a Belgian ultimate parent entity. Since the Pillar Two legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Company has no related current tax exposure. For financial years beginning January 1, 2024, the Company might be liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the global minimum tax rate of 15% and the Company's defined effective tax rate under Pillar Two. The Company believes it qualifies for one of the transitional safe harbors provided in the rules in all territories in which it operates that have enacted Pillar Two legislation. Therefore, the Company does not anticipate a material impact from Pillar Two legislation in the near future. The Company has applied the recent amendment to IAS 12 which provides temporary relief to the recognition of deferred taxes related to top-up income taxes. Accordingly, the legislation did not impact the Company's taxes in 2023.

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**20. Retirement Benefit Obligations**

Retirement benefit obligations at December 31, 2023 and 2022, consist of the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-qualified deferred compensation plan	\$3,386	\$2,896
Pension benefits	(207)	359
Other post-retirement benefits	1,131	1,097
Retirement benefit obligations	<u>\$4,310</u>	<u>\$4,352</u>

*Defined benefit plans*

The Company operates a defined benefit pension plan and other post-retirement benefit plans. The method of accounting for the latter, as well as the valuation assumptions and the frequency of valuations, are similar to those used for the defined benefit pension plan.

The defined benefit pension plan and all but one of the other post-retirement benefit plans have been frozen for new participants and credited service. One post-retirement benefit plan exists (for certain active and former employees) whereby eligible retirees receive benefits consisting primarily of assistance with medical insurance costs between the dates of early retirement and Medicare eligibility.

At December 31, 2023, the defined benefit pension plan assets are invested 95% in fixed income investments (2022: 43%), 5% in other various investments (2022: 0%), 0% in equity investments (2022: 57%). The discount rate adopted for the study of the pension plans was 4.84% at December 31, 2023 (5.13% at December 31, 2022).

In 2024 there is no contribution due under the minimum requirement of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). As a result, the Company does not expect to contribute to its defined benefit pension plans in 2024. The Company's other post-retirement benefit plans are unfunded obligations and will be funded, consistent with past practice, on a pay-as-you-go basis.

*Defined contribution plans*

The Company sponsors a defined contribution retirement and 401(k) savings plan, which covers substantially all employees of the Company. The plan provides for voluntary employee pre-tax and after-tax contributions for eligible employees. The Company matches 50% of eligible employees' contributions up to 8% of the employee's eligible wages, subject to IRS limitations on maximum elective deferrals. Total costs charged against income for this element of the plan was \$6,421, \$5,860, and \$5,294 for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Additionally, the Company recognized income from 401k match forfeitures of \$792, \$245 and \$371 for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

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20. Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

Information about the Company's defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans is presented below:

	Pension Benefits			Other Post-retirement Benefits		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Benefit obligations	\$10,294	\$10,594	\$13,851	\$1,131	\$1,097	\$1,405
Fair value of plan assets	10,501	10,235	13,434	—	—	—
Accrued (gain)/cost, December 31	<u>\$ (207)</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ 417</u>	<u>\$1,131</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>	<u>\$1,405</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-retirement Benefits	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Benefit obligations, January 1	\$10,594	\$13,851	\$1,097	\$1,405
Service cost	—	—	3	4
Interest cost	502	332	53	35
Benefits paid	(860)	(855)	(72)	(41)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	58	(2,734)	50	(306)
Benefit obligations, December 31	<u>\$10,294</u>	<u>\$10,594</u>	<u>\$1,131</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>
Discount rate used in computing ending obligations	4.84%	5.13%	4.84%	5.13%

The following rates of increase in the cost of covered health care benefits was assumed:

	Other Post-retirement Benefits	
	2023	2022
Health care cost trend rate:		
2022	N/A	6.3%
2023	6.0%	6.0%
2024	5.5%	5.5%
2025	5.3%	5.3%
2026	4.8%	4.8%
2027 and thereafter	4.5%	4.5%

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20. Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

Changes in the fair value of plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-retirement Benefits	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	\$10,235	\$13,434	\$ —	\$ —
Return on plan assets	1,405	(2,175)	—	—
Contributions	—	—	72	41
Administrative expenses	(279)	(169)	—	—
Benefits paid	(860)	(855)	(72)	(41)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	<u>\$10,501</u>	<u>\$10,235</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The estimated future benefit payments at December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Post-retirement Benefits		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Year 1	\$ 1,368	\$ 956	\$ 1,357	\$ 113	\$ 103	\$ 97
Year 2	919	948	973	102	108	104
Year 3	896	926	964	99	111	109
Year 4	869	904	940	101	92	111
Year 5	833	877	918	96	94	91
Years 6-10	3,736	3,924	4,131	405	409	459
Years 10+	7,189	7,917	8,706	688	715	828
	<u>\$15,810</u>	<u>\$16,452</u>	<u>\$17,989</u>	<u>\$1,604</u>	<u>\$1,632</u>	<u>\$1,799</u>

Movements in the net pension and other post-retirement benefit liabilities during the years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Post-retirement Benefits		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Accrued cost, January 1	\$ 359	\$ 417	\$ 1,919	\$1,097	\$1,405	\$1,497
Expense recognized in the income statement	290	174	226	56	39	37
Amount recognized as other comprehensive (income)/loss	(856)	(232)	(1,256)	50	(306)	(35)
Contributions	—	—	(472)	(72)	(41)	(94)
Accrued (gain)/loss, December 31	<u>\$(207)</u>	<u>\$ 359</u>	<u>\$ 417</u>	<u>\$1,131</u>	<u>\$1,097</u>	<u>\$1,405</u>

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20. Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

The components of net periodic pension and other post-retirement benefit costs for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Post-retirement Benefits		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 4
Administrative expenses	279	170	190	—	—	—
Net interest cost	11	4	36	53	35	33
Net periodic pension expense	<u>290</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>37</u>
Other comprehensive (income)/loss	(856)	(232)	(1,256)	50	(306)	(35)
Total comprehensive (income)/loss	<u><b>\$ (566)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (58)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (1,030)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 106</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (267)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 2</b></u>

The amounts recorded in other comprehensive (income)/loss for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	\$ 282	\$ 174	\$ 194
Finance cost	64	39	69
Net periodic expense	<u>346</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>263</u>
Other comprehensive (income)	(806)	(538)	(1,291)
Comprehensive (income)/loss	<u><b>\$ (460)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (325)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (1,028)</b></u>

The components of actuarial (gains)/losses included in other comprehensive (income)/loss for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Asset (gain)/loss	\$ (914)	\$ 2,503	\$ (1,078)
Demographic loss/(gain)	(160)	(243)	157
Assumption (gain)/loss	268	(2,798)	(370)
Total actuarial gain	<u><b>\$ (806)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (538)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ (1,291)</b></u>

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20. Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

A one percentage point change in the assumed rate of increase in healthcare costs would have the following effects:

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<b>2023</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 3	\$ (3)
Effect on other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ 72	\$ (64)
<b>2022</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 2	\$ (2)
Effect on other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ 70	\$ (62)
<b>2021</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 2	\$ (2)
Effect on other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ 100	\$ (88)

A one percentage point change in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
<b>2023</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 6	\$ (7)
Effect on pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ (782)	\$ 902
<b>2022</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 9	\$ (11)
Effect on pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ (809)	\$ 934
<b>2021</b>		
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	\$ 10	\$ (12)
Effect on pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations	\$ (1,309)	\$ 1,523

21. Provisions

The components of provisions at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Provision Description		Balance at 12/31/22	<u>Income Statement Charges</u>		Cash Payments	Other Adjustments	Balance at 12/31/23
			Operating Expenses	Finance Cost			
Restoration obligations	a	\$ 10,884	\$ 1,921	\$ 464	\$ —	\$ 4,406	\$ 17,675
Environmental	a	1,187	1,888	40	(28)	—	3,087
Equipment removal	a	9,235	(215)	331	(95)	3,900	13,156
Insurance reserves	b	21,385	38,448	878	(35,721)	—	24,990
Lease return obligations	c	4,497	317	100	—	1,574	6,488
Sales and use tax	d	538	(180)	—	—	—	358
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 47,726</b>	<b>\$ 42,179</b>	<b>\$ 1,813</b>	<b>\$ (35,844)</b>	<b>\$ 9,880</b>	<b>\$ 65,754</b>



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21. Provisions (continued)

The components of provisions at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Provision Description		Balance at 12/31/21	Income Statement Charges		Cash Payments	Other Adjustments	Balance at 12/31/22
			Operating Expenses	Finance Cost			
Restoration obligations	a	\$ 12,001	\$ (1,188)	\$ 165	\$ (181)	\$ 87	10,884
Environmental	a	2,126	(972)	43	(10)	—	1,187
Equipment removal	a	10,296	(413)	221	(115)	(754)	9,235
Insurance Reserves	b	19,584	40,461	434	(39,781)	687	21,385
Lease return obligations	c	—	—	113	—	4,384	4,497
Sales and use tax	d	700	(162)	—	—	—	538
Severance		21	(21)	—	—	—	—
Total		<u>\$ 44,728</u>	<u>\$ 37,705</u>	<u>\$ 976</u>	<u>\$ (40,087)</u>	<u>\$ 4,404</u>	<u>\$ 47,726</u>

- a. These provisions represent the present value of the estimated costs to reclaim quarry sites and other similar post-closure obligations for owned and leased properties. It is expected that this amount will be used over the next 2 to 50 years. The Company estimates its ultimate liability using detailed engineering calculations that consider the amount and timing of the future cash flows. Future cash flows are determined by applying inflation rates to the estimated current cost of reclamation. The present value of these future cash flows is determined by applying discount rates consistent with the time horizons of the expected future cash flow. Discount rates are based on U.S. treasury bonds with maturities similar to the duration of the obligation.

An annual review of restoration, environmental and equipment removal liabilities are conducted by plant management and environmental teams and is focused on estimated costs, updated regulations, and changes in contractual obligations. More technical quarry and sand mine reclamation evaluations are performed periodically and include a precise evaluation of quarry conditions, exploration of new technologies and consultation with third-party experts. During 2023, the Company increased these obligations by \$9,512 as a result of updated costs estimates to reclaim quarry sites and other similar post-closure obligations for owned and leased properties.

- b. This provision represents the expected costs of claims payments related to risk and workers' compensation claims, in addition to Company sponsored health insurance costs.
- c. This provision represents the amount of expected costs to bring lease equipment to return conditions and/or locations required in lease agreement.
- d. This provision represents the amount of expected settlements for sales and use tax audits in states where the Company operates. It is expected that this amount will be utilized within 2 to 5 years.

During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company increased provisions by the net amounts of \$1,813, \$976 and \$324, respectively, due to the passage of time. Accretion is included in finance cost in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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21. Provisions (continued)

The current and non-current portions of the total provisions are follows:

	2023	2022
Current portion of provisions	\$ 10,452	\$ 8,989
Non-current portion of provisions	55,302	38,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 65,754</b>	<b>\$ 47,726</b>

22. Accrued expenses

The components of accrued expenses at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Employee compensation and benefits	\$ 12,991	\$ 12,632
Customer rebates	3,621	3,279
Taxes payable, other than income taxes	2,114	8,744
Accrued royalties and dues	1,210	867
Professional fees	601	489
Other	220	2,215
<b>Total accrued expenses</b>	<b>\$ 20,757</b>	<b>\$ 28,226</b>

23. Related Party Transactions

The following is a summary of the transactions that were carried out with related parties during 2023:

	Purchases and charges from related parties	Amounts owed to related parties, net
Financing (Note 18)	\$ 11,391	\$ 342,857
Purchase of cement	107,122	6,281
Management fee	11,043	3,659
Other	2,621	1,527
	<b>\$ 132,177</b>	<b>\$ 354,324</b>

The following is a summary of the transactions that were carried out with related parties during 2022:

	Purchases and charges from related parties	Amounts owed to related parties, net
Financing (Note 18)	\$ 17,550	\$ 322,638
Purchase of cement	84,193	4,604
Management fee	9,555	3,283
Other	3,294	1,472
	<b>\$ 114,592</b>	<b>\$ 331,997</b>

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23. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The following is a summary of the transactions that were carried out with related parties during 2021:

	Purchases and charges from related parties	Amounts owed to related parties, net
Financing (Note 18)	\$ 15,040	\$343,787
Purchase of cement	70,347	1,147
Management fee	7,729	3,766
Other	1,803	2,047
	<u>\$ 94,919</u>	<u>\$350,747</u>

Outstanding balances at the year-end related to purchases from related parties are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

**Dividends/Return of capital**

During 2023, Titan Atlantic declared a dividend to TCI on October 19, 2023 of €32,000 (\$33,786 equivalent) which was paid on October 20, 2023. During 2022 and 2021, Titan Atlantic did not declare any dividends to TCI.

During 2023 and 2022, Titan Atlantic did not declare any returns of capital to TCI. On April 8, 2021, Titan Atlantic declared and subsequently paid a return of capital of \$82,372 (€69,378 Euro equivalent) to TCI. On this same date Titan Atlantic capitalized, into common stock, share premium of \$82,784 (€69,725 Euro equivalent) resulting in \$911 (€767 Euro equivalent) of Greek federal tax.

**Key Management Compensation**

Key management compensation expense, which includes all payroll-related expenses for vice-president level positions and higher for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 is as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries and related payroll taxes	\$11,518	\$10,191	\$ 9,638
Short-term employee benefits	683	579	487
Retirement plan contributions	235	214	202
Long-term incentives, including share-based payments	2,577	1,947	2,214
Termination benefits	—	—	145
Other	291	155	190
Total key management compensation	<u>\$15,304</u>	<u>\$13,086</u>	<u>\$ 12,876</u>
Number of key management employees at December 31	25	24	19

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23. Related Party Transactions (continued)

**Restricted Stock Incentive Plan**

Prior to 2020, TCI granted stock options under a Restricted Stock Incentive Plan to certain members of senior management and other employees of TCI and its subsidiaries, including the Company. Under this plan, participants were granted options, the exercise of which was subject to the financial results of TCI and the performance of its ordinary share vs. a peer group. After completion of a three-year vesting period, the final vesting percentage for the options grant was determined by reference to:

- TCI's average three-year Return on Average Capital compared to the target of the period (50% weighting); and
- the overall performance of TCI's common share compared to the average overall performance of the shares of a pre-defined group of international cement producers (50% weighting).

The Beneficiaries were entitled to exercise their stock option rights, either in whole or in part, within the first five working days of each month, paying the Company the required amounts until the expiration date of their stock options. The fair value of the options granted under the plan was determined using the Binomial Method and the Monte Carlo Simulation valuation model.

All stock options issued under the Restricted Stock Incentive Plan were vested and released prior to 2022. As a result, no expense amounts were recognized in 2023 or 2022 and \$381 was recognized in 2021.

Movements in the number of share options outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Shares under option, January 1	43	206	353
Exercised	(34)	(20)	(57)
Expired/cancelled	(9)	(143)	(90)
Shares under option, December 31	—	43	206
Options exercisable, December 31	—	44	12

**Long-Term Incentive Plan**

TCI maintains a Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for certain employees of TCI and its subsidiaries, including the Company. Participants in the plan are awarded a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares at no consideration in April (or later) of each year. (see Note 1.14).

At each reporting date until vesting, the Company calculates a best estimate of the cumulative expense to be recognized in relation to each LTIP award at that date, being the product of:

- the fair value of the award at grant date;
- the number of awards that will vest (best estimate); and
- the expired portion of the vesting period.

The charge to the Consolidated Statements of Income for the period is the cumulative amount calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. In the year of vesting any difference between the equity-settled value and the cash-settled value is recharged or credited by TCI and is recorded in retained earnings.

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23. Related Party Transactions (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, \$3,147, \$2,104, and \$1,667 respectively, was recorded as general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income related to vested LTIP awards.

During 2023, the Company was recharged \$1,762 by TCI for the LTIP. Of this, \$1,333, representing an amount equal to the capital contribution and expense recognized during the vesting period of the awards, was returned to TCI and has been included within cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The remaining \$429, representing the excess of the capital contribution and expense recognized during the vesting period of the awards, was treated as a distribution from the Company to TCI and has been included in cash flows from financing activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. There was no recharge from TCI for the LTIP in 2022 or 2021.

Movements in the number of shadow shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Shadow shares outstanding, January 1	653	423	240
Granted	260	249	188
Vested and distributed	(113)	—	—
Cancelled	(16)	(19)	(5)
Shadow shares outstanding, December 31	<u>784</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>423</u>
<i>Fair value of awards granted in year (€ per share)</i>	<i>€14.64</i>	<i>€11.90</i>	<i>€17.14</i>
<i>Fair value of awards granted in year (\$ per share)</i>	<i>\$16.08</i>	<i>\$12.39</i>	<i>\$20.71</i>

The fair value of the award represents the closing price of TCI shares in Euronext Brussels on the date of the related Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for TCI corresponding to the grant year.

The stock price of TCI's common share was €21.25 (\$23.48) at December 31, 2023, €12.00 (\$12.80) at December 31, 2022 and €13.26 (\$15.02) at December 31, 2021.

24. Commitments and Contingencies

**Litigation**

On the basis of its own estimates (and both internal and external legal counsel), Management is of the opinion that it's remote that material losses will be incurred in respect of claims in excess of provisions that have been made in these consolidated financial statements.

**Environmental remediation**

The Company is subject to certain environmental regulations and normal business operations may cause conditions requiring remedial action. Management has provided for all known, probable and estimable costs related to such occurrences. See Note 21 for further information about restoration, environmental and remediation provisions.

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24. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

**Purchase commitments**

The Company has contracted to purchase raw materials and energy as part of its ongoing operations as follows:

*Aggregates purchase commitment*

In 2004, the Company entered into a supply agreement with a third party for the purchase of construction aggregates in Florida. The supply agreement contained various provisions including minimum annual volume guarantees and, in certain circumstances, prepayment obligations. Subsequent amendments modified the original agreement and a 2012 amendment replaced the annual volume guarantees with an overall purchase commitment of approximately 12,100 tons over a 20-year term commencing November 1, 2012. Provisions of the amended agreement includes a 500-ton minimum annual volume and a maximum annual volume of no more than 2,400 tons. In addition, the 2012 amendment eliminated all future prepayment obligations.

In 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company accepted delivery of approximately 985, 871 and 628 tons of construction aggregates from the supplier, respectively. The remaining commitment under the supply agreement is 4,804 and 5,789 tons at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. Under the terms of the supply agreement, purchases are made at current market prices, subject to periodic adjustments. For the annual periods ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, prices, excluding taxes and fees, are \$21.05, \$15.50 and \$14.00 per ton, respectively.

*Natural gas purchase commitment*

In 2019, the Company entered into a natural gas supply agreement for its cement plant in Florida. After completion of the requisite infrastructure upgrades, the plant began consuming natural gas in November 2020. A take-or-pay agreement with the utility company requires payments of \$11,600 over a maximum period of 6 years. Until fully satisfied this agreement requires, and the Company has met, minimum cumulative payments equal to \$1,935 per contract year. On December 31, 2023, the Company had paid \$8,390 (December 31, 2022: \$5,457; December 31, 2021: \$2,425) cumulatively under the agreement.

In conjunction with the aforementioned take-or-pay natural gas agreement, the Company also entered into capacity supply agreements with a natural gas marketer annually since 2020. On December 31, 2023, there are 910 MMBtus of committed capacity remaining through March 2024. Pricing under the capacity contract is based on the front-month Florida Gas Transmission Zone 3 natural gas price settlements, plus a variable basis component.

*Office lease*

In June 2023, the Company signed a 11 year and 7 month lease for new office space in Deerfield, Florida. The expected lease commencement date is July 2024 with an initial expected lease liability of \$7,800. Lease payments exclude variable operating expenses which will be expensed as incurred. The lease payments are subject to an annual 3% increase and include two five-year renewal options with lease payments determined at fair market value (FMV) as such time of each renewal. The Company has concluded these renewal options are not reasonably certain and therefore are excluded from the initial valuation of the expected lease liability.

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24. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

**Supply commitments**

The Company does not currently have any material contracted supply commitments.

25. Financial risk management objectives and policies

**Financial Risk Factors**

The Company, by nature of its business and treasury policies, is exposed to financial risks. The Company's overall financial risk policy aims to minimize potential unfavorable impacts arising from the markets' fluctuations on the Company's financial performance. The Company does not engage in speculative transactions or transactions which are not related to its commercial, investing or borrowing activities.

**Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by having both committed and uncommitted credit lines available.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities at December 31, 2023 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Loans from related parties	\$ 4,676	\$ 269,876	\$ 80,457	\$ —	\$ 355,009
Loans from third parties	—	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	6,053	6,053	34,403	26,824	73,333
Derivative financial instruments	2,706	16,621	—	—	19,327
Other non-current liabilities	—	—	114	—	114
Trade and other payables	162,696	—	—	—	162,696
	<u>\$ 176,131</u>	<u>\$ 292,550</u>	<u>\$ 114,974</u>	<u>\$ 26,824</u>	<u>\$ 610,479</u>

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities at December 31, 2022 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Loans from related parties	\$ 35,235	\$ 5,002	\$ 304,488	\$ —	\$ 344,725
Loans from third parties	70,000	—	—	—	70,000
Lease liabilities	6,734	6,562	36,636	23,284	73,216
Derivative financial instruments	2,684	2,740	19,327	—	24,751
Other non-current liabilities	—	—	788	—	788
Trade and other payables	184,727	—	—	—	184,727
	<u>\$ 299,380</u>	<u>\$ 14,304</u>	<u>\$ 361,239</u>	<u>\$ 23,284</u>	<u>\$ 698,207</u>

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

**Foreign exchange risk**

The majority of the Company's debt obligations are denominated in Euros. As a result, the Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk arising from the conversion of Euro loan proceeds to U.S. Dollars at the borrowing date and the related obligation to repay the loans in Euros at maturity. To manage this exposure, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments to offset its exposure to fluctuations in the Euro/U.S. Dollar exchange rate during the life of the loans. These activities and the related account balances are further described in Note 9.

In addition to foreign exchange gains and losses arising from re-measurement of Euro denominated debt obligations to USD, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange gains and losses on Euro denominated interest obligations and other foreign currency denominated payables or receivables which are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income in one period and settled in another.

**Derivatives**

*€150,000 Cross-currency interest rate swap – Economic Hedge*

In August 2018, the Company entered into three 6-year cross-currency interest rate swap agreements with third party financial institutions to manage the foreign currency and interest rate risk associated with the fixed rate Euro denominated borrowing. Under the terms of those agreements, the counterparties fixed the November 16, 2024, U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate for the scheduled €150,000 repayment at \$1.158867 to €1.00. In addition, over the life of the agreements, the Company will receive Euro denominated fixed rate interest on €150,000 and pay U.S. Dollar denominated fixed rate interest on \$173,830.

Through the cross-currency swaps, the Company converted the Euro denominated fixed rate loan to a U.S. dollar loan at a pre-agreed foreign exchange rate and fixed U.S. dollar interest rate. These derivative financial instruments were initially recognized at fair value on the inception dates and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as finance cost.

*Foreign Exchange Forwards – Fixed Rate Debt – Economic Hedge*

To manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with its Euro denominated fixed rate borrowing, the Company has entered into a series of short-term foreign exchange derivatives with third party financial institutions. Under the terms of the open positions at December 31, 2023, the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate at an average of \$1.07092 to €1.00 with value dates of, March 22 (notional amount €40,800 at \$1.07945 to €1.00 and notional amount €30,000 at \$1.07907 to €1.00), and April 5, 2024 (notional amount €42,000 at \$1.05962 to €1.00 and €10,000 at \$1.05918 to €1.00).

Under the terms of the open positions at December 31, 2022, the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate at an average of \$1.04531 to €1.00 with value dates of April 6 (notional amount €42,000 at \$1.00344 to €1.00 and €10,000 at \$1.00491 to €1.00) and June 23 (notional amount €40,800 at \$1.0759 to €1.00 and €30,000 at \$1.0758 to €1.00).



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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Under the terms of the open positions at December 31, 2021, the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate at \$1.1609 to €1.00 with value dates of January 14 (notional amount €40,800 at \$1.1593 to €1.00 and €30,000 at \$1.16075 to €1.00) and April 8, 2022 (notional amount €62,000 at \$1.16162 to €1.00 and €20,000 at \$1.16245 to €1.00).

*Foreign Exchange Forwards – Variable Rate RCF Debt – Economic Hedge*

To manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with its Euro denominated variable rate borrowing, the Company has entered into a series of short-term foreign exchange derivatives with third party financial institutions. Under the terms of the open positions at December 31, 2023, the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro at an average of \$1.08840 to €1.00 with value dates of January 19 (notional amount €16,500 at \$1.09379 to €1.00) and February 29 (notional amount €20,000 at \$1.08395 to €1.00). At December 31, 2022 and 2021 there were no open positions.

*Interest Rate Swap - Exposure to Variable Interest Rates– Economic Hedge*

In May 2022, the Company entered into two 3-year interest rate swap agreements with third party financial institutions to manage the interest rate risk associated with the variable interest rates. Under the terms of those agreements, the counterparties fixed the interest rate for a notional amount of \$100,000. Over the life of the agreements, the Company will receive variable rate interest on \$100,000 and pay a fixed rate interest of 2.653% on \$50,000 and 2.655% on \$50,000. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as Finance cost.

*Natural Gas Cash Flow Hedge*

In 2023, the Company entered into a series of natural gas swap transactions in order to fix a portion of the monthly NYMEX component of its natural gas costs during 2023 and 2024. The total notional amount of the swap contracts was 420,000 MMBtus of which 390,000 MMBtus were outstanding at December 31, 2023 with a final settlement date is June 5, 2024. The Company designated a cash flow hedge relationship between the highly probable forecast monthly purchases of natural gas during 2023 and 2024 and the swap contracts. Due to matching of economic terms, no ineffectiveness is anticipated in this hedge relationship and none was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as cost of goods sold during 2023.

In 2022, the Company entered into a series of natural gas swap transactions in order to fix a portion of the monthly NYMEX component of its natural gas costs during 2023. The total notional amount of the swap contracts was 2,970,000 MMBtus with a final settlement date is December 31, 2023. The Company designated a cash flow hedge relationship between the highly probable forecast monthly purchases of natural gas during 2023 and the swap contracts. Due to matching of economic terms, no ineffectiveness is anticipated in this hedge relationship and none was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as cost of goods sold during 2022.

In 2021, the Company entered into a series of natural gas swap transactions in order to fix a portion of the monthly NYMEX component of its natural gas costs during 2022. The total notional amount of the swap contracts was 2,350,000 MMBtus and the final termination date is December 31, 2022. Again, the Company designated a cash flow hedge relationship between the highly probable forecast monthly purchases of natural gas during 2022 and the swap contracts. Due to coincidence of economic terms, no ineffectiveness is anticipated in this hedge relationship, and none was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income as cost of goods during 2021.

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

*Credit Support Payments and Receipts*

The Company and each financial institution counterparty is required to post weekly credit support payments for the difference between: (1) accumulated mark-to-market gains or losses on derivative financial instruments; and (2) the net accumulated credit support payments posted, provided that the difference is at least €1,000 or €500, depending on the counterparty, when compared to the previous weekly calculation.

**Sensitivity analysis to foreign exchange rate differences**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before income tax to reasonable changes in foreign exchange rates (after taking into consideration the impact of outstanding economic hedges in place for Euro denominated borrowings and other obligations), with all other variables held constant:

Year Ended	Decrease in USD:Euro FX Rate	Effect on profit before tax (-/+)	Increase in USD:Euro FX Rate	Effect on profit before tax (+/-)
12/31/23	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —
12/31/22	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —
12/31/21	5.0%	\$ —	(5.0)%	\$ —

**Interest rate risk**

As the Company has no material interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are not directly impacted by changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from short-term and long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's policy for long term borrowings will vary and is managed by the Company in coordination with TCI's group treasury function.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's profit before income tax (considering the impact of the outstanding floating rate borrowings at the end of the period) to reasonable changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant:

Year Ended	Interest Rate Increase	Effect on profit before tax (-/+)	Interest Rate Decrease	Effect on profit before tax (+/-)
12/31/23	1.0%	\$ 403	(1.0)%	\$ (403)
12/31/22	1.0%	\$ 700	(1.0)%	\$ (700)
12/31/21	1.0%	\$ 378	(1.0)%	\$ (378)

**Cash flow hedge**

The Company entered into a series of natural gas swap transactions in order to fix a portion of the monthly NYMEX component of its natural gas costs during 2023, 2022, and 2021. The Company designated a cash flow hedge relationship between the highly probable forecast monthly purchases of natural gas during 2023, 2022 and 2021, and the swap contracts.

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's OCI (considering the impact of the outstanding contracts at the end of the period) to reasonable changes in natural gas pricing, with all other variables held constant:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Decrease in NG contract price</u>	<u>Effect on OCI before tax (-/+)</u>	<u>Increase in NG contract price</u>	<u>Effect on OCI before tax (+/-)</u>
12/31/23	\$ 1.00	\$ 390	\$ 1.00	\$ (390)
12/31/22	\$ 1.00	\$ 2,940	\$ 1.00	\$ (2,940)
12/31/21	\$ 1.00	\$ —	\$ 1.00	\$ —

**Credit risk**

The Company has no material concentrations of credit risk. Trade accounts receivable consist mainly of a large, widespread customer base. The Company monitors the financial position of its debtors on an ongoing basis. Refer to Note 15 for further details.

**Financial instruments by measurement category**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's financial assets were classified as follows:

	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Assets at amortized cost</u>	<u>Assets at FVPL*</u>	<u>Assets at amortized cost</u>	<u>Assets at FVPL*</u>
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Trade receivables, net	\$ 55,873	\$ —	\$ 56,445	\$ —
Other receivables, net	65,121	—	60,363	—
Non-current assets	—	5,547	—	4,024
Derivative financial instruments	—	7,386	—	7,552
Derivative credit support payments	11,470	—	22,447	—
Cash and cash equivalents	22,036	—	29,841	—
	<u><u>\$ 154,500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,933</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 169,096</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 11,576</u></u>

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's financial liabilities were classified as follows:

	Liabilities at amortized cost	2023 Liabilities at FVPL *	Liabilities at FVOCI**	Liabilities at amortized cost	2022 Liabilities at FVPL *	Liabilities at FVOCI**
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Accounts payable	\$ 151,229	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 175,368	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable, related parties	11,467	—	—	9,359	—	—
Borrowings	343,932	—	—	394,506	—	—
Derivative financial instruments-economic hedges	—	10,512	—	—	18,197	—
Derivative financial instruments-cash flow hedge	—	—	—	—	—	2,930
Derivative credit support receipts	7,142	—	—	6,690	—	—
Other noncurrent liabilities	114	—	—	788	—	—
	<u>\$ 513,884</u>	<u>\$ 10,512</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 586,711</u>	<u>\$ 18,197</u>	<u>\$ 2,930</u>

\* "FVPL" Fair value through profit or loss

\*\* "FVOCI" Fair value through comprehensive income

**Fair value of financial instruments**

*Recurring fair value measurements*

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. The Company's derivative financial instruments fall under this category, and under the fair value hierarchy, are measured based on Level 2 inputs.

Level 2 derivative financial instruments comprise cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and natural gas futures. The Company uses a variety of valuation methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. The recorded fair values of these contracts are based on: a) forward exchange rates that are quoted in an active market, b) forward interest rates extracted from observable yield curves, and c) natural gas prices extracted from observable yield curves, which are quoted in an active market. There were no changes in valuation techniques for Level 2 recurring fair value measurements during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 or 2021.

*Financial instruments for which fair value does not approximate carrying amount*

Financial instruments where fair value is not deemed to approximate carrying amount in the statement of financial position are the Company's loans from related parties and lease liabilities. The fair values are disclosed in Note 18.

- Loans from related parties – the fair value of loans from related parties are measured based on Level 3 inputs. The valuation models incorporate parameters such as interest rates and price quotations at the reporting date. With respect to long-term borrowings, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the specific or similar instruments are also used.

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25. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

- Lease liabilities – the fair value of lease liabilities is measured based on Level 2 inputs. The valuation model incorporates interest rates observable at commonly quoted intervals used to recalculate remaining lease payments based on current incremental borrowing rates.

**Capital management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to provide returns for its members and to maintain a reasonable capital structure and related cost of capital. The Company is a subsidiary of a group, the ultimate parent of which is TCI. As such, the capital management strategy of the Company is not determined in isolation, but rather, by taking into consideration both local and overseas funding alternatives, relative costs, and financial flexibility.

The Company has €240,000 of loans from related parties due in November 2024. The management of the Company intends to refinance these obligations (Note 29). In addition, the Company has a history of strong operating cash flow and available lines of credit (Note 18 and Note 29).

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (the numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. During the periods presented the Company has no financial instruments or stock awards that dilute earnings per share.

The amounts considered for calculations of earnings per share in 2023, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
<b>Denominator (whole shares)</b>			
Weighted average number of common stock - basic and diluted <sup>(1)</sup>	175,344,465	175,344,465	175,344,465
<b>Numerator</b>			
Net income	\$ 155,244	\$ 62,721	\$ 59,221
<b>Earnings per share of common stock</b>			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.34

- <sup>(1)</sup> For purposes of calculating earnings per share the Company has retrospectively presented earnings per share as if the reorganization in Note 1 had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Such retrospective presentation reflects 175,344,465 common shares due to the exchange of shares in Titan Atlantic for 175,342,465 shares in the Company and the initial issuance of 2,000 common shares upon formation.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(All amounts in thousands)

27. Segment information

**Description of segments and principal activities**

The Company operates its business through two reportable segments based on US geographic regions: the Florida and Mid Atlantic business segments. Each region has a regional president who is a member of the Executive Committee and reports directly to the Company's CEO, who is the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The core business activities of the two regions are substantially the same and encompass the manufacture, distribution, and sale of a comprehensive range of cement, aggregates, ready-mix concrete, concrete block, and fly ash.

In addition, the Company's operations include (1) the STET segment, a nonreportable operating segment that develops, manufactures, sells, and services triboelectrostatic separators and related equipment used to beneficiate fly ash, industrial minerals, and food and feed organics and (2) certain income and expense items managed on a total Company level which are not allocated to the operating segment measure of profit and loss, including: unallocated corporate costs, fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, finance cost, finance income, foreign exchange gain/loss, derivative financial instrument gain/loss, and income taxes.

The CODM evaluates segment performance based on earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization & impairment (segment adjusted EBITDA). The segment adjusted EBITDA calculation includes the operating profit plus depreciation, amortization and impairment of tangible and intangible assets. This measure excludes the unallocated corporate costs summarized above. The CODM also receives information about the segments' external revenue, capital spending, and depreciation and amortization on a regular basis.

Information about segment adjusted EBITDA, revenue, depreciation, depletion and amortization and capital spending follows:

**Segment adjusted EBITDA**

	Year Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
Florida business segment	\$221,227	\$130,520	\$105,530
Mid-Atlantic business segment	118,260	72,753	77,098
<b>Subtotal reportable segments</b>	<b>\$339,487</b>	<b>\$203,273</b>	<b>\$182,628</b>
STET segment	(6,371)	(5,119)	(3,942)
Unallocated Corporate	(4,743)	(5,057)	(1,101)
Finance cost, net	(22,244)	(19,078)	(21,856)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(91,079)	(87,728)	(81,731)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	(3,852)	(1,186)	(141)
Asset impairment recovery/(loss)	609	(525)	—
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain, net	(11,981)	19,990	28,835
Derivative financial instrument (loss)/gain, net	10,967	(18,534)	(25,915)
Fair value loss on sale of accounts receivable, net	(6,113)	(3,041)	(1,101)
Share-based compensation	(3,173)	(2,402)	(2,590)
Other	871	(901)	1,471
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>\$202,378</b>	<b>\$ 79,692</b>	<b>\$ 74,557</b>

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(All amounts in thousands)

27. Segment information (continued)

***Segment external revenue***

External revenue are transactions with external customers for each of the business segments.

	2023	2022	2021
Florida business segment	\$ 969,932	\$ 808,558	\$ 667,689
Mid-Atlantic business segment	619,683	553,335	481,908
STET segment	1,986	2,253	2,820
<b>Total External Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 1,591,601</b>	<b>\$ 1,364,146</b>	<b>\$ 1,152,417</b>

***Segment depreciation, depletion and amortization***

Depreciation, depletion and amortization per segment is as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Florida business segment	\$57,000	\$55,655	\$49,779
Mid-Atlantic business segment	33,472	31,490	30,344
STET segment	591	576	505
Corporate	16	7	1,103
<b>Total depreciation, depletion and amortization</b>	<b>\$91,079</b>	<b>\$87,728</b>	<b>\$81,731</b>

***Segment capital spending***

Capital spending is investment in property, plant, equipment and intangible assets (e.g. software), excluding additions to quarries.

	2023	2022	2021
Florida business segment	\$ 74,458	\$ 85,725	\$ 31,053
Mid-Atlantic business segment	41,970	\$ 40,683	26,945
STET segment	83	\$ 72	64
Corporate	349	\$ 4,233	9,358
<b>Total Capital Spending</b>	<b>\$116,860</b>	<b>\$130,713</b>	<b>\$67,420</b>

28. Issued capital and reserves

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the number of shares authorized for issuance and outstanding was 175,344,465. Titan Atlantic has one class of common stock with no par value per share. There were no shares issued but not fully paid as of December 31, 2023, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021.

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Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
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(All amounts in thousands)

29. Events after the reporting period

Management has evaluated subsequent events through (date of authorization of issuance date), which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued:

- On February 1, 2024, the Company entered into a cash management agreement with TGF. The agreement is effective until either party provides written notice of termination. Pursuant to this agreement, the Company's two existing HSBC UK bank accounts, one denominated in U.S. dollars and one denominated in Euros, are funded when there are negative daily balances. Fundings are subject to maximum borrowing limits of \$15 million and €15 million, respectively. Conversely, when there are cash balances in either account, these funds are swept as a deposit into the TGF concentration account. There are no deposit limits.

With respect to borrowings made under the cash management agreement, the Company bears a daily interest charge based on the benchmark rates of the European Central Bank (ECB) Main Refinancing Rate (for Euro borrowings) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for U.S. dollar borrowings), plus an applicable margin.

With respect to deposits made under the cash management agreement, the Company receives a daily interest credit based on the benchmark interest rates of the ECB Deposit Facility Rate (for Euro deposits) and the U.S. Federal Reserve Federal Funds Target Rate (for U.S. dollar deposits), minus an applicable margin.

- On March 15, 2024, the Company renewed its \$45,000 committed borrowing facility with a bank through March 15, 2025.
- On April 29, 2024, the Company amended its €45,000 note payable with TGF bearing interest at 3.05% and maturing on November 15, 2024, to increase the principal to a €50,000 note payable bearing interest of 4.80% and maturing on June 11, 2029 (Note 25).
- On April 29, 2024, the Company amended its €75,000 note payable with TGF bearing interest at 3.05% and maturing on November 15, 2024, to increase the principal to a €100,000 note payable bearing interest of 4.80% and maturing on June 11, 2029 (Note 25).
- On April 29, 2024, the Company entered into 5-year cross-currency interest rate swap agreements with third party financial institutions to manage the foreign currency and interest rate risk associated with the aforementioned fixed rate Euro denominated borrowings. Under the terms of these agreements, the counterparties fixed the June 11, 2029, U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate for the scheduled €150,000 repayment at \$1.07213 to €1.00. In addition, over the life of the agreements, the Company will receive Euro denominated fixed rate interest on €150,000 and pay U.S. Dollar denominated fixed rate interest on \$160,820.
- On April 29, 2024, the Company entered into a series of short-term foreign exchange forwards with third party financial institutions. Under the terms the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate (notional amount of €149,300) at an average of \$1.072929 to €1.00 with a value date of May 31<sup>st</sup> and June 17, 2024.
- On April 30, 2024, the Company renewed its \$60,000 committed borrowing facility with a bank through April 29, 2025.
- On May 20, 2024, the Company renewed the accounts receivable securitization agreements until May 19, 2025.



**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

Titan America SA and Subsidiaries  
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(All amounts in thousands)

29. Events after the reporting period (continued)

- On June 17, 2024, the Company entered into a short-term foreign exchange forward with third party financial institutions. Under the terms the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate (notional amount of €10,000) at \$1.0795 to €1.00 with a value date of September 23, 2024.
- On July 15 and 18, 2024, Titan Atlantic declared and paid dividends of \$80,000 (€73,450 euro equivalent) and \$5,067 (€4,635 euro equivalent), respectively, to Titan Cement Company S.A. and Columbus Properties BV.
- On July 17, 2024, Titan America was incorporated in Belgium and was capitalized by TCI with \$200 and 2,000 common shares.
- On July 17, 2024, the Company entered into a short-term foreign exchange forward with third party financial institutions. Under the terms the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate (notional amount of €15,000) at \$1.09665 to €1.00 with a value date of September 6, 2024.
- On July 31, 2024, the Company amended its €100,000 multicurrency revolving credit facility with TGF, bearing interest at variable rates and maturing on January 30, 2026, to increase it to €130,000.
- On September 4, 2024, the Company entered into a short-term foreign exchange forward with third party financial institutions. Under the terms the Company fixed the U.S. Dollar to Euro exchange rate (notional amount of €14,500) at \$1.0689 to €1.00 with a value date of October 7, 2024.
- On October 20, 2024, the Company purchased D.M. Conner, Inc., a Virginia quarry business, for a base purchase price of \$4,400 less indebtedness. In addition, the Company purchased the associated land on which the quarry operates for an additional base purchase price of \$800. As the transaction recently closed, the Company is still in the process of completing the accounting related to the acquisition.
- On October 24, 2024, Titan Atlantic declared and paid a dividend of \$51,591 (€47,819 euro equivalent) to TCI. The dividend was funded through a combination of drawdowns on third party and related party credit facilities.
- On (date of contribution), TCI contributed 100% of its equity interest in Titan Atlantic to Titan America in exchange for 175,342,465 common shares.

No other material matters were identified impacting the Company's financial position or requiring further disclosure.

CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83

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Shares

# Titan America SA

Common Shares



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PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

, 2024

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Citigroup

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

Until \_\_\_\_\_, (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that effect transactions in these shares of our common shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

**PART II**

**INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS**

**Item 6. Indemnification of Office Holders (Including Directors).**

Under Belgian law, the directors of a company may be liable for damages to our Company in case of improper performance of their duties. Our directors may be liable to our Company and to third parties for infringement of our articles of association, the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations or, under certain circumstances, Belgian tort, bankruptcy, social security or tax laws. Under certain circumstances, directors may be criminally liable.

The Belgian Code on Companies and Associations sets a cap on the amount for which directors and persons entrusted with the daily management of a Belgian company can be held liable for damages. This cap ranges from EUR 125,000 to EUR 12,000,000 depending on the turnover and balance sheet of the relevant company. The cap is applicable both towards the Company itself and as to third parties. The cap benefits the group of directors and persons entrusted with the daily management who are the subject of the claim for damages as a whole and applies to each fact or set of facts likely to give rise to liability, regardless of the number of claimants or actions. The cap does not apply in case of habitual minor errors (i.e. a minor error which has been committed frequently and not occasionally), serious errors, fraudulent intent or intent to harm, and other specific exceptions.

We maintain liability insurance for our directors and officers, including insurance against liability under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and we intend to enter into agreements with our directors and executive officers to provide contractual indemnification. With certain exceptions and subject to limitations on indemnification under Belgian law, these agreements (i) with executive officers will provide for indemnification for damages and expenses including, among other things, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by any of these individuals in any action or proceeding arising out of his or her actions in that capacity and (ii) with directors or persons entrusted with daily management will only provide for indemnification for attorney's fees and other expenses incurred by any of these individuals in any action or proceeding arising out of his or her actions in that capacity.

These agreements may discourage shareholders from bringing a lawsuit against our directors and executive officers for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and executive officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our shareholders. Furthermore, a shareholder's investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards pursuant to these indemnification agreements.

Certain of our non-employee directors may, through their relationships with their employers or partnerships, be insured and/or indemnified against certain liabilities in their capacity as members of our board of directors.

In the underwriting agreement, the form of which will or is to be filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this registration statement, the underwriters will agree to indemnify, under certain conditions, us, the members of our board of directors and persons who control our Company within the meaning of the Securities Act against certain liabilities, but only to the extent that such liabilities are caused by information relating to the underwriters furnished to us in writing expressly for use in this registration statement and certain other disclosure documents.

Certain of our non-employee directors may, through their relationships with their employers or partnerships, be insured and/or indemnified against certain liabilities in their capacity as members of our board of directors.

**Item 7. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.**

None.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

**Item 8. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.**

The following documents are filed as part of this Registration Statement:

<b>Exhibit No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.1*	Form of Underwriting Agreement
2.1*	Shared Services Agreement, dated as of , between Titan America LLC and Titan Cement Company S.A.
3.1*	Amended Articles of Association of Titan America SA (English Translation)
5.1*	Opinion of A&O Shearman LLP, as to the validity of the common shares
8.1*	Tax Opinion of A&O Shearman LLP
10.1	Multi-Currency Revolving Credit Facility Agreement, dated as of April 10, 2017, between Titan America LLC and Titan Global Finance PLC, and amendments thereto
10.2	Loan Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2017, between Titan America LLC and Titan Global Finance PLC
10.3	Loan Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2018, between Titan America LLC and Titan Global Finance PLC, and amendments thereto
21.1*	List of Subsidiaries of Titan America SA
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm
23.2*	Consent of A&O Shearman LLP (included in Exhibit 5.1)
23.3	Consent of Continental Placer Inc., qualified person
96.1	Technical Report Summary on the Pennsuco operations
96.2	Technical Report Summary on the Roanoke operations
97*	Clawback Policy
107.1*	Filing fee table

\* To be filed by amendment

**Item 9. Undertakings**

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act, and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question of whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned Registrant hereby undertakes that:

1. For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this Registration Statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b) (1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this Registration Statement as of the time it was declared effective.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**

2. For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**  
**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form F-1 and has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

**Titan America SA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name:

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
_____	Chief Executive Officer and Director	_____, 2024
Bill Zarkalis		
_____	Chairman of the Board of Directors	_____, 2024
Michael Colakides		
_____	Director	_____, 2024
Nicolas Birakis		
_____	Director	_____, 2024
Nikos Andreadis		
_____	Director	_____, 2024
Grigoris Dikaaios		
_____		_____, 2024
_____		_____, 2024

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name:  
Title: Attorney-in-Fact

**CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO RULE 83**  
**SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant's duly authorized representative has signed this registration statement on Form F-1 in the city of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, on \_\_\_\_\_, 2024.

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name:  
Title: Authorized Representative in the United States

***MULTI-CURRENCY REVOLVING  
CREDIT FACILITY  
AGREEMENT***

Dated 10 April 2017

For

***TITAN AMERICA LLC***

Provided by

***TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC***



## **PARTIES**

- (1) **TITAN AMERICA LLC**, a company organised and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware in the United States of America, with its head office and registered address at 1151 Azalea Garden Road, Norfolk, Virginia, 23502, U.S.A., as Borrower (the **Borrower**); and
- (2) **TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**, a company organised and existing under the laws of England, with its registered office at Shed 12, King George Dock, Hull HU9 5PR, United Kingdom, with company number 6199510, as Lender (the **Lender**).

The Lender and the Borrower are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “**Parties**”.

## **AGREED TERMS**

### **1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION**

The following definitions and rules of interpretation apply in this Agreement.

#### **1.1 Definitions:**

**Available Commitment:** the Commitment less any outstanding Loans.

**Authorization:** means an authorization, consent, approval, resolution, license, exemption, filing, notarization or registration.

**Business Day:** means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London and New York and:

- (a) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of a currency (other than Euro) is to be made, the principal financial centre of the country of that currency; or
- (b) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of Euro is to be made, which is also a TARGET Day.

**Commitment:** the principal amount of **€250,000,000** to the extent not cancelled or reduced under this Agreement.

**Drawdown Date:** the date on which a Loan is made, or is to be made.

**Drawdown Request:** a drawdown request, substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1.

**Disruption Event:** means either or both of:

- (a) a material disruption to those payment or communications systems or to those financial markets which are, in each case, required to operate in order for payments to be made in connection with the Loan which disruption is not caused by, and is beyond the control of the Borrower and/or the Lender; or
- (b) the occurrence of any other event which results in a disruption (of a technical or systems-related nature) to the treasury or payments operations of the Borrower and/or the Lender, preventing them from performing its payment obligations or from communicating with each other in accordance with the terms of the Loan.

**EURIBOR:** means the percentage rate per annum determined by the Banking Federation of the European Union for the relevant period displayed on the appropriate page of the Reuters screen. If the agreed page is replaced or service ceases to be available, the Lender may specify another page or service displaying the appropriate rate after consultation with the Borrower.

“Euro”, “EUR” and “€” denote the single currency unit of the Participating Member States of the European Monetary Union.

**Event of Default:** any event or circumstance specified as such in clause 11.

**Existing Agreement:** means the following Agreement entered into between the Parties:

‘Restated Facility Agreement’ by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC** (“Lender”), and **Titan America LLC** (“Borrower”) dated January 5th, 2011, as amended by the ‘First Amendment to Agreement’ dated October 21st, 2011, further amended by the ‘Second Amendment to Agreement’ dated February 24th, 2012 and then further amended by the ‘Third Amendment to Agreement’ dated April 18th, 2013 and then further amended by the ‘Fourth Amendment to Agreement’ dated December 30th, 2013 and then further amended by the ‘Fifth Amendment to Agreement’ dated January 30th, 2014 and then further amended by the ‘Sixth Amendment to Agreement’ dated April 30th, 2014 and then further amended by the ‘Seventh Amendment to Agreement’ dated December 29th, 2014 and then further amended by the ‘Eighth Amendment to Agreement’ dated May 27th, 2015.

**Facility:** means the revolving loan facility made available under this agreement as described in clause 3.

**Finance Documents:** this agreement, any Drawdown Request and any other document designated as such by the Lender and the Borrower.

**Indebtedness:** any obligation to pay or repay money, present or future, actual or contingent, sole or joint, and any guarantee or indemnity of any such obligation.

**Interest Payment Date:** the last day of an Interest Period.

**Interest Period:** means, in relation to a Loan, each period determined in accordance with Clause 5 (Interest) and in relation to any sum due and payable but unpaid by the Borrower under the Finance Documents, each period determined in accordance with Clause 5.7 (Default interest).

**LIBOR:** means the British Bankers’ Association Interest Settlement Rate for the relevant currency and period displayed on the appropriate page of the Reuters screen. If the agreed page is replaced or service ceases to be available, the Lender may specify another page or service displaying the appropriate rate after consultation with the Borrower.

**Loan:** the principal amount of the loan made or to be made by the Lender to the Borrower under this agreement or (as the context requires) the principal amount outstanding for the time being of that loan.

**Material Adverse Effect:** means a material; adverse effect on:

- a) the business, operations, property or financial condition of the Borrower; or
- b) the ability of the Borrower to perform its payment obligations under the Finance Documents

**Month:** means a period starting on one day in a calendar month and ending on the numerically corresponding day in the next calendar month, except that:

- a) (subject to paragraph (c) below) if the numerically corresponding day is not a Business Day, that period shall end on the next Business Day in that calendar month in which that period is to end if there is one, or if there is not, on the immediately preceding Business Day;
- b) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which that period is to end, that period shall end on the last Business Day in that calendar month; and
- c) if an Interest Period begins on the last Business Day of a calendar month, that Interest Period shall end on the last Business Day in the calendar month in which that Interest Period is to end.

The above rules will only apply to the last Month of any period.

**Participating Member State:** means any member state of the European Communities that adopts or has adopted the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with legislation of the European Community relating to Economic and Monetary Union.

**Repeating Representations:** means the representations set out in Clause 8, which are deemed to be repeated by the Borrower in accordance with Clause 8.1.

**Repayment Date:** in relation to a particular Loan means the stated Repayment Date in the Drawdown Request for that Loan.

**Security:** any mortgage, charge (whether fixed or floating, legal or equitable), pledge, lien, assignment by way of security or other security interest securing any obligation of any person or any other agreement or arrangement having a similar effect.

**TARGET:** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises interlinked national real time gross settlement systems and the European Central Bank's payment mechanism and which began operations on 4 January 1999.

**TARGET2:** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

**TARGET Day** means:

- (a) until such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceases operations any day on which both TARGET and TARGET2 are; and
- (b) following such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceased operations, any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payments in Euro.

**Termination Date:** 30 January 2022 (or if such a day is not a Business Day, then the immediately succeeding Business Day).

'USD', 'U.S. Dollar', 'U.S. \$' and '\$': denote the currency unit of the United States.

**1.2** Clause and paragraph headings shall not affect the interpretation of this agreement.

**1.3** A reference to a **person** shall include a reference to an individual, firm, company, corporation, partnership, unincorporated body of persons, government, state or agency of a state or any association, trust, joint venture or consortium (whether or not having separate legal personality) and that person's personal representatives, successors and permitted transferees.

**1.4** A reference to a **subsidiary** means, in relation to a company wherever incorporated (a **holding company**), any company in which the holding company (or persons acting on its behalf) for the time being directly or indirectly holds or controls either:

- 
- i. a majority of the voting rights exercisable at shareholder meetings of that company; or
  - ii. the right to appoint or remove a majority of its board of directors, and
  - iii. any company which is a subsidiary of another company is also a subsidiary of that company's holding company.

Unless the context otherwise requires, in determining whether the foregoing applies to a particular company at any particular time, the rights referred to in (i) and (ii) are those rights as at that particular time.

**1.5** Unless the context otherwise requires, words in the singular shall include the plural and words in the plural shall include the singular.

**1.6** A reference to a party shall include that party's successors and permitted transferees.

**1.7** A reference to a time of day is to London time zone.

**1.8** A reference to **writing** or **written** includes fax and email.

**1.9** An obligation on a party not to do something includes an obligation not to allow that thing to be done.

**1.10** A reference to **this agreement** or a "**Finance Document**" (or any provision of it) or to any other agreement or document referred to in this agreement or any Finance Document is a reference to this agreement or any Finance Document, that provision or such other agreement or document as amended (in each case, other than in breach of the provisions of this agreement) from time to time.

**1.11** Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to a clause is to a clause of this agreement.

**1.12** Any words following the terms **including** or **include**, or any similar expression, shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words, description, definition, phrase or term preceding those terms.

**1.13** A reference to an **amendment** includes a supplement or variation (and **amended** shall be construed accordingly).

**1.14** A reference to **assets** includes present and future properties, undertakings, revenues, rights and benefits of every description.

**1.15** A reference to a **certified copy** of a document means a copy certified to be a true, complete and up-to-date copy of the original document, in writing and signed by an officer of the party delivering the document.

**1.16** A reference to a **regulation** includes any regulation, rule, official directive, request or guideline (whether or not having the force of law) of any governmental, inter-governmental or supranational body, agency, department or regulatory, self-regulatory or other authority or organization.

## **2. THE EXISTING AGREEMENT**

This Agreement substitutes the Existing Agreement and its Amendments, in their entirety.

Parties mutually confirm that as of April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017 that:

- a) the outstanding principal balance under the Existing Agreement amounts to EUR 490,000.00;
- b) the accrued interest due balance under the Existing Agreement equals to EUR 1,058.19;
- c) The Commitment Fee due balance under the Existing Agreement equals to EUR 900,955.14; and
- d) Other expenses (Arrangement Fees) due balance under the Existing Agreement equals to EUR nil.

## **3. THE FACILITY**

**3.1** Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Lender makes available to the Borrower a multi-currency committed credit facility (the 'Facility') in an aggregate amount equal to the Commitment or its equivalent in USD, provided that the aggregate amount of Loans denominated in USD should not exceed USD equivalent of EUR 150,000,000.

**3.2** For the purposes of calculating whether the total amounts borrowed under the Facility exceed the Facility Limit, the Lender will aggregate:

- i. The amounts borrowed in EUR; and
- ii. The EUR equivalent of all amounts outstanding in USD. The Lender will determine the EUR equivalent on the basis of spot rates of exchange from time to time selected by it.

### **3.3 Conditions Precedent to drawdown**

The Lender will only be obliged to comply with Clause 5 (Drawing) if on the date of the Drawdown Request and on the proposed Drawdown Date:

- a. no Event of Default is continuing or would result from the proposed Loan and, in the case of any other Loan, no Default is continuing or would result from the proposed Loan; and
- b. the Repeating Representations to be made by the Borrower are true in all material respects.

## **4. PURPOSE**

**4.1** The Borrower shall use all money borrowed under this Agreement for general corporate purposes.

**4.2** The Lender is not obliged to monitor or verify how any amount advanced under this Agreement is used.

## **5. DRAWING**

**5.1** The Borrower may request a Loan by delivering a completed Drawdown Request to the Lender by not later than 10.00 a.m. 5 Business Days before the proposed Drawdown Date (or such shorter time as agreed by the parties), or such other time as the Borrower and the Lender may agree.

**5.2** A Drawdown Request:

- (a) may only specify a single Loan;
- (b) shall only be regarded as having been completed if:
  - (i) the requested Drawdown Date is a Business Day before the end of the Availability Period;
  - (ii) the proposed Interest Period complies with clause 7;
  - (iii) the proposed Repayment Date is not later than the Termination Date; and

(c) once it has been delivered, is irrevocable.

## **6. REPAYMENT, PREPAYMENT AND CANCELLATION**

### **6.1 Repayment of Loans**

- a) The Borrower must repay on such date or dates as mutually agreed by the Borrower and the Lender at the commencement of each Loan, provided, however, all Loans under this Agreement shall be repaid by the Borrower no later than January 30th, 2022.
- b) Subject to Clause 6.2, the Borrower may repay or prepay any Loans under the Facility in whole or in part at any time without repayment or prepayment penalty.
- c) Any amounts repaid or prepaid according to paragraph (b) may be re-borrowed.

### **6.2 Voluntary Prepayment of Loans**

The Borrower may, if it gives the Lender not less than five Business Days' notice, prepay the whole or any part of any Loan or any other amount owed under this Agreement at any time, by way of prepayment of such Loan or other amount together with accrued and unpaid interest. Any prepayment of a Loan must be in a minimum amount of EUR 1,000,000 (or, if less, the outstanding principal balance of that Loan). Any amount prepaid may be re-borrowed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

The Borrower may only prepay part or all of a Loan if:

- (i) the notice specifies the Loan or Loans to be prepaid and the amount of the prepayment;
- (ii) the prepayment does not result in an Event of Default.

### **6.3 Voluntary Cancellation**

The Borrower may, if it gives the Lender five Business Days' notice, cancel the whole or any part of the Available Commitment. The Borrower may only do this if no Event of Default would result from the cancellation.

No amount cancelled in accordance with this Clause 6.3 may be subsequently reinstated.

### **6.4 Automatic Cancellation**

If the Borrower ceases to be a subsidiary of a legal entity of which the Lender is also a subsidiary (directly or indirectly), the Lender may, by notice, declare that the Facility may be immediately cancelled, whereupon any and all of the Lender's obligations shall be immediately cancelled and all amounts outstanding under the Finance Documents shall become immediately due and payable together with accrued interest thereon and any other amounts payable under the Finance Documents.

### **6.5 Restrictions**

(a) Any notice given under this Clause 6 is irrevocable and unless a contrary indication appears in this Agreement, must specify the date or dates upon which the relevant prepayment or cancellation is to be made and the amount of that prepayment or cancellation. A prepayment notice shall oblige the Borrower to prepay the relevant Loan as set out in that notice.

(b) Any prepayment under this agreement shall be made together with accrued interest on the amount prepaid, and subject to any break costs payable under clause 6, without premium or penalty.

- (c) If the Borrower does not make a prepayment on the date for prepayment specified in this agreement, or gives a prepayment notice but fails to make the prepayment on the date specified in the prepayment notice, the default interest provisions of clause 7.3 shall apply to the unpaid prepayment amount.
- (d) No repayment, prepayment or cancellation is permitted, except in accordance with the express terms of this Agreement.

## **7. INTEREST**

### **7.1 Interest Period**

7.1.1 Subject to this Clause 6.1, the Interest Period for each Loan shall be one week, one month, two months, three months, six months or any other period as may be agreed between the Borrower and the Lender.

7.1.2. The first Interest Period of a Loan will commence on its Drawdown Date and end in one week, one month, two months, three months, six months or such other time as may be agreed and described in the Drawdown Request. Each subsequent Interest Period (other than the last Interest Period) will commence at the end of the preceding one and will be for a period of one week, one month, two months, three months, six months or such other time as may be agreed between the Borrower and the Lender (other than the last Interest Period).

7.1.3 If the Borrower does not specify the duration of an Interest Period, the relevant Interest Period shall be one [1] week, or such shorter period that complies with this clause 7.

7.1.4 An Interest Period for a Loan must not extend beyond the Termination Date or the relevant Repayment Date.

7.1.5 Each Interest Period for a Loan will start on the Drawdown Date or, if already made, on the last day of its preceding Interest Period.

7.1.6 If an Interest Period would otherwise end on a day which is not a Business Day, that Interest Period shall, instead, end on:

- (a) the next Business Day in that calendar month, if there is one; or
- (b) the preceding Business Day, if there is not.

### **7.2 Interest**

“The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan(s) under the Restated Facility at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of:

- a) **EURIBOR** (for Euro denominated loans) / **LIBOR** (for US Dollar denominated loans) for the relevant period and

- b) A **Margin**, measured by reference to Basis Points, where one Basis Point is equal to 0.01% interest rate, and calculated in accordance with the following table:

The **Margin** will be:

<b>Debt Cover of the New RCF :</b>	<b>New RCF Margin</b>	<b>Margin (% p.a.)</b>
Less than or equal to 1.5:1	2.00	2.05
Greater than 1.5:1 and less than or equal to 1.75:1	2.25	2.30
Greater than 1.75:1 and less than or equal to 2:1	2.50	2.55
Greater than 2:1 and less than or equal to 2.25:1	2.75	2.80
Greater than 2.25:1 and less than or equal to 2.50:1	3.00	3.0
Greater than 2.50:1 and less than or equal to 2.75:1	3.25	3.30
Greater than 2.75:1 and less than or equal to 3:1	3.50	3.55
Greater than 3:1 and less than or equal to 3.25:1	3.75	3.80
Greater than 3.25:1 and less than or equal to 3.5:1	4.00	4.05
Greater than 3.5:1	4.25	4.30

(such rate, the “**Lending Rate**”).

For the purpose of determining the **Margin** in accordance with the table above, the **Debt Cover** shall be determined in accordance with Clause 21.1 (Financial Definitions) of the Multicurrency Facility Agreement between, Titan Global Finance Plc as Original Borrower, Titan Cement Company S.A. as Original Guarantor, and the Financial Institutions as Original Lenders, dated 10.04.2017. (the “**New RCF**”).

Any reduction or increase in the Margin shall take effect one Business Day after receipt by the Agent of the Compliance Certificate for that Relevant Period pursuant to Clause 20.2 of the **New RCF**.

Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of each Loan and be payable in arrears on the last day of successive periods (each an “**Interest Period**”). The first Interest Period will commence on the advance of each Loan. Each subsequent Interest Period will commence at the end of the preceding one and will be for a period of one week, one month, two months, three months, six months, or any other period as agreed between the Lender and the Borrower, and in the absence of any such agreement, one week. Interest accrued to the date on which each Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date. All interest is calculated on the basis of a 360 day year and for the actual number of days elapsed.

Interest will also accrue on any overdue sum and will be payable (both before and after judgment) on demand at the aggregate of the Lending Rate and the rate representing the Lender’s additional cost of funding the overdue sum from such sources and in respect of such periods as the Lender may choose. The Lender will specify in its demand the amount of such interest and the manner in which it was calculated.



### 7.3 Default Interest

If the Borrower fails to make any payment due under this Agreement on the due date for payment, interest on the unpaid amount shall accrue daily, from the date of non-payment to the date of actual payment (both before and after judgment), at 2% per annum above the rate specified in clause 6.2.

## 8. COSTS AND FEES

**8.1** The Borrower shall promptly on demand pay to the Lender the amount of all costs and expenses of whatever nature (together with any value added tax on them) which the Lender incurs in connection with the negotiation, preparation, amendment, extension, alteration, preservation or enforcement of the Loan and the Finance Documents.

**8.2** The Borrower shall pay any stamp, documentary and other similar duties and taxes to which the Finance Documents may be subject or give rise and shall indemnify the Lender against any losses or liabilities which it may incur as a result of any delay or omission by the Borrower in paying any such duties or taxes.

**8.3** The Borrower shall pay to the Lender a **Commitment Fee** in EUR computed at the rate of 26.25% of the applicable **New RCF Margin**, on the daily un-drawn, un-cancelled amount of the Facility. The accrued commitment fee is payable from and including the date of this Agreement quarterly in arrears and on the date the Restated Facility is cancelled in full.

For the purpose of calculating the daily, un-drawn and un-cancelled amount under the Facility, the Lender will subtract from the overall Facility Limit, the aggregate of:

- i. The amounts borrowed in EUR; and
- ii. The EUR equivalent of all amounts outstanding in USD. The Lender will determine the EUR equivalent on the basis of spot rates of exchange from time to time selected by it.

**8.4:** From April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017 until January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022 an **Arrangement Fee** is imposed and is payable by the Borrower to the Lender of € **915,466.44**. The Arrangement Fee is payable within 4 months after the date of this Agreement.

## 9. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

### 9.1 Times for making representations

9.1.1 The representations set out in this Clause 8 are made by the Borrower on the date of this Agreement.

9.1.2 Unless a representation is expressed to be given at specific dates, each representation is deemed to be repeated by the Borrower on:

- a. the date of any Drawdown Request;
- b. each Drawdown Date; and
- c. the first day of each Interest Period.

9.1.3 When a representation is repeated, it is made by reference to the circumstances existing at the time of repetition.

9.2 The Borrower makes the representations and warranties set out in this Clause 9.2 to the Borrower on the date of this Agreement.

9.2.1 Status

- 
- a. It is a limited liability company, duly incorporated and validly existing under the laws of the state of Delaware.
  - b. It has the power to own its assets and carry on its business as it is being conducted.

#### 9.2.2 Powers and authority

It has the power to enter into and perform, and has taken all necessary action to authorize the entry into and performance of, this Agreement and the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

#### 9.2.3 Legal validity

Subject to the Legal Reservations, the obligations expressed to be assumed by it under this Agreement are legal, binding, valid and enforceable obligations.

#### 9.2.4 Non-conflict

The entry into and performance by it of the transactions contemplated by, this Agreement do not, and it is not aware of any event or circumstances, or series of events or circumstances which:

- a. conflict with any law or regulation applicable to it; or
- b. conflict with its constitutional documents.

#### 9.2.5 No default

As at the date of this Agreement and the first Drawdown Date only, no Event of Default has occurred and is continuing or might reasonably be expected to result from any Drawdown.

### 10. Undertakings

The undertakings in this Clause 10 remain in force from the date of this Agreement for so long as any amount is outstanding under the Finance Documents or any Commitment is in force.

#### 10.1 Authorizations

All Authorizations required by it in connection with the entry into, performance, validity and enforceability of, and the transactions contemplated by, this Agreement have been obtained or effected (as appropriate) or will be obtained or effected (as appropriate) by the date on which they are required and are, to the extent obtained or effected, in full force and effect.

#### 10.2 Compliance with Laws

The Borrower shall comply in all respects with all relevant laws to which it may be subject, if failure to do so would materially impair its ability to perform its obligations under the Finance Documents.

#### 10.3 Negative Pledge

The Borrower, with the exception of Capital leases, shall not:

- (i) create, or permit to subsist, any Security on or over any of its assets; or
- (ii) Other than as permitted by Clause 10.4, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its assets on terms whereby such asset is or may be leased to or re-acquired or acquired by it; or
- (ii) sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its receivables on recourse terms.

#### 10.4 Disposals

The Borrower shall not sell, assign, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of in any manner (or purport to do so) all or any part of, or any interest in, its assets other than:

- (i) trading stock in the ordinary course of business;
- (ii) assets exchanged for other assets comparable or superior as to type, value and quality; and
- (iii) assets whose market value is worth less than 35% of the Total Assets of the Borrower (or its equivalent in another currency or currencies) in any financial year.

#### 11. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

11.1 Each of the following events and circumstances is an Event of Default:

(a) The Borrower fails to pay any sum due under the Finance Documents when due unless:

- i. its failure to pay is caused by administrative or technical error; or a Disruption Event; and
- ii. payment is made within three Business Days of its due date (or any such other time as may be agreed by Lender).

(b) The Borrower fails (other than by failing to pay as described in clause 11.1(a)) to comply with any provision of the Finance Documents and (if the Lender considers, acting reasonably, that the default is capable of remedy), such default is not remedied within three Business Days (or any such other time as may be agreed by Lender) of the earlier of:

- (i) the Lender notifying the Borrower of the default and the remedy required; and
- (ii) the Borrower becoming aware of the default.

(c) Any representation, warranty or statement made, repeated or deemed made by the Borrower in, or pursuant to, the Finance Documents is (or proves to have been) incomplete, untrue, incorrect or misleading in any material respect when made, repeated or deemed made unless the circumstances giving rise to such event are capable of remedy and are remedied within 30 days of the earlier of the Lender giving notice to the Borrower or the Borrower becoming aware of such event.

(d) The Borrower stops or suspends payment of any of its debts, or is unable to, or admits its inability to pay its debts as they fall due.

(e) A moratorium is declared in respect of any Indebtedness of the Borrower.

(f) Any action, proceedings, procedure or step is taken for:

- (i) a suspension of payments by the Borrower or a moratorium of any Indebtedness, winding up, dissolution, or re- organization of Indebtedness of the Borrower;
- (ii) a composition, compromise or arrangement relating to Indebtedness of the Borrower with its creditors generally;
- (iii) the appointment of a liquidator, or other similar officer in respect of the Borrower or any of its assets;
- (iv) the enforcement of any Security over any asset of the Borrower.

(g) Any event occurs in relation to the Borrower analogous to those set out in clause 11.1(d) to clause 11.1(f) (inclusive) under the laws of any applicable jurisdiction.

(h) The value of the Borrower's assets is less than its liabilities.

(i) Any provision of any Finance Document is or becomes, for any reason, invalid, unlawful, unenforceable, or disputed or ceases to be effective or to have full force and effect.

(j) The Borrower ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole or substantially the whole of its business.

(k) Any event occurs (or circumstances exist) which, has or is likely to have a Material Adverse Effect.

(m) The dissolution or termination of Borrower's existence as a going business, or a trustee or receiver is appointed for Borrower or for all or a substantial portion of the assets of Borrower, or Borrower makes a general assignment for the benefit of Borrower's creditors, or Borrower files for bankruptcy, or an involuntary bankruptcy petition is filed against Borrower and such involuntary petition remains un-dismissed for sixty (60) days.

(n) Lender shall have no obligation to make advances or to disburse Loan proceeds if: (A) Borrower is in default under the terms of this Agreement or any other agreement that Borrower has with Lender; (B) Borrower becomes insolvent, files a petition in bankruptcy or similar proceedings, or is adjudged a bankrupt; or (C) there occurs a material adverse change in Borrower's financial condition. Furthermore, if any Event of Default shall occur, at Lender's option, all sums owing in connection with the Loans, including all principal, interest, and all other fees, costs and charges, if any, will become immediately due and payable, all without notice of any kind to Borrower, except that in the case of an Event of Default of the type described in the "Insolvency" subsection above, such acceleration shall be automatic and not optional. In addition, Lender shall have all the rights and remedies provided in any documents executed in connection with this Agreement or available at law, in equity, or otherwise. Except as may be prohibited by applicable law, all of Lender's rights and remedies shall be cumulative and may be exercised singularly or concurrently. Election by Lender to pursue any remedy shall not exclude pursuit of any other remedy, and an election to make expenditures or to take action to perform an obligation of Borrower shall not affect Lender's right to declare a default and to exercise its rights and remedies.

11.2 At any time after an Event of Default has occurred which has not been waived, the Lender may, by notice to the Borrower:

(a) cancel all outstanding obligations of the Lender under this Agreement, whereupon they shall immediately be cancelled;

(b) declare that the Loan (and all accrued interest and all other amounts accrued or outstanding under this Agreement) are immediately due and payable to the Lender, whereupon they shall become immediately due and payable to the Lender;

(c) declare that the Loan is repayable on demand, whereupon it shall become immediately repayable on demand by the Lender.

## 12. PAYMENTS

12.1 All payments to be made by the Borrower under the Finance Documents shall be made in immediately available cleared funds to the Lender at its account number with IBAN number **GB51 MIDL 4005 1568 0159 49** held with HSBC BANK PLC, London Branch (S.W.I.F.T. : MIDLGB22) or such other account as the Lender may notify to the Borrower.

12.2 If any payment becomes due on a day which is not a Business Day, the due date of such payment will be extended to the next succeeding Business Day, or if that Business Day falls in the following calendar month, such due date shall be the immediately preceding Business Day.

12.3 All payments made by the Borrower under the Finance Documents shall be made in full, without set-off, counterclaim or condition and free and clear of and without any deduction or withholding, provided that, if the Borrower is required by law or regulation to make such deduction or withholding, it shall:

- (a) ensure that the deduction or withholding does not exceed the minimum amount legally required;
- (b) pay to the relevant taxation or other authorities, as appropriate, the full amount of the deduction or withholding;
- (c) furnish to the Lender, within the period for payment permitted by the relevant law, either:
  - (i) an official receipt of the relevant taxation authorities involved in respect of all amounts so deducted or withheld; or
  - (ii) if such receipts are not issued by the taxation authorities concerned on payment to them of amounts so deducted or withheld, a certificate of deduction or equivalent evidence of the relevant deduction or withholding; and
- (d) pay to the Lender such additional amount as is necessary to ensure that the net full amount received by the Lender after the required deduction or withholding is equal to the amount that the Lender would have received had no such deduction or withholding been made.

### **13. CALCULATIONS AND CERTIFICATES**

**13.1** Any interest under this agreement shall accrue on a day-to-day basis, calculated according to the number of actual days elapsed and a year of 360 days.

**13.2** If the Lender issues any certificate, determination or notification of a rate or any amount payable under this agreement, it shall, provided that it contains reasonable details of the basis of determination be conclusive evidence (in the absence of manifest error) of the matter to which it relates.

### **14. REMEDIES, WAIVERS, AMENDMENTS AND CONSENTS**

**14.1** No amendment of the Finance Documents shall be effective unless it is in writing and signed by, or on behalf of, each party to it (or its authorized representative).

**14.2** A waiver of any right or remedy under the Finance Documents or by law, or any consent given under the Finance Documents, is only effective if given in writing by the waiving or consenting party and shall not be deemed a waiver of any other breach or default. It only applies in the circumstances for which it is given and shall not prevent the party giving it from subsequently relying on the relevant provision.

**14.3** A failure or delay by a party to exercise any right or remedy provided under the Finance Documents or by law shall not constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, prevent or restrict any further exercise of that or any other right or remedy or constitute an election to affirm the Finance Documents. No single or partial exercise of any right or remedy provided under this agreement and/or the Finance Documents or by law shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No election to affirm the Finance Documents by the Lender shall be effective unless it is in writing.

**14.4** The rights and remedies provided under the Finance Documents are cumulative and are in addition to, and not exclusive of, any rights and remedies provided by law.

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## **15. SEVERANCE**

**15.1** If any provision (or part of a provision) of the Finance Documents is or becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable, it shall be deemed modified to the minimum extent necessary to make it valid, legal and enforceable. If such deemed modification is not possible, the relevant provision (or part of a provision) shall be deemed deleted. Any deemed modification or deletion of a provision (or part of a provision) under this clause shall not affect the legality, validity and enforceability of the remainder of the Finance Documents.

## **16. TRANSFER**

**16.1** Neither party may transfer all or any of its rights or obligations this agreement without the prior written consent of the other.

## **17. NOTICES**

**17.1** Any notice or other communication given to a party under or in connection with the Finance Documents shall be:

- (a) in writing;
- (b) delivered by hand, by pre-paid post or other delivery service or sent by fax or email;
- (c) sent to:

(i) the Borrower at:

1151 Azalea Garden Road; Norfolk Virginia, 23453  
Fax: 757-855-7707  
Attention: Chief Financial Officer

(ii) the Lender at:

Shed 12, King George Dock, Hull, HU9 5PR, U.K.  
Fax: 0044-1482-784-013  
Attention: Mrs. Karen Virginia Fittler

or to such other address or fax number as is notified in writing by one party to the other from time to time.

**17.2** Any notice or other communication given by either party shall be deemed to have been received:

- (a) if delivered by hand, at the time when it is left at the relevant address;
- (b) if sent by pre-paid next working day post or another next working day delivery service, on the second Business Day after sending;
- (c) if sent by fax, when received in legible form.

A notice or other communication given as described in clause 17.2(b) or clause 17.2(c) on a day that is not a Business Day, or after normal business hours, in the place where it is received, shall be deemed to have been received on the next Business Day

## 18. COUNTERPARTS

**18.1** The Finance Documents may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when executed shall constitute a duplicate original, but all the counterparts shall together constitute one agreement.

**18.2** No counterpart shall be effective until each party has executed at least one counterpart.

## 19. THIRD PARTY RIGHTS

**19.1** A person who is not a party to this agreement has no right under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce or enjoy the benefit of any term of this agreement. This does not affect any right or remedy of a third party which exists, or is available, apart from that Act.

## 20. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

**20.1** This Agreement and any dispute or claim (including non-contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with it or its subject matter or formation shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales.

**20.2** Each party irrevocably agrees that, subject as provided below, the courts of England shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute or claim which arises out of, or in connection with, this Agreement. Nothing in this clause shall limit the right of the Lender to take proceedings against the Borrower in any other court of competent jurisdiction, nor shall the taking of proceedings in any one (or more than one) jurisdiction preclude the taking of proceedings in any other jurisdiction, whether concurrently or not, to the extent permitted by the law of such other jurisdiction.

**20.3** Without prejudice to any other mode of service allowed under any relevant law, the Borrower:

(a) irrevocably appoints the **Titan Cement UK limited** as its agent for service of process in relation to any proceedings before the English courts in connection with this agreement;

(b) agrees that if any person appointed as process agent under this Clause 20.3 is unable for any reason to so act, the Borrower must immediately (and in any event within 30 days of the event taking place) appoint another agent on terms acceptable to the Lender. Failing this, the Lender may appoint another process agent for this purpose; and

(c) agrees that failure by an agent for service of process to notify the relevant Borrower of the process will not invalidate the proceedings concerned.

This clause 20.3 does not affect any other method of service allowed by law.

This agreement has been entered into on the date stated at the beginning of it.

Signed by:

/s/ Christopher R. Chater

Christopher R. Chater

/s/ Jennifer M. Rafferty

Jennifer M. Rafferty

for and on behalf of Titan America LLC

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Signed by:

/s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.

Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.

/s/ Karen Virginia Fittler

Karen Virginia Fittler

for and on behalf of Titan Global Finance PLC



**FORM OF DRAWDOWN REQUEST**

To: The Lender

Attention: [NAME] Department

Date: [DATE]

**[NAME OF BORROWER]**

**Up to €250,000,000 Facility Agreement dated [DATE] between [PARTIES] (Facility Agreement)**

We refer to the Facility Agreement. This is a Drawdown Request. Words and expressions defined in the Facility Agreement have the same meaning in this Drawdown Request unless given a different meaning in this Drawdown Request.

We give you notice that we wish to draw down the following Loan on [DATE]:

Loan Amount: € [AMOUNT]

Repayment Date: [DATE] (or, if that is not a Business Day, the next Business Day)

Drawdown Date: [DATE]

First Interest Payment Date:

Subsequent Interest Payment Dates:

Applicable Drawdown Fee: € [AMOUNT]

The Loan is to be made available by credit to [ACCOUNT DETAILS].

We confirm that, on today's date and the proposed Drawdown Date:

1. Each condition specified in Clauses 9 and 10 (*Representations and Warranties, Undertakings*) is satisfied on the date of this Drawdown Request.
2. The proceeds of this Loan should be credited to the account details that we have advised to you separately.
3. This Drawdown Request is irrevocable.

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For and on behalf of

[NAME OF BORROWER]

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**First Amendment to Agreement**

This Amendment, effective as of July 10th, 2019, modifies that certain ‘Loan Agreement’ (“Agreement”) by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC**, as Lender (“Lender”), and **Titan America LLC, as Borrower** (“Borrower”) dated April 10th, 2017.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

- Clause 1.1 Definitions: the “Commitment” is amended from €250m to €340m (an increase of €90m).

Any capitalized terms used in this First Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the contract documents. All terms of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this First Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this First Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director  
Date: 8 July 2019

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 8 July 2019

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting and Treasury Officer  
Date: 8 July 2019

By: /s/ Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Title: Vice President, Gen'l Counsel, Sec'y  
Date: 8 July 2019

## SECOND AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Second Amendment, dated and effective as of April 29<sup>th</sup> 2020, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC** ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC** ("Borrower") dated April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, as amended by the 'First Amendment to Agreement' dated July 10<sup>th</sup> 2019.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. **Clause 1.1** Definitions: the "Commitment" is amended from EUR 340 MLN to EUR 100 MLN (a decrease of EUR 240 MLN).
2. **Clause 7.2** (INTEREST) of the Agreement (taking into account all subsequent Amendments) is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety as follows (a decrease above 1% in applicable margin):

*"The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan(s) under the Multicurrency Facility Agreement originally dated 10 April 2017, as amended and restated by a Supplemental Agreement dated 5 December 2019 ("RCF") at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of ::*

- a) **EURIBOR** for the relevant period and
- b) **A Margin**, measured by reference to Basis Points, where one Basis Point is equal to 0.01% interest rate and calculated in accordance with the following table:

<b>Debt Cover</b>	<b>RCF Margin</b>	<b>Margin % p.a.</b>
Less than or equal to 2.25:1	1,50	1.55
Greater than 2.25:1 and less than or equal to 2.5:1	1,75	1.80
Greater than 2.5:1 and less than or equal to 2.75:1	2,00	2.05
Greater than 2.75:1 and less than or equal to 3:1	2,25	2.30
Greater than 3:1 and less than or equal to 3.25:1	2.50	2.55
Greater than 3.25:1 and less than or equal to 3,5:1	2.75	2.80
Greater than 3.5:1	3.25	3.30

(such rate, the "**Lending Rate**").

*For the purpose of determining the Margin in accordance with the table above, the Debt Cover shall be determined in accordance with Clause 21.1 (Financial definitions) of the RCF.*

*Any reduction or increase in the Margin shall take effect one Business Day after receipt by the Agent of the Compliance Certificate for that Relevant Period pursuant to Clause 20.2 of the RCF.*

*Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of each Loan and be payable in arrears on the last day of successive periods (each an "**Interest Period**"). The first Interest Period will commence on the advance of each Loan. Each subsequent Interest Period will commence at the end of the preceding one and will be for a period of one, two, three or six months, as agreed between the Lender and the Borrower; and in the absence of any such agreement, one month. Interest accrued to the date on which each Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date. All interest is calculated on the basis of a 360 day year and for the actual number of days elapsed.*

*Interest will also accrue on any overdue sum and will be payable (both before and after judgment) on demand at the aggregate of the Lending Rate and the rate representing the Lender's additional cost of funding the overdue sum from such sources and in respect of such periods as the Lender may choose. The Lender will specify in its demand the amount of such interest and the manner in which it was calculated.'*

3. An Arrangement fee of 0.47% of the Commitment will be applied and paid by the Borrower within 1 month from and including the date of this amendment, due to the above modifications.

Any capitalized terms used in this Second Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement. All terms of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Second Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Second Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

Signed on behalf of the Lender and the Borrower in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 29/4/2020

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director  
Date: 29/4/2020

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Christopher Chater  
Name: Christopher Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting and Treasury Officer  
Date: 29/4/2020

By: /s/ Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Title: Vice President, Gen'l Counsel, Sec'y  
Date: 29/4/2020

### THIRD AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

According to the new Corporate Guarantees Group Pricing Policy issued in 2020, Titan Cement International (TCI) the new parent company of the Group, will charge a RCF Corporate Guarantee Spread with effective date January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020, for providing its corporate guarantee towards its subsidiaries for third party loans. Considering the above mentioned, TGF as the special funding vehicle of the Group passes through TCI's charges as part of its funding cost, on a back-to-back basis, with the minimum additional charge of 0.05% (as per the Advance Thin Capitalisation Agreement (ATCA) signed between TGF and the UK tax authorities), to the Group's entities to which TGF grants the funding received from third parties.

As a result this Third Amendment, dated and effective as of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC** ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC** ("Borrower") dated April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" dated July 10<sup>th</sup> 2019 and the "Second Amendment to Agreement" dated April 24<sup>th</sup> 2020.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. **Clause 1.1** Definitions: Insert the definition of RCF Corporate Guarantee Spread: "RCF Corporate Guarantee Spread: additional charge from the parent company of the group TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL SA (TCI) to TITAN AMERICA LLC (TALLC), through TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE (TGF), for its corporate guarantee to TGF under third party loans on a back-to-back basis in accordance with ATCA rules.
2. **Clause 7.2** (INTEREST) of the Agreement (taking into account all subsequent Amendments) is hereby amended as follows:  
*'The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan(s) under the Multicurrency Facility Agreement originally dated 10 April 2017, as amended and restated by a Supplemental Agreement dated 5 December 2019 ("RCF") at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of:*
  - a) **EURIBOR** for the relevant period
  - b) 0.35% per annum **RCF Corporate Guarantee Spread** applied from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020
  - c) A **Margin** applied from April 29<sup>th</sup> 2020, measured by reference to Basis Points, where one Basis Point is equal to 0.01% interest rate and calculated in accordance with the following table:

<u>Debt Cover</u>	<u>RCF Margin</u>	<u>Margin % p.a.</u>
Less than or equal to 2.25:1	1.50	1.55
Greater than 2.25:1 and less than or equal to 2.5:1	1.75	1.80
Greater than 2.5:1 and less than or equal to 2.75:1	2.00	2.05
Greater than 2.75:1 and less than or equal to 3:1	2.25	2.30
Greater than 3:1 and less than or equal to 3.25:1	2.50	2.55
Greater than 3.25:1 and less than or equal to 3.5:1	2.75	2.80
Greater than 3.5:1	3.25	3.30

(such rate, the “**Lending Rate**”).

*For the purpose of determining the Margin in accordance with the table above, the Debt Cover shall be determined in accordance with Clause 21.1 (Financial definitions) of the RCF.*

*Any reduction or increase in the Margin shall take effect one Business Day after receipt by the Agent of the Compliance Certificate for that Relevant Period pursuant to Clause 20.2 of the RCF.*

*Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of each Loan and be payable in arrears on the last day of successive periods (each an “**Interest Period**”). The first Interest Period will commence on the advance of each Loan. Each subsequent Interest Period will commence at the end of the preceding one and will be for a period of one, two, three or six months, as agreed between the Lender and the Borrower, and in the absence of any such agreement, one month. Interest accrued to the date on which each Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date. All interest is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and for the actual number of days elapsed.*

*Interest will also accrue on any overdue sum and will be payable (both before and after judgment) on demand at the aggregate of the Lending Rate and the rate representing the Lender’s additional cost of funding the overdue sum from such sources and in respect of such periods as the Lender may choose. The Lender will specify in its demand the amount of such interest and the manner in which it was calculated.’*

3. Clause 8.3: Substitute the sentence “ The Borrower shall pay ..... amount of the Facility” with “ The Borrower shall pay to the Lender a Commitment Fee in EUR computed at the rate of 26.25% of the applicable RCF Margin, on the daily un-drawn, un-cancelled amount of the Facility”.

Any capitalized terms used in this Third Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement and in previous amendments. All terms of the Agreement and previous amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Third Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Third Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

Signed on behalf of the Lender and the Borrower in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director  
Date: 30/11/2020

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 30/11/2020

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer  
Date: 30/11/2020

By: /s/ Jennifer Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer Rafferty  
Title: VP, General Counsel & Secretary  
Date: 30/11/2020

#### FOURTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Fourth Amendment, dated and effective as of January 30<sup>th</sup> 2022, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC** ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC** ("Borrower") dated April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" dated July 10<sup>th</sup> 2019 and the "Second Amendment to Agreement" dated April 24<sup>th</sup> 2020 and the "Third Amendment" dated November 30<sup>th</sup> 2020.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

##### Clause 1.1 Definitions:

**Termination Date:** 30/01/2026

**Euribor:** means the percentage rate per annum calculated by Global Rate Set Systems Ltd and offered by the European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) for the relevant period displayed on the appropriate page of the Reuters screen. If the agreed page is replaced or service ceases to be available, the Lender may specify another page or service displaying the appropriate rate after consultation with the Borrower. In any case, if the rate is less than zero, EURIBOR shall be deemed to be zero.

Considering Clause 8 of the Agreement and taking into account the new Termination Dated (30/01/2026) and the extension of the Agreement for four (4) years, the Borrower agrees to pay a new Arrangement Fee 0.70% on the size of the facility, equal to EUR 700.000. The payment of the new Arrangement Fee should take place no later than one (1) calendar month upon the signing of this Second Amendment.

Any capitalized terms used in this Fourth Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement and in previous amendments. All terms of the Agreement and previous amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Fourth Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Fourth Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

Signed on behalf of the Lender and the Borrower in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

##### Titan Global Finance PLC

By: /s/ Nikolaos Andreadis  
Name: Nikolaos Andreadis  
Title: Director  
Date: 01/30/2022

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 01/30/2022

##### Titan America LLC

By: /s/ Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer M. Rafferty  
Title: Vice President, Gen'l Counsel, Sec'y  
Date: 01/30/2022

By: /s/ Christopher Chater  
Name: Christopher Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting and Treasury Officer  
Date: 01/30/2022



## FIFTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Fifth Amendment, dated and effective as of May 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC** ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC** ("Borrower") dated April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" dated July 10<sup>th</sup> 2019 and the "Second Amendment to Agreement" dated April 24<sup>th</sup> 2020 and the "Third Amendment" dated November 30<sup>th</sup> 2020 and the "Fourth Amendment" effective January 30<sup>th</sup> 2022.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended *as* follows:

### Clause 1.1 Definitions:

#### Additional Business Days:

Any day other than:

(a) a Saturday or a Sunday; and

(b) a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (or any successor organisation) recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in US Government securities.

**Dollar Loan:** means any loan denominated in dollars

**Dollar Reference Rate:** means, in relation to a Dollar Loan, the applicable Primary Term Rate as of the Quotation Day for a period equal in length to the interest period of that Loan or as otherwise determined pursuant to Clause 11.2 (Unavailability of Screen Rate - Dollar Reference Rate) of the Multicurrency Facility Agreement originally dated 10 April 2017, as amended and restated by a Supplemental Agreement dated 5 December 2019 and as amended and restated by a Supplemental Agreement dated 18 April 2023 ("RCF").

**Dollar Reference Rate CAS:** means, in relation to a Dollar Loan, the rate which is specified as per below:

The credit adjustment spread specified below for a tenor of the same length as the relevant Interest Period of the relevant Advance:

Interest Period	Applicable credit adjustment spread
1 month or less	0.11448 per cent. Per annum
3 months or less but greater than 1 month	0.26161 per cent. Per annum
6 months or less but greater than 3 months	0.42826 per cent. Per annum

**Primary Term Rate:** means the applicable Screen Rate as of the Quotation Day of that Dollar Loan and for a period equal in length to the interest period of that Dollar Loan.

**Quotation Day:**

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, two Additional Business Days before the first day of the relevant interest period (unless market practice differs in the relevant syndicated loan market, in which case the Quotation Day will be determined by the Lender)).
- (b) If the Dollar Reference Rate is, or is based on, the Central Bank Rate, two Additional Business Days before the first day of the relevant interest period.

**Screen Rate:** The Term SOFR reference rate administered by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (or any other person which takes over the administration of that rate) for the relevant period published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (or any other person which takes over the publication of that rate).

**Clause 7.2 of the Third Amendment:**

- i. The term 7.2 a) is amended as follows: in relation to any Loan in Euro, EURIBOR and in relation to any Dollar Loan , the Dollar Reference Rate **plus** the Dollar Reference Rate CAS
- ii. The term 7.2 b) remains unchanged, i.e. : 0.35% per annum **RCF Corporate Guarantee Spread**
- iii. The grid in term 7.2 c) is amended as follows:

<b>Debt Cover</b>	<b>RCF Margin</b>	<b>Margin % p.a.</b>
Less than or equal to 2.25:1	1.5	1.50
Greater than 2.25:1 and less than or equal to 2.5:1	1.75	1.81
Greater than 2.5:1 and less than or equal to 2.75:1	2.00	2.06
Greater than 2.75:1 and less than or equal to 3:1	2.2	2.3
Greater than 3:1 and less than or equal to 3.25:1	2.50	2.56
Greater than 3.25:1 and less than or equal to 3.5:1	2.7	2.81
Greater than 3.5:1	3.25	3.31

*(such rate, the “Lending Rate”)*

Considering the new dollar rate definitions and the above mentioned changes of the Agreement, the Borrower agrees to pay an amendment fee of EUR 50.018,00. The payment of the amendment fee should take place no later than one (1) calendar month upon the signing of this Fifth Amendment. For the existing Dollar Loan the Libor replacement will commence from the next interest period of the Loan, i.e. 05 July 2023, whereas the new Margin (as per grid above) will be effective from 01 May 2023.

Any capitalized terms used in this Fifth Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement and in previous amendments. All terms of the Agreement and previous amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Fifth Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Fifth Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

Signed on behalf of the Lender and the Borrower in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

**Titan Global Finance, PLC**

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 2 June 2023

By: /s/ Andreadis Nikolaos  
Name: Andreadis Nikolaos  
Title: Director  
Date: 2/6/2023

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: CFO  
Date: June 2, 2023

By: /s/ Christopher Chater  
Name: Christopher Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting and Treasury Officer  
Date: June 2, 2023

## SIXTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Sixth Amendment, dated and effective as of July 31<sup>st</sup> 2024, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("**Agreement**") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC ("Lender")**, and **Titan America LLC ("Borrower")** dated April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, as amended by the "**First Amendment to Agreement**" dated July 10<sup>th</sup> 2019, the "**Second Amendment to Agreement**" dated April 24<sup>th</sup> 2020, the "**Third Amendment to Agreement**" dated November 30<sup>th</sup> 2020, the "**Fourth Amendment to Agreement**" effective January 30<sup>th</sup> 2022 and the "**Fifth Amendment to Agreement**" effective May 1<sup>st</sup> 2023 (together "**the Previous Amendments**").

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. Clause 1.1 Definitions: "**Commitment**" the principal amount of EUR 130,000,000 to the extent not cancelled or reduced under this Agreement.
2. Clause 3.1: Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Lender makes available to the Borrower a multi-currency credit facility (the "Facility") in an aggregate amount equal to the Commitment or its equivalent in USD, provided that the aggregate amount of Loans denominated in USD should not exceed USD equivalent of EUR 130,000,000
3. Clause 12.1: All payments to be made by the Borrower under the Finance Documents shall be made in immediately available cleared funds to the Lender at its account with IBAN number FR7630056000280028014071955 with HSBC France (SWIFT-BIC: CCFRFRPP) or such other account as the Lender may notify to the Borrower in writing.
4. Considering the above-mentioned changes to the Agreement, the Borrower agrees to pay to the Lender an Amendment Fee of an amount equal to EUR 71,680.10, no later than one (1) calendar month from and including the signing date of this Sixth Amendment.

Any capitalized terms used in this Sixth Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement and in Previous Amendments. All terms of the Agreement and Previous Amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Sixth Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Sixth Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

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**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Nikolaos Andreadis  
Name: Nikolaos Andreadis  
Title: Director  
Date: 31/7/2024

By: /s/ Grigorios D. Dikaio  
Name: Grigorios D. Dikaio  
Title: Director  
Date: 31/07/2024

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: CFO  
Date: 7/31/2024

By: /s/ Christopher Chater  
Name: Christopher Chater  
Title: CAO  
Date: 7/31/2024

**LOAN AGREEMENT**

Dated 15 December 2017  
between

**TITAN AMERICA LLC**

as Borrower

and

**TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**  
as Lender

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**BETWEEN:**

- (1) **TITAN AMERICA LLC**, a company organised and existing under the laws of the United States of America, with its head office and registered address at 1151 Azalea Garden Road, Norfolk Virginia, 23502, U.S.A., as Borrower (the **Borrower**); and
- (2) **TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**, a company organised *and* existing under the laws of England, with its registered office at Shed 12, King George Dock, Hull HU9 5PR, United Kingdom, with registered number 6199510, as Lender (the **Lender**).

**WHEREAS:**

- (A) The Borrower is an affiliate of the Lender.
- (B) The Lender has agreed to make available to the Borrower a *loan* of EUR 150,000,000.-

**IT IS HEREBY AGREED:**

**1. DEFINITIONS**

In this Agreement:

“**Affiliate**” means, in relation to any person, a Subsidiary of that person or a Holding Company of that person or any other Subsidiary of that Holding Company;

“**Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London, New York and:

- (a) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of a currency (other than Euro) is to be made, the principal financial centre of the country of that currency; or
- (b) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of Euro is to be made, which is also a TARGET Day.

“**Disruption Event**” means either or both of:

(a) a material disruption to those payment or communications systems or to those financial markets which are, in each case, required to operate in order for payments to be made in connection with the Loan which disruption is not caused by, and is beyond the control of the Borrower and/or the Lender; or

(b) the occurrence of any other event which results in a disruption (of a technical or systems-related nature) to the treasury or payments operations of the Borrower and/or the Lender, preventing them from performing its payment obligations or from communicating with each other in accordance with the terms of the Loan.

“**Euro**”, “**EUR**” and “**€**” denote the single currency unit of the Participating Member States of the European Monetary Union.

“**Finance Documents**” means this agreement and any other document designated as such by the Lender and the Borrower.



**“Group”** means the Borrower and its Subsidiaries for the time being;

**“Holding Company”** means, in relation to a company or corporation, any other company or corporation in respect of which it is a Subsidiary;

**“Indebtedness for Borrowed Money”** means any indebtedness (whether being principal, interest, or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities or any borrowed money or any liability under or in respect of any acceptance or acceptance credit other than intra-Group indebtedness.

**“Indebtedness”** means any indebtedness of any person for money borrowed or raised including (without limitation) any indebtedness for or in respect of:

- (a) amounts raised by acceptance under any acceptance credit facility;
- (b) amounts raised under any note purchase facility;
- (c) the amount of any liability in respect of any lease or hire purchase contract which would, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, be treated as a finance or capital lease;
- (d) the amount of any liability in respect of any purchase price for assets or services the payment of which is deferred for a period of 60 days; and
- (e) amounts raised under any other transaction (including, without limitation, any forward sale or purchase agreement) having the commercial effect of a borrowing.

**“Material Adverse Effect”**: any event or circumstance which, in the opinion of the Lender:

- (a) is likely to materially and adversely affect the Borrower’s ability to perform or otherwise comply with all or any of its material obligations under the Finance Documents;
- (b) is likely to materially and adversely affect the business, operations, property, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Borrower; or
- (c) is likely to result in any Finance Document not being legal, valid and binding on, and enforceable in accordance with its terms against, the Borrower.

**“Participating Member State”** means any member state of the European Communities that adopts or has adopted the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with legislation of the European Community relating to Economic and Monetary Union.

**“Permitted Reorganization”** means

(a) an amalgamation, demerger, merger, consolidation, reconstruction or a transaction involving the transfer of shares (‘the ‘Reorganization’) on a solvent basis of:

- 1. Any member of Titan Group (other than the Borrower); or
- 2. The Borrower, provided that:
  - i. The entity resulting from or surviving the Reorganisation is the Borrower; and

- 
- ii. After such transaction the Borrower has retained title in and continues to hold all or substantially all of its assets and property existing prior to that transaction; and
  - iii. The relevant transaction involving the Borrower is confirmed by an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Lender to constitute a valid Reorganization under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction.

(b) the solvent liquidation of any member of Titan Group (other than the Borrower)

**“Project Finance Company”** means any company, partnership or other legal entity (whether or not a member of the Group) where its (or one or more of its Subsidiaries’) principal assets and business are constituted by the ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, development and/or operation of an asset or project whether directly or indirectly, and where none of its indebtedness or that of one or more of its Subsidiaries in respect of the financing of such ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, development and/or operation of an asset or project benefits from any recourse whatsoever to any member of the Group other than:

- 
- (a) the assets comprised in the project; or
  - (b) the Project Finance Company itself or another Project Finance Company; or
  - (c) to such other member of the Group's shareholding, investment or other interest in such company, partnership or legal entity; or
  - (d) to such other member of the Group under any form of assurance, undertaking or support, where:
    - (i) the recourse is limited to a claim for damages (not being liquidated damages or damages required to be calculated in a specified way) for breach of any obligation; and
    - (ii) the obligation is not in any way a guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against financial loss or an obligation to ensure compliance by another with a financial ratio or other test of financial condition.

**"Project Finance Indebtedness"** means any indebtedness incurred to finance the ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, construction, development and/or operation of an asset or project:

- (a) which is incurred by a Project Finance Company; or
- (b) in respect of which the person or persons to whom such indebtedness is or may be owed by the relevant debtor (whether or not a member of the Group) have no recourse whatsoever for the repayment of or payment of any sum relating to such indebtedness to any member of the Group other than recourse to:
  - (i) such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries for amounts limited to the aggregate cash flow or net cash flow (other than historic cash flow or historic net cash flow) from such asset; and/or
  - (ii) such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor for the purpose only of enabling amounts to be claimed in respect of such indebtedness in an enforcement of any encumbrance given by such debtor over the assets comprised in the project (or given by any shareholder of such debtor over its investment in such debtor) or the income, cash flow or other proceeds deriving therefrom to secure such indebtedness **provided that** (A) the extent of such recourse to such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor is limited solely to the amount of any recoveries made on any such enforcement, and (B) if the assets comprised in the project do not represent all or substantially all of the assets of the Project Finance Company's business, such person or persons are not entitled, by virtue of any right or claim arising out of or in connection with such indebtedness, to commence proceedings for the winding up or dissolution of the debtor or the shareholder of such debtor or to appoint or procure the appointment of any receiver, trustee or similar person or officer in respect of the debtor or any of its assets (save for the assets such subject of such encumbrance).

**"Relevant Indebtedness"** means any Indebtedness which is in the form of or represented by any bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock, certificate or other instrument which is, or is capable of being, listed, quoted or traded on any stock exchange or in any securities market (including, without limitation, any over-the counter market) other than Project Finance indebtedness and Securitization Indebtedness.

**“Securitization Indebtedness”** means indebtedness issued pursuant to a securitization program (including for the avoidance of doubt under Greek law 3156/2003 on securitization of receivables) relating to trade receivables operated by any member of the Group where the recourse of the holders of such debt is limited to the proceeds of and recoveries from such receivables and which involves the sale of trade receivables on terms whereby there is no recourse to the relevant member of the Group selling such receivables other than customary recourse limited to damages for breach of a warranty relating to the receivables or breach of undertaking relating to the origination, management and/or collection of the receivables negotiated on an arm’s length basis.

**“Security Interest”** means any mortgage, mortgage pre-notice (under articles 1274 et seq. of the Greek Civil Code), charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction.

**“Subsidiary”** means, in relation to any company or corporation, a company or corporation:

- (a) which is controlled, directly or indirectly, solely by the first mentioned company or corporation;
- (b) more than half the issued share capital of which is beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by the first mentioned company or corporation; or
- (c) which is a Subsidiary of another Subsidiary of the first mentioned company or corporation, and for this purpose, a company or corporation shall be treated as being controlled by another if that other company or corporation is able to direct its affairs and/or to control the composition of its board of directors or equivalent body.

**“TARGET”** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises interlinked national real time gross settlement systems and the European Central Bank’s payment mechanism and which began operations on 4 January 1999.

**“TARGET2”** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

**“TARGET Day”** means:

- (a) until such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceases operations any day on which both TARGET and TARGET2 are; and
- (b) following such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceased operations, any day on which TARGET2 is, open for the settlement of payments in Euro.

## 2. THE LOAN

- (a) The Lender will advance to the Borrower on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2017, a loan (the **“Loan”**) in an amount of EUR 150,000,000 (the **“Loan Amount”**).
- (b) The Loan is denominated in Euros.

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### 3. PURPOSE

The Loan may be used for general corporate purposes.

### 4. BORROWER'S ACCOUNT

The Loan amount will be credited to the account number with IBAN GB39MIDL40051574121733 in the name of the Borrower at HSBC BANK PLC, London Branch (S.W.I.F.T.: MIDLGB22XXX) (or such other account located in England as the Borrower notifies to the Lender in writing from time to time) (the **"Borrower's Account"**).

### 5. REPAYMENT

(a) The Loan shall be repaid by the Borrower on 15/11/2024 (the **"Repayment Date"**).

(b) The Borrower may repay or prepay the Loan in whole or in part at any time without repayment or prepayment penalty, subject to a prior notice of not less than three Business Days given by the Borrower to the Lender.

### 6. INTEREST

(a) The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan at a rate determined by the Lender to be 2.52 per cent. per annum until 16/7/2021 and 2.60 per cent per annum from 16/7/2021 until 16/11/2024

(the **"Lending Rate"**)

(b) Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of the Loan and be payable in arrear on the last day of each successive period (each an **"Interest Period"**). The first Interest Period commences on the advance of the Loan and is expiring on 16/5/2018. Each subsequent Interest Period commences at the end of the preceding one and will be for six months, namely 16/11/2018, 16/05/2019, 15/11/2019, 15/05/2020, 16/11/2020, 17/05/2021, 16/11/2021, 16/05/2022, 16/11/2022, 16/05/2023, 16/11/2023, 16/05/2024, 15/11/2024. Interest accrued to the date on which the Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date. Interest for all interest periods is calculated on an actual/actual basis.

(c) Interest will also accrue on any overdue sum and will be payable (both before and after judgment) on demand at the aggregate of the Lending Rate and the rate representing the Lender's additional cost of funding the overdue sum from such sources and in respect of such periods as the Lender may choose. The Lender will specify in its demand the amount of such interest and the manner in which it was calculated.

### 7. PAYMENTS

(a) All payments by the parties are to be made in immediately available funds, in the relevant currency and for value on the due date to a designated account, such account to have been notified in writing to the other party at least three Business Days in advance of the relevant payment. Unless the Lender advises the Borrower in writing otherwise, the account into which the Borrower must make all payments to the Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, payments of interest) is account number 68015949 (IBAN No. GB51 MIDL 4005 1568 0159 49) in the name of the Lender at the HSBC BANK PLC, London Branch (or such other account located in England as the Lender notifies to the Borrower in writing from time to time).

(b) The relevant currency is:

(i) in respect of interest, Euros;

- 
- (ii) in respect of a repayment or prepayment of any principal amount, Euros;
    - (iii) in respect of amounts payable by the Borrower to the Lender hereunder in respect of taxes, fees, costs and expenses, the currency in which such amounts are incurred by the Lender; and
    - (iv) in respect of each other amount, Euros.
  - (c) The Borrower must make all payments without set-off or counterclaim and without any deduction. If the Borrower is required to make any deductions, then it must:
    - (i) make the minimum deduction allowed by law and must make any payment required in connection with that deduction within the time allowed by law; and
    - (ii) pay at the same time as the time of the payment additional amounts to ensure receipt by the Lender of the full amount which the Lender would have received but for such deduction.
  - (d) The Borrower will pay:
    - (i) all funding breakage costs of the Lender and any stamp duties in connection with this Agreement;
    - (ii) such amount as is necessary to indemnify the Lender against the consequences of any non-compliance or default by the Borrower;
    - (iii) all costs including legal fees incurred by the Lender in connection with the enforcement of this Agreement; and
    - (iv) losses flowing from any judgment or claim being payable in a different currency from that agreed hereunder.

## **8. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND UNDERTAKINGS**

The Borrower represents and warrants, on the date of this agreement that:

- (a) all necessary corporate and other action has been taken to authorise it to enter into the Finance Documents and perform the transactions contemplated in them;
- (b) its obligations under the Finance Documents are legal, valid, binding and enforceable.
- (c) at all times carry on and conduct its affairs and procure its subsidiaries to carry on and conduct their respective affairs in a proper and efficient manner.
- (d) give or procure to be given to the Lender such opinions, certificates, information and evidence as it shall reasonably require and in such form as it shall require.
- (e) cause to be prepared and certified by the Auditors in respect of each financial accounting period accounts in such form as will comply with all relevant legal and accounting requirements.
- (f) at all times keep and procure its subsidiaries to keep proper books of accounts.

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## 9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

(a) Non-payment

The Borrower does not pay on due date any amount payable pursuant to this Loan Agreement at the place and in the currency in which it is expressed to be payable unless:

- (1) its failure to pay is caused by:
  - administrative or technical error; or
  - a Disruption Event; and

- (2) payment is made within three Business Days of its due date

(b) Other obligations

The Borrower fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Loan unless this failure is remedied within 30 Business Days from the date on which the Borrower becomes aware of this failure.

(c) Cross-acceleration

Any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money of the Borrower or of any of its subsidiaries becomes due and payable prematurely by reason of an event of default or fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money or any security given by the Borrower becomes enforceable and any legal action is taken to enforce the same, unless the Indebtedness for Borrowed Money or other relative liability due and unpaid, either alone or when aggregated (without duplication) with other amounts of Indebtedness for Borrowed Money and/or other liabilities due and unpaid relative to all other events specified in this 9.(c) amounts to at least EUR 25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency)

(d) Ownership

The Borrower ceases to own, directly or indirectly, 100% of the outstanding equity interest of the Lender.

(e) Cessation of business

The Borrower ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole or substantially the whole of its business, save for the purposes of (and followed by) a Permitted Reorganization.

(f) Litigation

The Borrower initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganization or other similar laws (including the obtaining of a moratorium) or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement with, its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors)

(g) Negative Pledge

So long as the Loan remains outstanding, the Borrower shall not and shall procure that none of its Subsidiaries will, create or permit to subsist any Security Interest upon the whole or any part of its present or future undertaking, assets or revenues (including uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness or any guarantee of Relevant Indebtedness without (a) at the same time or prior thereto securing the Loan equally and rateably therewith to the satisfaction of the Lender or (b) providing such other security or other arrangement which in the opinion of the Lender shall not be materially less beneficial to the Lender.

(h) Pari passu ranking

The Borrower's payment obligations under the Loan rank at least pari passu with the claims of all its other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors, except for obligations mandatorily preferred by law applying to companies generally

(i) Market Adverse Effect

Any event occurs (or circumstances exist) which in the opinion of the Lender, has or it is likely to have a Material Adverse Effect

#### **10. MISCELLANEOUS**

- a) A certificate, or notice from the Lender as to the Lending Rate and/or the amount at any time due from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement will, in the absence of manifest error be conclusive.
- b) This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts. This has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of this Agreement.
- c) Any notice given in connection with this Agreement must be in English.
- d) Any communication in connection with this Agreement must be in writing and, unless otherwise stated, may be given in person, by post or fax and, unless the Lender specifies otherwise, by e-mail or other electronic communication (which will be treated as being in writing).
- e) The Lender will provide the Borrower with a duly completed "Claim for the Application of the Double Taxation Convention between Greece and the UK".

#### **11. ASSIGNMENT**

The Borrower may not assign or transfer all or any of its rights under this Agreement without the consent of the Lender.

#### **12. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION**

This Agreement will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law and the Lender hereby submits to the jurisdiction of the English courts for all purposes relating to this Agreement.

**SIGNED** on behalf of the Borrower in London, U.K. and on behalf of the Lender in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

**TITAN AMERICA LLC.**

By: /s/ John W. Christy  
Name: John W. Christy  
Title: Chief Legal Counsel

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer



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**TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.

Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.

Title: Director

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler

Name: Karen Virginia Fittler

Title: Director

***LOAN AGREEMENT***

Dated 8 March 2018 between

***TITAN AMERICA LLC***

as Borrower and

***TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC***

as Lender

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THIS AGREEMENT is dated 8 March 2018.

**BETWEEN:**

- (1) **TITAN AMERICA LLC**, a company organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America, with its head office and registered address at 1151 Azalea Garden Road, Norfolk Virginia, 23502, U.S.A., as Borrower (the **Borrower**); and
- (2) **TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**, a company organized and existing under the laws of England, with its registered office at Shed 12, King George Dock, Hull HU9 5PR, United Kingdom, with registered number 6199510, as Lender (the **Lender**).

**WHEREAS:**

- (A) The Borrower is an affiliate of the Lender.
- (B) The Lender has agreed to make available to the Borrower a loan of EUR 75,000,000.-
- (C) **IT IS HEREBY AGREED:**

1. **DEFINITIONS**

In this Agreement:

**"Affiliate"** means, in relation to any person, a Subsidiary of that person or a Holding Company of that person or any other Subsidiary of that Holding Company;

**"Business Day"** means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks are open for general business in London, New York and:

- (a) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of a currency (other than Euro) is to be made, the principal financial center of the country of that currency; or
- (b) if on that day a payment in or a purchase of Euro is to be made, which is also a TARGET Day.

**"Disruption Event"** means either or both of:

- (a) a material disruption to those payment or communications systems or to those financial markets which are, in each case, required to operate in order for payments to be made in connection with the Loan which disruption is not caused by, and is beyond the control of the Borrower and/or the Lender; or
- (b) the occurrence of any other event which results in a disruption (of a technical or systems-related nature) to the treasury or payments operations of the Borrower and/or the Lender, preventing them from performing its payment obligations or from communicating with each other in accordance with the terms of the Loan.

**"Euro", "EUR" and "€"** denote the single currency unit of the Participating Member States of the European Monetary Union.

**"Finance Documents"** means this agreement and any other document designated as such by the Lender and the Borrower.

**"Group"** means the Borrower and its Subsidiaries for the time being;

**"Holding Company"** means, in relation to a company or corporation, any other company or corporation in respect of which it is a Subsidiary;

**“Indebtedness for Borrowed Money”** means any indebtedness (whether being principal, interest, or other amounts) for or in respect of any notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock or other securities or any borrowed money or any liability under or in respect of any acceptance or acceptance credit other than intra-Group indebtedness.

**“Indebtedness”** means any indebtedness of any person for money borrowed or raised including (without limitation) any indebtedness for or in respect of:

- (a) amounts raised by acceptance under any acceptance credit facility;
- (b) amounts raised under any note purchase facility;
- (c) the amount of any liability in respect of any lease or hire purchase contract which would, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, be treated as a finance or capital lease;
- (d) amounts raised under any other transaction (including, without limitation, any forward sale or purchase agreement) having the commercial effect of a borrowing.

**“Material Adverse Effect”**: any event or circumstance which, in the opinion of the Lender:

- (a) is likely to materially and adversely affect the Borrower’s ability to perform or otherwise comply with all or any of its material obligations under the Finance Documents;
- (b) is likely to materially and adversely affect the business, operations, property, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Borrower; or
- (c) is likely to result in any Finance Document not being legal, valid and binding on, and enforceable in accordance with its terms against, the Borrower.

**“Participating Member State”** means any member state of the European Communities that adopts or has adopted the Euro as its lawful currency in accordance with legislation of the European Community relating to Economic and Monetary Union.

**“Permitted Reorganization”** means

- (a) an amalgamation, demerger, merger, consolidation, reconstruction or a transaction involving the transfer of shares (‘the ‘Reorganization’) on a solvent basis of:
  - 1. Any member of the Group (other than the Borrower); or
  - 2. The Borrower, provided that:
    - i. The entity resulting from or surviving the Reorganization is the Borrower; and
    - ii. After such transaction the Borrower has retained title in and continues to hold all or substantially all of its assets and property existing prior to that transaction; and
    - iii. The relevant transaction involving the Borrower is confirmed by an opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Lender to constitute a valid Reorganization under the laws of the relevant jurisdiction.
- (b) the solvent liquidation of any member of Titan Group (other than the Borrower)

**“Project Finance Company”** means any company, partnership or other legal entity (whether or not a member of the Group) where its (or one or more of its Subsidiaries’) principal assets and business are constituted by the ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, development and/or operation of an asset or project whether directly or indirectly, and where none of its indebtedness or that of one or more of its Subsidiaries in respect of the financing of such ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, development and/or operation of an asset or project benefits from any recourse whatsoever to any member of the Group other than:

- (a) the assets comprised in the project; or
- (b) the Project Finance Company itself or another Project Finance Company; or
- (c) to such other member of the Group's shareholding, investment or other interest in such company, partnership or legal entity; or
- (d) to such other member of the Group under any form of assurance, undertaking or support, where:
  - 1. the recourse is limited to a claim for damages (not being liquidated damages or damages required to be calculated in a specified way) for breach of any obligation; and
  - 2. the obligation is not in any way a guarantee, indemnity or other assurance against financial loss or an obligation to ensure compliance by another with a financial ratio or other test of financial condition.

**"Project Finance Indebtedness"** means any indebtedness incurred to finance the ownership, creation, exploitation, acquisition, construction, development and/or operation of an asset or project:

- (a) which is incurred by a Project Finance Company; or
- (b) in respect of which the person or persons to whom such indebtedness is or may be owed by the relevant debtor (whether or not a member of the Group) have no recourse whatsoever for the repayment of or payment of any sum relating to such indebtedness to any member of the Group other than recourse to:
  - 1. such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries for amounts limited to the aggregate cash flow or net cash flow (other than historic cash flow or historic net cash flow) from such asset; and/or
  - 2. such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor for the purpose only of enabling amounts to be claimed in respect of such indebtedness in an enforcement of any encumbrance given by such debtor over the assets comprised in the project (or given by any shareholder of such debtor over its investment in such debtor) or the income, cash flow or other proceeds deriving therefrom to secure such indebtedness **provided that** (A) the extent of such recourse to such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor or any one or more of its Subsidiaries or any shareholder of such debtor is limited solely to the amount of any recoveries made on any such enforcement, and (B) if the assets comprised in the project do not represent all or substantially all of the assets of the Project Finance Company's business, such person or persons are not entitled, by virtue of any right or claim arising out of or in connection with such indebtedness, to commence proceedings for the winding up or dissolution of the debtor or the shareholder of such debtor or to appoint or procure the appointment of any receiver, trustee or similar person or officer in respect of the debtor or any of its assets (save for the assets such subject of such encumbrance).

**"Relevant Indebtedness"** means any Indebtedness which is in the form of or represented by any bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock, certificate or other instrument which is, or is capable of being, listed, quoted or traded on any stock exchange or in any securities market (including, without limitation, any over-the counter market) other than Project Finance indebtedness and Securitization Indebtedness.

**"Securitization Indebtedness"** means indebtedness issued pursuant to a securitization program relating to trade receivables operated by any member of the Group where the recourse of the holders of such debt is limited to the proceeds of and recoveries from such receivables and which involves the sale of trade receivables on terms whereby there is no recourse to the relevant member of the Group selling such receivables other than customary recourse limited to damages for breach of a warranty relating to the receivables or breach of undertaking relating to the origination, management and/or collection of the receivables negotiated on an arm's length basis.

**“Security Interest”** means any mortgage, mortgage pre-notice, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction.

**“Subsidiary”** means, in relation to any company or corporation, a company or corporation:

- (a) which is controlled, directly or indirectly, solely by the first mentioned company or corporation;
- (b) more than half the issued share capital of which is beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by the first mentioned company or corporation; or
- (c) which is a Subsidiary of another Subsidiary of the first mentioned company or corporation,

and for this purpose, a company or corporation shall be treated as being controlled by another if that other company or corporation is able to direct its affairs and/or to control the composition of its board of directors or equivalent body.

**“TARGET”** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises interlinked national real time gross settlement systems and the European Central Bank’s payment mechanism and which began operations on 4 January 1999.

**“TARGET2”** means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007.

**“TARGET Day”** means:

- (a) until such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceases operations any day on which both TARGET and TARGET2 are; and
- (b) following such time as TARGET is permanently closed down and ceased operations, any day on which TARGET2 is, open for the settlement of payments in Euro.

## 2. THE LOAN

- (a) The Lender will advance to the Borrower not later than 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2018, a loan (the “Loan”) in an amount of EUR 75,000,000 (the **“Loan Amount”**).
- (b) The Loan is denominated in Euros.

## 3. PURPOSE

The Loan may be used for general corporate purposes.

## 4. BORROWER’S ACCOUNT

The Loan amount will be credited to the account number with IBAN GB39MIDL40051574121733 in the name of the Borrower at HSBC BANK PLC, London Branch (S.W.L.F.T.: MIDLGB22XXX) (or such other account located in England as the Borrower notifies to the Lender in writing from time to time) (the **“Borrower’s Account”**).

## 5. REPAYMENT

- (a) The Loan shall be repaid by the Borrower on 15/11/2024 (the **“Repayment Date”**).
- (b) The Borrower may repay or prepay the Loan in whole or in part at any time with additional costs, subject to a prior notice of not less than three Business Days given by the Borrower to the Lender.

## 6. INTEREST

- (a) The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan at a rate determined by the Lender to be 2.60 per cent per annum. (the **"Lending Rate"**)
- (b) Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of the Loan and be payable in arrears on the last day of each successive period (each an **"Interest Period"**). The first Interest Period commences on the advance of the Loan and is expiring on 16/5/2018. Each subsequent Interest Period commences at the end of the preceding one and will be for six months, namely 16/11/2018, 16/05/2019, 15/11/2019, 15/05/2020, 16/11/2020, 17/05/2021, 16/11/2021, 16/05/2022, 16/11/2022, 16/05/2023, 16/11/2023, 16/05/2024, 15/11/2024. Interest accrued to the date on which the Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date. Interest for all interest periods is calculated on an actual/actual basis.
- (c) Interest will also accrue on any overdue sum and will be payable (both before and after judgment) on demand at the aggregate of the Lending Rate and the rate representing the Lender's additional cost of funding the overdue sum from such sources and in respect of such periods as the Lender may choose. The Lender will specify in its demand the amount of such interest and the manner in which it was calculated.

## 7. FEES

The Borrower will pay an amount of EUR 600,000 as Arrangement Fees to the Lender, not later than one month after the date of this agreement.

## 8. PAYMENTS

- (a) All payments by the parties are to be made in immediately available funds, in the relevant currency and for value on the due date to a designated account, such account to have been notified in writing to the other party at least three Business Days in advance of the relevant payment. Unless the Lender advises the Borrower in writing otherwise, the account into which the Borrower must make all payments to the Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, payments of interest) is account number 68015949 (IBAN No. GB51 MIDL 4005 1568 0159 49) in the name of the Lender at the HSBC BANK PLC, London Branch (or such other account located in England as the Lender notifies to the Borrower in writing from time to time).
- (b) The relevant currency is:
  - 1. in respect of interest, Euros;
  - 2. in respect of a repayment or prepayment of any principal amount, Euros;
  - 3. in respect of amounts payable by the Borrower to the Lender hereunder in respect of taxes, fees, costs and expenses, the currency in which such amounts are incurred by the Lender; and
  - 4. in respect of each other amount, Euros.
- (c) The Borrower must make all payments without set-off or counterclaim and without any deduction. If the Borrower is required to make any deductions, then it must:
  - 1. make the minimum deduction allowed by law and must make any payment required in connection with that deduction within the time allowed by law; and
  - 2. pay at the same time as the time of the payment additional amounts to ensure receipt by the Lender of the full amount which the Lender would have received but for such deduction.
- (d) The Borrower will pay:
  - 1. all funding breakage costs of the Lender and any stamp duties in connection with this Agreement;
  - 2. such amount as is necessary to indemnify the Lender against the consequences of any non-compliance or default by the Borrower;
  - 3. all costs including legal fees incurred by the Lender in connection with the enforcement of this Agreement; and
  - 4. losses flowing from any judgment or claim being payable in a different currency from that agreed hereunder.



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## 9. REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Borrower represents and warrants, on the date of this agreement that:

- (a) all necessary corporate and other action has been taken to authorise it to enter into the Finance Documents and perform the transactions contemplated in them;
- (b) its obligations under the Finance Documents are legal, valid, binding and enforceable.
- (c) at all times carry on and conduct its affairs and procure its subsidiaries to carry on and conduct their respective affairs in a proper and efficient manner.
- (d) give or procure to be given to the Lender such opinions, certificates, information and evidence as it shall reasonably require and in such form as it shall require.
- (e) cause to be prepared and certified by the Auditors in respect of each financial accounting period accounts in such form as will comply with all relevant legal and accounting requirements.
- (f) at all times keep and procure its subsidiaries to keep proper books of accounts.

## 10. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

(a) Non-payment

The Borrower does not pay on due date any amount payable pursuant to this Loan Agreement at the place and in the currency in which it is expressed to be payable unless:

- 1. its failure to pay is caused by:
  - i. administrative or technical error; or
  - ii. a Disruption Event; and
- 2. payment is made within three Business Days of its due date

(b) Other obligations

The Borrower fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Loan unless this failure is remedied within 30 Business Days from the date on which the Borrower becomes aware of this failure.

(c) Cross-acceleration

Any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money of the Borrower or of any of its subsidiaries becomes due and payable prematurely by reason of an event of default or fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness for Borrowed Money or any security given by the Borrower becomes enforceable and any legal action is taken to enforce the same, unless the Indebtedness for Borrowed Money or other relative liability due and unpaid, either alone or when aggregated (without duplication) with other amounts of Indebtedness for Borrowed Money and/or other liabilities due and unpaid relative to all other events specified in this 10.(c) amounts to at least EUR 25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency)

(d) Ownership

The Borrower ceases to be an affiliate of Titan Group.

(e) Cessation of business

The Borrower ceases or threatens to cease to carry on the whole or substantially the whole of its business, save for the purposes of (and followed by) a Permitted Reorganization.

(f) Litigation

The Borrower initiates or consents to judicial proceedings relating to itself under any applicable liquidation, insolvency, composition, reorganization or other similar laws (including the obtaining of a moratorium) or makes a conveyance or assignment for the benefit of, or enters into any composition or other arrangement with, its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors) or any meeting is convened to consider a proposal for an arrangement or composition with its creditors generally (or any class of its creditors)

(g) Negative Pledge

So long as the Loan remains outstanding, the Borrower shall not and shall procure that none of its Subsidiaries will, create or permit to subsist any Security Interest upon the whole or any part of its present or future undertaking, assets or revenues (including uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness or any guarantee of Relevant Indebtedness without (a) at the same time or prior thereto securing the Loan equally and rateably therewith to the satisfaction of the Lender or (b) providing such other security or other arrangement which in the opinion of the Lender shall not be materially less beneficial to the Lender.

(h) Pari passu ranking

The Borrower's payment obligations under the Loan rank at least pari passu with the claims of all its other unsecured creditors, except for obligations mandatorily preferred by law applying to companies generally

(i) Material Adverse Effect

Any event occurs (or circumstances exist) which in the opinion of the Lender, has or it is likely to have a Material Adverse Effect

## 11. MISCELLANEOUS

- a) A certificate, or notice from the Lender as to the Lending Rate and/or the amount at any time due from the Borrower to the Lender under this Agreement will, in the absence of manifest error be conclusive.
- b) This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts. This has the same effect as if the signatures on the counterparts were on a single copy of this Agreement.
- c) Any notice given in connection with this Agreement must be in English.
- d) Any communication in connection with this Agreement must be in writing and, unless otherwise stated, may be given in person, by post or fax and, unless the Lender specifies otherwise, by e-mail or other electronic communication (which will be treated as being in writing).

## 12. ASSIGNMENT

The Borrower may not assign or transfer all or any of its rights under this Agreement without the consent of the Lender.

## 13. GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

This Agreement will be governed by and shall be construed in accordance with English law and the Borrower and the Lender hereby submit to the jurisdiction of the English courts for all purposes relating to this Agreement.

---

**SIGNED** on behalf of the Borrower *in* Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A and on behalf of the Lender in Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.

**TITAN AMERICA LLC.**

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer

By: /s/ John W. Christy  
Name: John W. Christy  
Title: Chief Legal Counsel

**TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director

---

**First Amendment to Agreement**

This Amendment, effective as of December 22nd, 2018, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC**, as Lender ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC, as Borrower** ("Borrower") dated March 8th, 2018.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. In clause 5.(b) 'Repayment', substitute the phrase 'The Borrower may repay or prepay the Loan in whole or in part at any time with additional costs, subject to a prior notice of not less than three Business Days given by the Borrower to the Lender.' with 'The Borrower may repay or prepay the Loan in whole or in part at any time with additional costs, representing the approximate present value of lost interest for the remaining term, subject to a prior notice of not less than three Business Days given by the Borrower to the Lender.'

Any capitalized terms used in this First Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the contract documents. All terms of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this First Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this First Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director  
Date: 29 January 2019

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 29 January 2019

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer  
Date: 29 January 2019

By: /s/ Jennifer Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer Rafferty  
Title: VP & General Counsel  
Date: 29 January 2019

---

## Second Amendment to Agreement

According to the new Corporate Guarantees Group Pricing Policy issued in 2020, Titan Cement International (TCI) the new parent company of the Group, will charge a Corporate Guarantee Spread with effective date January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020, for providing its corporate guarantee towards its subsidiaries for third party loans. Considering the above mentioned, TGF as the special funding vehicle of the Group passes through TCI's charges as part of its funding cost, on a back-to-back basis, with the minimum additional charge of 0.05% (as per the Advance Thin Capitalisation Agreement (ATCA) signed between TGF and the UK tax authorities), to the Group's entities to which TGF grants the funding received from third parties.

As a result this Amendment, effective as of January 15, 2020, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC**, as Lender ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC, as Borrower** ("Borrower") dated March 8th 2018 as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" effective as of December 22nd 2018.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. 'Definitions': Insert the definition of Corporate Guarantee Spread: "Corporate Guarantee Spread: additional charge from the parent company of the group TITAN CEMENT INTERNATIONAL SA (TCI) to TITAN AMERICA LLC (TALLC), through TITAN GLOBAL FINANCE (TGF), for its corporate guarantee to TGF under third party loans on a back-to-back basis in accordance with ATCA rules.
2. In clause 6. (a): substitute the whole paragraph with: "The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of:
  - i. 2.60 percent per annum; and
  - ii. 0.55 percent per annum Corporate Guarantee Spread applied from 01/01/2020(such rate the **Lending Rate**)

The Lending Rate of 2.60% is applied until 01/01/2020 and the Lending rate of 3.15% (2.60% + 0.55%) is applied from 01/01/2020 until 15/11/2024.

Any capitalized terms used in this Second Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the contract documents and in any previous amendments. All terms of the Agreement and previous amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Second Amendment.

---

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Second Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: Director  
Date: 10 October 2020

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 10 October 2020

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer  
Date: 10 October 2020

By: /s/ Jennifer Rafferty  
Name: Jennifer Rafferty  
Title: VP, General Counsel & Secretary  
Date: 10 October 2020

### Third Amendment to Agreement

This Third Amendment, effective as of December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2022, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("Agreement") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC**, as Lender ("Lender"), and **Titan America LLC, as Borrower** ("Borrower") dated March 8<sup>th</sup> 2018 as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" effective as of December 22<sup>nd</sup> 2018 and by the "Second Amendment to Agreement" effective as of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020.

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. Clause 6. (a): The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of:
  - i. 2.60 per cent per annum spread until 01/12/2022
  - ii. 2.50 per cent per annum spread from 01/12/2022 until 15/11/2024
  - iii. 0.55 per cent per annum Corporate Guarantee Spread applied from 01/01/2020(such rate the **Lending Rate**)

The Lending Rate of 2.60% is applied until 01/01/2020, the Lending rate of 3.15% (2.60% + 0.55%) is applied from 01/01/2020 until 01/12/2022 and the Lending rate of 3.05% (2.50% + 0.55%) is applied from 01/12/2022 until 15/11/2024.

Any capitalized terms used in this Third Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the contract documents and in any previous amendments. All terms of the Agreement and previous amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Third Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Third Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

#### Titan Global Finance PLC

By: /s/ Nikolaos Andreadis  
Name: Nikolaos Andreadis  
Title: Director  
Date: 2022

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 2022

#### Titan America LLC

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: VP & CFO  
Date: 2022

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting & Treasury Officer  
Date: 2022

---

#### Fourth Amendment to Agreement

This Fourth Amendment, effective as of April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2024, modifies that certain 'Loan Agreement' ("**Agreement**") by and between **Titan Global Finance PLC**, as Lender ("**Lender**"), and **Titan America LLC**, as Borrower ("**Borrower**") dated March 8<sup>th</sup> 2018 as amended by the "First Amendment to Agreement" effective as of December 22<sup>nd</sup> 2018, by the "Second Amendment to Agreement" effective as of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 and by the "Third Amendment to Agreement" effective as of December 1<sup>st</sup> 2022 (together "**the Previous Amendments**").

For good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Agreement is hereby amended as follows:

1. WHEREAS: (B): The Lender has agreed to make available to the Borrower a loan of EUR 100,000,000.-
2. Clause 2. (a): The Lender will advance to the Borrower on May 16<sup>th</sup> 2024, an additional loan in the amount of EUR 25,000,000, which will result in the total loan amount to be equal to EUR 100,000,000 (the "**Loan Amount**").
3. Clause 5. (a): The Loan shall be repaid by the Borrower in full (bullet payment) on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2029 (the "**Repayment Date**").
4. Clause 6. (a): The Borrower will pay interest on the Loan at a rate determined by the Lender to be the aggregate of:
  - i. 2.50 per cent per annum until 16 May 2024
  - ii. 4.25 per cent per annum from 16 May 2024 until the Repayment Date
  - iii. 0.55 per cent per annum Corporate Guarantee Spread effective until the Repayment Date, (such rate the "**Lending Rate**").
5. Clause 6. (b): Interest will accrue from day to day on the outstanding amount of the Loan and be payable in arrears on the last day of each successive period (each an "**Interest Period**"). The first Interest Period is expiring on 16 May 2024 and the second Interest Period will be 16 May 2024 through 11 June 2024. Each subsequent Interest Period commences at the end of the preceding one and will be for six months, namely 11 December 2024, 11 June 2025, 11 December 2025, 11 June 2026, 11 December 2026, 11 June 2027, 10 December 2027, 9 June 2028, 11 December 2028, 11 June 2029. Interest accrued to the date on which the Loan is prepaid or repaid will be paid on the prepayment or repayment date.

Interest for all interest periods is calculated as follows: the actual number of days in the period from and including the date from which interest begins to accrue (the "**Accrual Date**") to but excluding the date on which it falls due divided by (b) two times the actual number of days from and including the Accrual Date to but excluding the next following interest payment date.



6. Clause 7.: The Borrower will pay an amount of EUR 423,500.00 as Arrangement Fees to the Lender, not later than one month after the date of this Fourth Amendment.
7. Clause 8. (a): All payments made by the Borrower are to be made in immediately available cleared funds, in the relevant currency and for value on the due date to a designated account, such account to have been notified in writing to the other party at least three Business Days in advance of the relevant payment. Unless the Lender advises the Borrower in writing otherwise, the account into which the Borrower must make all payments to the Lender (including, for the avoidance of doubt, payments of interest) is its account with IBAN number FR7630056000280028014071955 with HSBC France (SWIFT-BIC: CCFRFRPP) or such other account as the Lender may notify to the Borrower.

Any capitalized terms used in this Fourth Amendment but not otherwise defined herein will have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Agreement and in the Previous Amendments. All terms of the Agreement and Previous Amendments shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent modified by this Fourth Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Fourth Amendment as of the day and year first above written.

**Titan Global Finance PLC**

By: /s/ Nikolaos Andreadis  
Name: Nikolaos Andreadis  
Title: Director  
Date: 29/4/2024

By: /s/ Karen V. Fittler  
Name: Karen Virginia Fittler  
Title: Director  
Date: 29/4/2024

**Titan America LLC**

By: /s/ Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Name: Lawrence H. Wilt, Jr.  
Title: CFO  
Date: April 29 2024

By: /s/ Christopher R. Chater  
Name: Christopher R. Chater  
Title: Chief Accounting and Treasury Officer  
Date: 29/4/2024

**CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON**

Continental Placer Inc. (“Continental Placer”), in connection with Titan America SA’s (the “Company”) Registration Statement on Form F-1 (the “Form F-1”), consents to:

- the use of and references to our name, including our status as a “qualified person” (as defined in Subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission) in connection with the Form F-1;
- the filing of the technical report summary as an exhibit to the Form F-1; and
- the use of any information derived, summarized, quoted or referenced from technical reports we provided to the Company, that we prepared or supervised the preparation of, and/or that was reviewed and approved by us, that is included or incorporated by reference in the Form F-1.

/s/ Continental Placer Inc.

Lutz, Florida

Date: November 4, 2024

TECHNICAL REPORT SUMMARY FOR PENNSUCO QUARRY, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

REPORT CPI-17-6713F-A

PREPARED BY

Continental Placer Inc.  
17945 Hunting Bow Circle, Suite 101  
Lutz, Florida 33558



PREPARED FOR

Titan America LLC  
5700 Lake Wright Drive, Suite 300  
Norfolk, Virginia 23502



SIGNATURE DATE: AUGUST 30, 2024

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 24, 2024

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<u>Symbol / Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
'	minute (plane angle) or foot/feet
"	second (plane angle) or inch/inches
°	degree
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AF	alternative fuel
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	alumina or aluminum oxide
BTU	British thermal unit
CaO	calcium oxide
DERM	Department of Environmental Resources Management
DOT	Department of Transportation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERP	Environmental Resource Permit
ESA	Endangered Species Act
F.A.C	Florida Administrative Code (FAC)
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Iron oxide
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FEC	Florida East Coast
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	iron oxide or ferric oxide
FGS	Florida Geological Survey
FP&L	Florida Power & Light
K <sub>2</sub> O	potassium oxide
kt	kiloton
Kt/a	kilotons per annum
kV	Kilovolt
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt hour
LOI	Loss on ignition
LOM	Life of Mine

---

MCF	one thousand cubic feet
MG	million gallons
MgO	magnesium oxide
MW	Megawatt
Na <sub>2</sub> O	sodium oxide
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
PEF	Process engineered fuel
QP	qualified person
RER	Miami-Dade County, Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources
ROZA	Rock mining overlay zoning area
SiO <sub>2</sub>	silicon dioxide
SO <sub>3</sub>	sulfur trioxide
t	US ton
t/h	tons per hour
t/a	ton per year (annum)
TDF	Tire derived fuel
TiO <sub>2</sub>	titanium dioxide
US	United States
US\$	US Dollar
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
XRF	x-ray fluorescence
ZnO	zinc oxide

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Titan America LLC (Titan) is a leading U.S. manufacturer of construction materials used in residential, commercial, industrial, infrastructure, and energy applications. Titan has retained Continental Placer Inc. (CPI) to prepare this Technical Report Summary (TRS) for the Pennsuco facility (site) located in the state of Florida, USA.

The purpose of this TRS is to support the disclosure of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the site as of May 24, 2024. This TRS is intended to fulfill 17 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §229, “Standard Instructions for Filing Forms Under Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 – Regulation S-K,” subsection 1300, “Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations.” The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates presented herein are classified according to 17 CFR §229.1300 – (Item 1300) Definitions.

The Mineral Reserves are mined to support the on-site aggregates plant and cement facility.

This TRS was prepared by CPI. No prior TRS has been filed with respect to the site.

### 1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The site is in Miami-Dade County, Florida, and is positioned approximately 14 miles northwest of the Miami city center. The site comprises 68 separate property tracts, all of which are owned by Titan or through its subsidiary companies. In total, the property encompasses 6,465 acres.

The property is bisected by the Florida Turnpike. The area west of the turnpike is the area of the mining activity and the area to the east is the location of the aggregate plant, cement facility, ready mix concrete plant, and the concrete block plant, plus support facilities.

### 1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Limestone extraction is from the Miami Limestone Formation. The Miami Limestone is regionally extensive and underlies a thin veneer of unconsolidated organic sediments. It comprises two primary lithologies: an upper zone of poorly to moderately indurated, sandy, oolitic limestone, and a lower, thicker zone of poorly to well indurated, sandy, fossiliferous limestone. The upper 20 to 35 feet exhibit a higher calcium content. The silica content increases with depth as calcium content decreases. Solution features become more common with depth.

### 1.4 STATUS OF EXPLORATION

The mine site has been thoroughly explored through numerous drilling and mapping campaigns. The area’s planar semi-horizontal lithology lends itself to a simplified stratigraphic understanding and easily reliably correlated drill holes.

## 1.5 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

Table 1-1 shows the resulting Resource tonnage estimate for the quarry effective May 24, 2024. Resource tonnages are exclusive of Reserves, which means the Resources converted to Reserves are not included in the estimates presented in this TRS.

The following are limestone Mineral Resource estimates at the surge pile, as of May 24, 2024:

**Table 1-1. Pennsuco Site - Summary of Limestone Mineral Resources Effective May 24, 2024**

<b>Resource Category</b>	<b>Limestone (tons)</b>
Measured Resources	27,235,000
Indicated Resources	20,081,000
<b>Total Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>47,316,000</b>

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (2) Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (3) Mineral Resources' point of reference is the limestone surge pile at the plant area.
- (4) Mineral Resources Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE) commodity price is based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton and a blended aggregates price of \$21.00 per ton. Both prices are Free on Board (FOB) the plant.
- (5) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (6) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (7) There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves
- (8) A density factor of 1.55 t/ bank yd<sup>3</sup> was applied.

The Qualified Person (QP) opines that the modeling of the Miami Limestone deposit at the site adequately characterizes the quality and geology of the ore body. Such interpretations were made based on drilling campaigns, other exploration activities, and the mining history at the site. Material density is considered a key assumption in the determination of mineral resources. Through exploration, material testing and mass balance calculations the in-situ density factor utilized is 1.55 tons per bank cubic yard. The QP also opines that the Resource estimates have been developed following customary and industry standard practices in the construction materials mining industry. No proprietary methods, standards or software were used in the Resource estimate.

Table 1-2 exhibits the resulting Reserve tonnage estimate for the quarry effective May 24, 2024.

**Table 1-2. Pennsuco Site - Summary of Limestone Mineral Reserves Effective May 24, 2024**

<b>Reserve Category</b>	<b>Limestone (tons)</b>	<b>SiO<sub>2</sub> (%)</b>
Proven	240,886,000	13.71
Probable	193,180,000	18.29
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>434,066,000</b>	<b>15.75</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Price is \$136/ton of cement and \$21.00/ton of aggregates. U.S. dollars FOB plant site.
- (2) There is no cut-off grade
- (3) Mineral Reserves point of reference is the limestone surge pile at the plant area.
- (4) There is a 95% recovery to the surge pile.
- (5) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (6) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (7) A density factor of 1.55 t/ bank yd<sup>3</sup> was applied.

Given the extent of geologic information, mine planning activities, and operating history at the site, the QP is confident the Reserves can be extracted and processed at the quantity and quality required to meet the site's production schedule and produce Portland cement that will achieve or exceed the quality standards set forth by ASTM International (ASTM).

As part of this study, an economic analysis that included capital expenditure estimates for development, infrastructure relocations, fleet acquisitions, plant upgrades, and regulatory projects was performed. Operating expenses were obtained from the cost tracking performed by Titan over its 20 plus-year history of operating the site.

The site has a long history of successfully operating the quarry; therefore, the operational and technical feasibility of mining and processing the limestone is well understood.

The QP opines that the Reserve estimate has been developed following customary standards in the construction materials mining industry. The QP is of the opinion that all relevant technical and economic factors are not likely to be significantly influenced by additional geological investigation, and that any technical and economic issues are not material to the operation of the site.

**1.6 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS**

The mineral deposit at the quarry is layers of limestone that originated from a combination of depositional and erosional processes associated with sea-level fluctuation during the late Pleistocene era. The geology is composed of three major sedimentary formations as discussed in Section 6.3. The total thickness of the combination of the Miami Limestone layers varies from 70 to 85 feet. The current quarry excavation extends over an area of approximately 3,045 acres and will expand over the life of the mine (LOM) to 4,655 acres.

The quarry currently averages an annual production of approximately 10 million tons of limestone to feed both the aggregate plant and the cement plant.

Mining is conducted using draglines. In the future, the use of a dredge(s) is planned to recover the permitted remnant material from the quarry floor. The dredge method will also allow for excavation of the material remaining around the perimeter of the quarry that is inaccessible using a dragline. A comprehensive independent dredge mining method study has been commissioned to evaluate dredge technology for the operation.

The excavated material from the dragline is stockpiled along the working face to decant. This stockpiled limestone is transported by 100-ton haul trucks to the primary crusher. From the crusher, the material is transferred by belt conveyor to the surge pile, where it is fed to either the aggregate plant or the cement plant.

Based on historical performance of both the aggregate and cement plant, including Title V air permit limitations, the annual production from the quarry is 9.9 million tons. This consists of:

- Cement plant feed 3.0 million tons per annum (t/a)
- Aggregate plant feed 6.9 million t/a

Projected quarry production:

- Current operations
  - Dragline 9.9 million t/a
- Proposed operations
  - Dragline 7.4 million t/a
  - Dredge 2.5 million t/a

Based on these production levels, the mine life based on the current Reserves (as defined in Section 12) of:

- The dragline Reserve life is through 2062 and is a 38-year life for cement raw feed due to the current targeted silica chemistry, from January 2025 at a production level of 9.9 million t/a.
- The dredge Reserve life is through 2083 and is a 56-year life from January 2028, 21 years beyond the dragline life with the additional years at a production level of 2.5 million t/a. This life of mine value is for aggregates production only due to silica content, until modifications are made in the cement plant and/or feed correctives are added to the raw meal.

## 1.7 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

Capital and operating costs are primarily estimated using a combination of historical performance, historical fuel and labor costs, equipment quotes from recent projects, and vendor quotes for mobile equipment.

### 1.7.1 CAPITAL COSTS

Over the evaluation period, the capital costs are:

- Stripping. The quarry performs stripping activities to prepare the mining area. These activities include removing overburden in advance of the blasting schedule. The estimated cost is \$84.7 million
- Sustaining. The capital associated with mining activities is based on 9.9 million t/a of extracted limestone
  - Sustaining capital for mobile equipment: replacement and refurbishment of haul trucks, loaders, and auxiliary equipment.
  - Sustaining capital for draglines annual capitalizable maintenance, significant refurbishments, and major component replacement, as well as on dragline relocation
  - Sustaining capital for primary crushers and the overland conveyor system.

The total sustaining capital costs over the evaluation period are: \$199.1 million.

- Mining Expansion - A dredge is currently scheduled to be commissioned in 2028 to extract the remnant material. Based on the current engineering study, the capital cost will be incurred in 2026/2027. The estimated cost is \$25 million.

### 1.7.2 OPERATING COST

The operating cost estimate for the mining operation was prepared using historical trends and detailed cost models, which were used during the 2024 annual budgetary planning process. The costs are for all activity up to delivery to the surge pile. The 2024 fixed and variable cost for the site's mining activity is estimated at \$5.09 per ton delivered to the surge pile.



In addition to the fixed and variable costs, the applicable amortization and depreciation are added to determine the total mining cost per ton into the primary surge pile. The amortization and depreciation include allowance for previously incurred capital costs. The existing capital cost of \$46.1 million is assumed to be depreciated over a 10-year life. Future capital cost from 2025 onwards of \$295.0 million is depreciated over 15 years from the date the asset is placed in service.

Furthermore, the capital cost includes depletion of \$0.18 per ton mined.

### 1.7.3 SUMMARY

The projected total mining cost during the evaluation period is \$5.09 per ton delivered to the surge pile in 2025 and increases over the evaluation period to reflect the changes in depreciation and annual inflation based on the Consumer Price Index adjustment.

### 1.8 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

The site is situated in the Miami-Dade County Lake Belt area (Lake Belt), which contains high-quality limestone and encompasses +/-51,000 acres of wetlands. The Lake Belt was recognized legislatively as a critical state Resource. The Lake Belt is the subject of the Lake Belt Plan, which separated the Lake Belt into two areas: areas where rock mining would potentially be allowed, and the Pennsuco wetlands, a contiguous area that would be protected from mining and preserved, to the extent feasible as natural lands.

Each producer in the Lake Belt is responsible for its own facility permits and site-specific impacts; however, each facility is subject to the overall Lake Belt Plan mine phase planning. Phases 1 and 2 of the Lake Belt Plan were subject to a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluation led by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), including associated studies. Notably, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) (e.g., mine permit) and the USACE Section 404 Dredge and Fill Permit (discussed herein) are submitted by each producer in the Lake Belt to the Lake Belt Committee for review and approval before each phase of mining. Currently, producers in the Lake Belt are operating within the approved Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas.

The upcoming permitting efforts for Phase 3 mining and associated wetlands impacts and mitigation will require modification of the USACE 404 Dredge and Fill Permits and FDEP ERP. The Phase 3 permitting effort will also require obtaining a Miami-Dade Class IV Wetland Permit and a Miami-Dade Lake Excavation Permit. Phase 3 mine permit applications for the Lake Belt producers will be submitted prior to December 31, 2024.

All other permits required to allow mining are in place and are current.

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## 1.9 QUALIFIED PERSON'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the Resource and Reserve estimates for the site:

- Geology is well known and understood and proven to supply suitable stone both for cement raw material and quality aggregates.
- Mining operations and practices have been well established over many decades. Addition of dredge mining to maximize the recovery of the Resource is a well-established and proven mining practice.
- The processing of raw materials and manufacture of cement has been in place for many decades and is a very low emissions cement facility.
- All necessary infrastructure is in place and has served the operation for many decades.
- All necessary permits are in place and future permitting is expected to enable extraction of all Reserves included in the estimate.
- Costs are well understood and predictable with the operations having been economical for many years and reasonably expected to be so for the projected LOM.

The QP opines that no issues are unresolved with the technical or economic factors considered in determining RPEE that supports the Resource estimate and that the risk of material impacts on the Reserve estimate is low.

The following actions are recommended for the site:

- Advance Phase 3 permitting.
- Evaluate the fines recovery from Pit 3 for use in the cement process.
- Add a second ultra fines handling system to decrease aggregates processing tailings with recovered material used in the cement mill.
- Evaluate the use of bauxite for alumina control in place of fly ash to use more limestone Reserve in the cement process.

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## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 ISSUER OF REPORT

Titan is a leading U.S. manufacturer of construction materials that are used in residential, commercial, industrial, infrastructure, and energy applications. Titan has retained CPI to prepare this TRS for the Pennsuco Site located in the state of Florida, USA.

### 2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this TRS is to support the disclosure of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the site as of May 24, 2024. This TRS is intended to fulfill 17 CFR §229, “*Standard Instructions for Filing Forms Under Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 – Regulation S-K*,” subsection 1300, “Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations.” The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates presented herein are classified according to 17 CFR §229.1300 – (Item 1300) Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are reported in U.S. customary units and currency in U.S. dollars (\$).

This TRS was prepared by CPI. No prior TRS has been filed with respect to the site.

The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in CPI’s services, based on the:

- Information available at the time of preparation
- Data supplied by outside sources
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this TRS

### 2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This study is supported by Titan technical, operational, market, and financial reports, as well as studies and field programs performed by Titan and other external parties, published government reports, published government and historical data, and public information available at the time of writing.

Titan provided the following information:

- Property history
- Property data
- Drill hole records
- Sampling protocols
- Laboratory protocols
- Sample analysis data
- Mine operations data
- Limestone crushing and handling data
- Site infrastructure information

- 
- Environmental permits and related data/information
  - Historical and forecast capital and operating cost data

The documentation reviewed and other sources of information are listed in Section 24 of this TRS.

#### 2.4 QUALIFIED PERSONS

The QP for this TRS is CPI. CPI was established in 1988, and is an environmental, engineering, and geological consulting firm with offices in Albany, New York; Lutz, Florida; and Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. CPI offers expertise in geologic, hydrogeologic, Reserve analysis, environmental, mine engineering and mapping services to private-sector clients throughout North America.

#### 2.5 PERSONAL INSPECTION

Since 2002, CPI personnel have been on site on multiple occasions to provide technical support for geology, mine planning, and operations.

The CPI QP, Nathan Moore, conducted a site visit from May 17 to May 25, 2024, and completed the following tasks:

- Visited the core storage area and inspected cores from prior exploration programs
- Reviewed logging and sampling procedures
- Inspected several locations in the mine, observing the characteristics of the deposit geology
- Discussed grade control mapping and sampling procedures
- Visited some of the mine stockpile areas
- Visited the processing facilities and inspected the sampling points used to determine the tonnages and grades processed
- Visited the site sample preparation facility and assay laboratory
- Held discussions with site personnel

#### 2.6 REPORT VERSION

This TRS, dated August 30, 2024, is the first TRS for the project.

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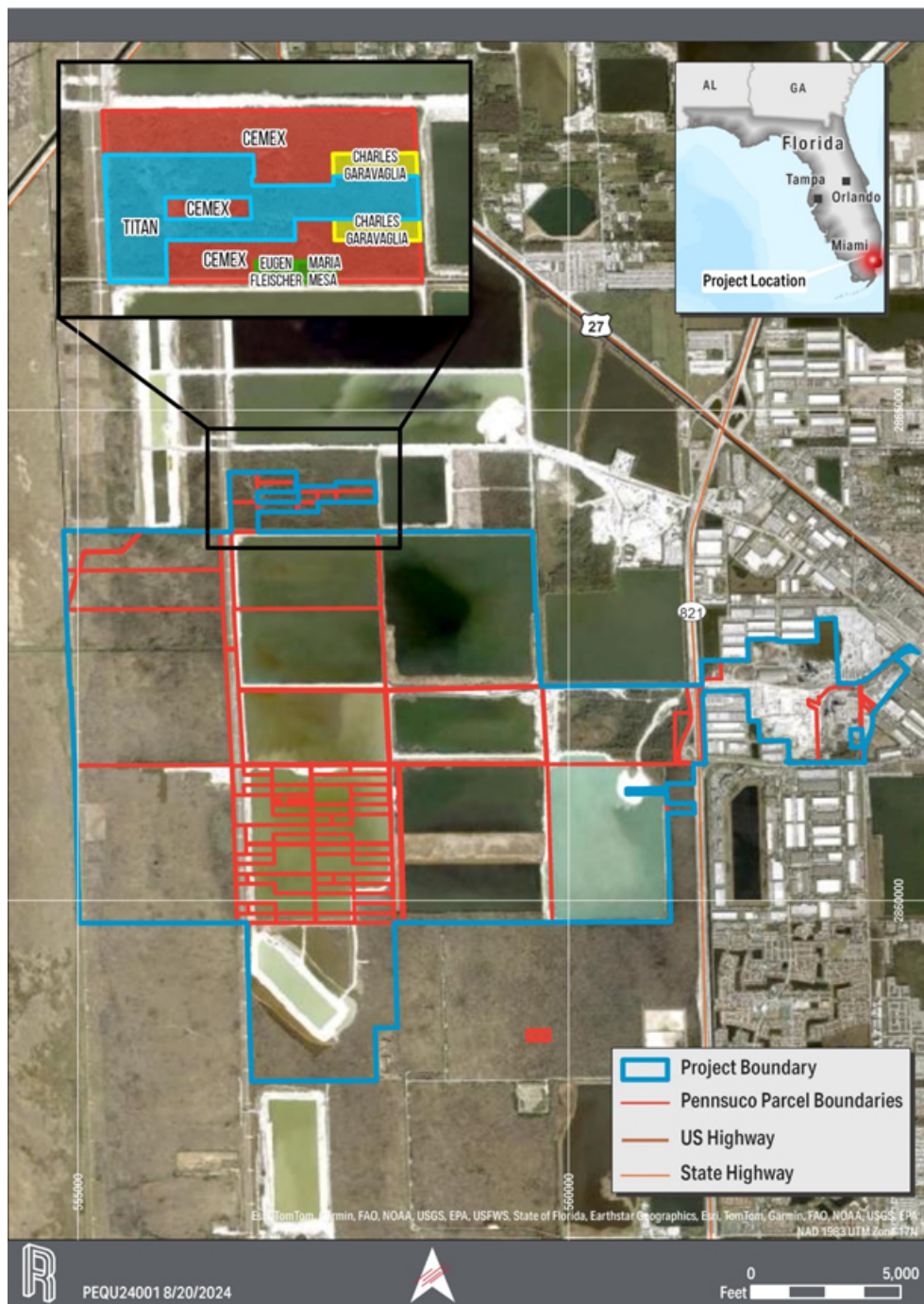
### 3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The site is in Miami-Dade County, Florida, approximately 14 miles northwest of the city center of Miami, as shown in Figure 3-1. The geodetic coordinates for the plant are approximately 25°52'37" N and 80°22'27" W.

The property spans multiple land sections and platted subdivisions and is bisected by the Florida Turnpike. The turnpike separates the two main activities of the site. Mining activity occurs west of the turnpike in unincorporated Miami-Dade County. The cement and aggregates processing plants are located on the east side of the turnpike in the Town of Medley, Miami-Dade County. The east side is associated with the site's physical address, 11000 NW 121st Way, Medley, Florida 33178.

The site has 68 tax folios totaling approximately 6,465 acres. Property ownership includes Tarmac Florida, Inc.; Tarmac Roadstone (U.S.A.) Inc.; Tarmac America LLC; Tarmac America, Inc.; Titan Florida LLC; and Sierra Everglades Investments LLC, which are all legal entities, holding companies, and/or subsidiaries under the control of Titan.



**Figure 3-1. Property Location and Site Boundary.**

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### 3.2 MINERAL RIGHTS

All limestone mining rights are fully owned by deed for the 68 tax parcels identified in section 3.1 by subsidiaries of Titan.

### 3.3 SIGNIFICANT ENCUMBRANCES OR RISKS TO PERFORM WORK ON PROPERTY

An assessment of title commitments rendered no risks or encumbrances that preclude the proposed activity on the site. The pit shell design and operation layout address several other property interests, including:

- **Power lines.** Two high-voltage electricity transmission lines cross the mining area from north to south. One easement is along the western boundary of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34 (T52S, R39E). The other easement is along the western boundary of Sections 4 (T53S, R39E), 28, and 33 (T52S, R39E). The power lines are located on either Titan property with an easement to Florida Power and Light (FPL) or on FPL-owned property. There are right-of-way access points across the power lines.
- **Gas line.** A gas line runs through the cement plant area along NW 107th Avenue. A second gas line originates on the main line but follows NW 121st Way to the west.
- **Wellfield.** “Allowable Land Uses within the Northwest Wellfield” permits limestone quarrying, rock crushing, and aggregate plants but not concrete batch plants. Fuels and lubricants are allowed to be used in the rock mining operation; however, a variance from the Environmental Quality Control Board shall be needed for using hazardous materials other than fuels and lubricants and for generating hazardous and liquid wastes.
- **Canals.** Several Miami-Dade County reservations and setbacks are associated with canals and levees on or near the property. These canal restrictions are considered during mine planning and site expansion.
- **Conservation easement.** Limestone Proven Reserve for Pits J, K, and L are based on current permitting with a 1,500-foot setback from the Broward-Dade Levee. Additional Probable Reserves are based on decreasing the setback to the current maximum allowed, assuming that the 1,500-foot offset can be mitigated.

### 3.4 LEASE AGREEMENTS OR ROYALTIES

Royalties are not paid on any current mining production, and none are expected to be due in the future. Titan owns all the property in the project area.

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## 4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

### 4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

#### 4.1.1 MINING AREA

The topography west of the Florida Turnpike in the mining areas is flat—agricultural/open dense vegetation land or open water from mining and reclamation operations. The average elevation in the site is approximately 4 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

The mining activities are in the Lake Belt, encompassing 77.5 square miles of environmentally sensitive land at the western edge of the Miami-Dade County urban area. The wetlands and lakes of the Lake Belt, a significant part of the site's vegetation, offer the potential to buffer the Everglades from the adverse impacts of urban development.

#### 4.1.2 PROCESSING AREA

East of the Florida Turnpike, the land is developed with structures for processing aggregates; manufacturing cement, concrete, and block; and all associated support uses to conduct business. These facilities are located in the town of Medley, Florida, at an elevation of approximately 7 feet NGVD.

### 4.2 ACCESSIBILITY AND LOCAL RESOURCES

#### 4.2.1 GENERAL

The eastern portion of the site is located in Medley, Florida, a town incorporated in 1949 and within Miami-Dade County. The site is approximately 14 miles northwest of the city center of Miami. The address is 11000 NW 121st Way, Medley, FL 33178. The site has access to the Miami metropolitan area (Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties). This tri-county area has a population of approximately 6.2 million people.

#### 4.2.2 ROAD ACCESS

The site is accessed by the following highways: Florida Turnpike and Okeechobee Road (US Hwy 27), which both connect to FL-826 (north to south), FL-836 (east to west), and Interstates 75 and 95 (north to south). Nearby major roadways provide access to the Port of Miami.

#### 4.2.3 RAIL ACCESS

The site is accessed by the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway, which runs between Miami and Jacksonville, Florida.

#### 4.2.4 AIR

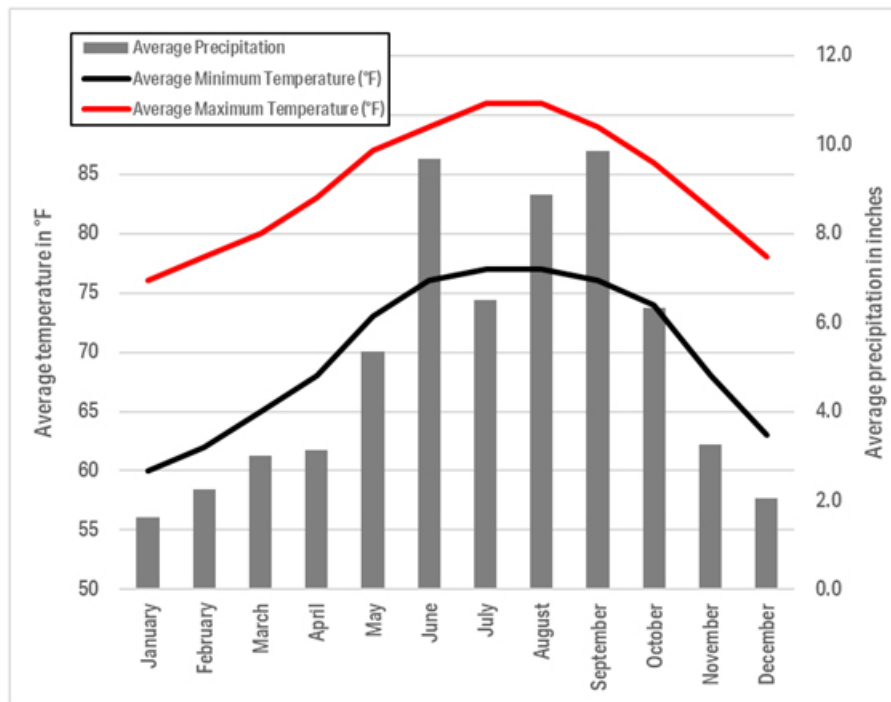
The Miami International Airport is 3 miles southeast of the site, and the Opa-locka Airport/Metro-Dade General Aviation facility is located 6 miles to the northeast.



#### 4.3 CLIMATE

The site is in South Florida, which has a tropical climate. The area receives 61.9 inches of precipitation annually, on average (U.S. Climate Data, 2024). Figure 4-1 shows the average minimum and maximum monthly temperature and the average monthly precipitation from 1981 to 2010 in Miami-Dade County.

The mine remains in operation year-round, largely unaffected by the climate. Hazardous weather that may affect mine operations occurs occasionally throughout southern Florida in the form of severe winds, severe hail, and tornados (NWS, 2005). Flooding induced by hurricane activity is generally restricted to coastal areas.



**Figure 4-1.** Miami-Dade County Temperature and Precipitation Data Recorded from 1981-2010 (U.S. Climate Data, 2024).

#### 4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Because of its proximity to the Miami-Dade County metropolitan area, the site has access to existing well-developed infrastructure, including potable water, industrial use water wells, power, gas supply, communications, and transportation. Details of the site Infrastructure are included in Section 15. Regional infrastructure is shown in Figure 4-2.

##### 4.4.1 POWER

The plant relies on multiple sources of energy. The fuel for firing the kiln can be 100 percent gas, which is supplied by Florida City Gas. The use of natural gas can be supplemented by alternative fuels (AFs) including tire-derived fuel (TDF), processed engineered fuel (PEF), and recycled oil. Currently, the target is to provide 30 to 35 percent of the fuel requirement from AFs. Electrical supply to the site is provided by FPL via a 40 megawatt (MW) substation.

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#### 4.4.2 WATER

Industrial water used on site is withdrawn from a series of shallow wells covered under the Consumptive Water Use Permit, as discussed in Section 17. As part of the permit requirements, each well is metered, and reporting of consumptive use is provided to the authority. Potable water is supplied and serviced by the Town of Medley.

#### 4.4.3 PERSONNEL

The site currently employs approximately 450 employees working in cement, aggregates, and ready-mix concrete and block operations. Employees include heavy equipment operators, skilled tradesman, engineers, support personnel, and managers. Accommodation for site employees is available in the nearby communities of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, as well as the major metropolitan areas of Miami and Fort Lauderdale.

Because of the size of the metropolitan area and the presence of other mining operations, the site has a supply of qualified personnel with the required skill levels.

#### 4.4.4 SUPPLIES

Supplies for plant operations (e.g., equipment, parts) are adequate and available in the region. The Town of Medley is primarily an industrial community with more than 1,800 businesses supporting its industrial and logistics function for the area.

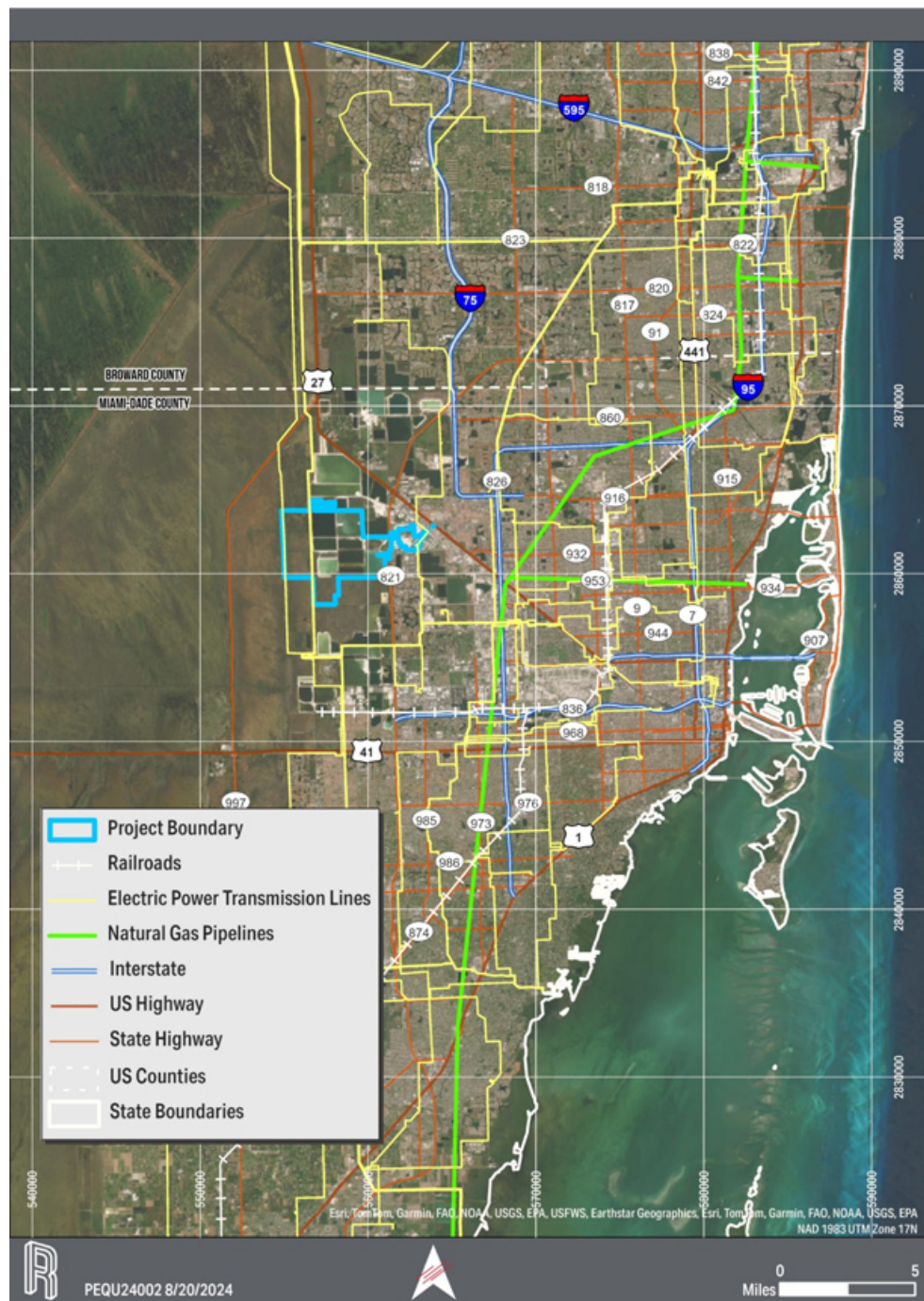


Figure 4-2. Regional Infrastructure.

## 5 HISTORY

### 5.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP

The site is named after the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, which established sugar cane operations in the area in the early 1900s, and later discovered the rich limestone Resource supporting the sugar cane factory.

Limestone availability was an important factor in establishing the local sugar industry. This limestone was used to manufacture lime and carbon dioxide, which was needed in the refining process. A lime kiln was built exclusively to support the local sugar industry. The lime production was successful, indicating the potential for cement manufacturing.

The site has been in operation as a cement production and aggregate facility since 1962. A record of ownership is provided in Table 5-1. Record of Site Ownership

**Table 5-1.** Record of Site Ownership

Year	Company	Operations/Activity
1919	Pennsylvania Sugar Company	Constructed lime kiln to support sugar cane operations, quarried limestone to raise ground level
1962	Maule Industries	Constructed cement plant, including three kilns and an aggregate plant
1978	Lone Star Florida Cement Inc.	Cement and construction aggregates production
1988	Tarmac America, Inc.	Cement and construction aggregates production
2000	Tarmac Florida, Inc.	Cement and construction aggregates production
2004	Titan Florida LLC	Cement and construction aggregates production

### 5.2 DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

Eight significant cement plant and quarry modernization projects have taken place during the site's history, as shown in **Table 5-2**.

**Table 5-2.** Record of Site Improvements and Operational Developments

Year	Company	Summary of Work
1962	Maule Industries	Cement plant constructed
2006	Titan Florida LLC	New kiln, preheater tower, finish mill 6 and packhouse installed
2015	Titan Florida LLC	System installed to consume used tires as fuel
2016	Titan Florida LLC	Aggregates plant reconstructed
2017	Titan Florida LLC	Page 732 Dragline Commissioned
2019	Titan Florida LLC	New natural gas line and hybrid burner installed, enabling coal replacement
2020	Titan Florida LLC	Alternative fuels plant commissioned to fuel clinker plant
2021	Titan Florida LLC	Artificial Intelligence system for kiln operations
2023	Titan Florida LLC	New raw materials storage commissioned
2024	Titan Florida LLC	Marion 7820 dragline commissioned

Table 5-3 presents the recorded geologic exploration campaigns and their target areas. These campaigns confirmed the quantity and quality of limestone required for the continuous operation of the site. Titan has no data or records of exploration before 1978. More information about the campaigns since 1978 and data are presented in Sections 7 and 8.

**Table 5-3.** Record of Drilling Campaigns and Areas Explored

Year	Number of Drill Holes	Areas Explored
1978	13	A, BC, F, G
1980	4	I, H, G, F
1988	3	BI
1992	18	BI, BC
1996	6	BC, F
1997	9	I, J, F, G, H
2000	13	BC, F, G, H, I
2020	23	BI, G, H, I
2024	45	All areas

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## 6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION, AND DEPOSIT

### 6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The southern portion of Florida is underlain by up to 20,000 feet of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from the Jurassic Period to the Holocene epoch (170 million years ago to present). Nearly the entire sequence consists of carbonate rock, either limestone or dolomite, with the upper 1,000 feet exhibiting a mixture of carbonates and deltaic clastics (Missimer, 1984). The entire sedimentary sequence was deposited in shallow marine conditions, suggesting that the Florida platform has been slowly subsiding for the majority of its geologic history. Figure 6-1 is adapted from (Scott, 2001) illustrates the surficial geologic units found in southern Florida.

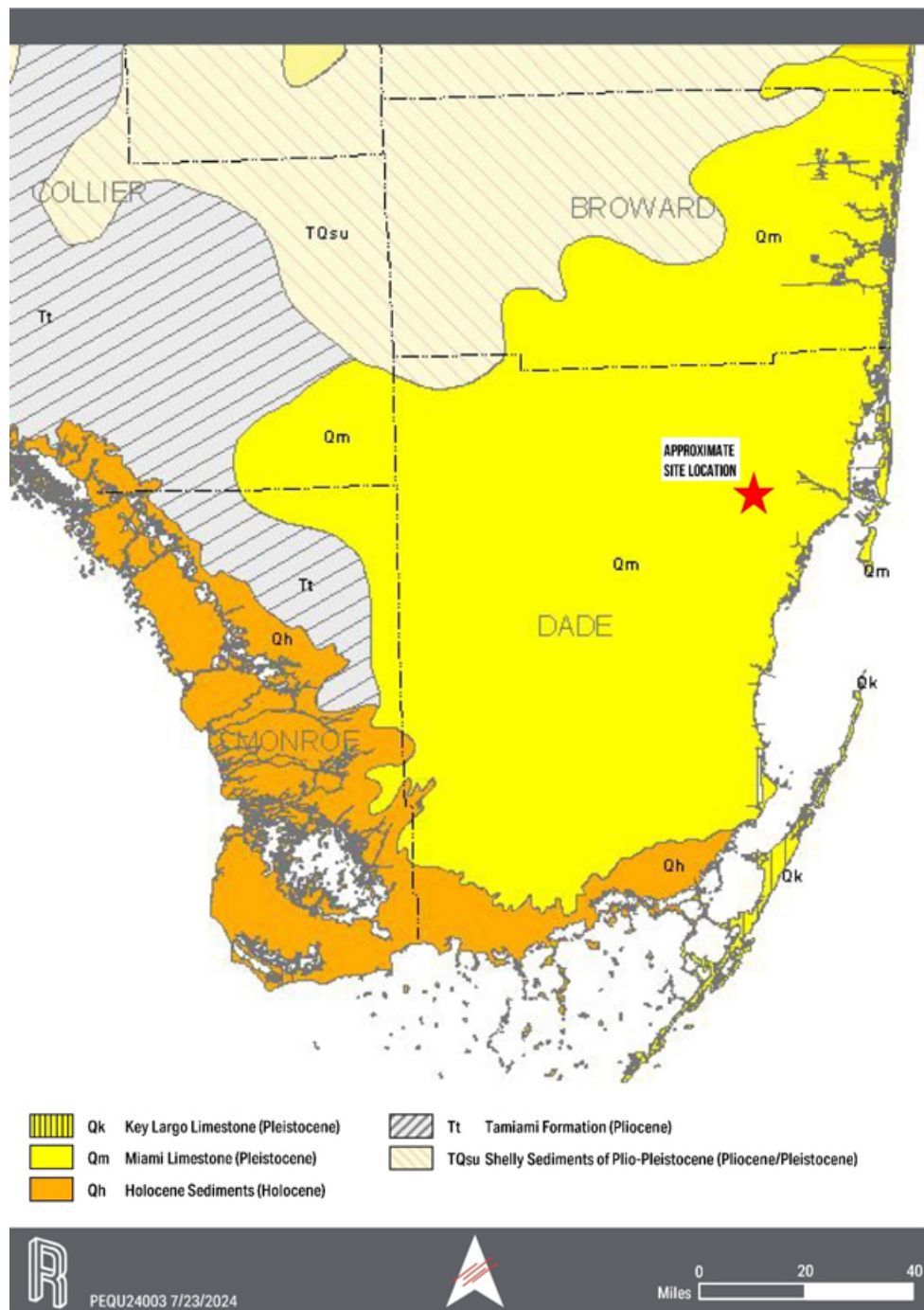


Figure 6-1. Geologic Map of Southern Florida (Scott, 2001).

## 6.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Miami Limestone Formation of Pleistocene age (2.58 to 0.01 million years ago) is the dominant surficial bedrock unit along the Atlantic coast in southern Florida. It extends inland, beneath the Everglades, where it is commonly covered by a thin veneer of organic sediments. The upper Miami Formation is composed of nearly spherical carbonate grains, known as ooids, cemented together. This rock type is termed an *oolite* and is recognized as a distinct zone of the Miami Limestone named the Oolitic facies (Draper, Maurrasse, Gross, & Gutierrez-Alonso, 2006). The lower portion of the Miami Limestone was, until recently, considered its own unit known as the Fort Thompson Formation. This lower portion predominantly consists of white to orangish gray, poorly to well-indurated, sandy, fossiliferous limestone. Fossils present include mollusks, bryozoans, and corals. For this reason, the lower portion is referred to as the Bryozoan facies. Both the upper and lower portions are now, collectively, the Miami Limestone. Underlying the Miami Limestone is the Tamiami Formation of Pliocene age (5.3 to 3.6 million years ago). The Tamiami is a variable mixture of limestone, coquina, quartz sand, and clay (Means, 2022).

## 6.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The site geology has been documented through historical drilling programs and reports. The property geology was initially described in a 1997 Tarmac Report (Morse, 1997), which states:

*Limestone is extracted from the Miami Oolite and Fort Thompson formations. These formations are composed of very shelly marine and freshwater limestones. The Miami Oolite is a thin layer, less than 6 feet thick, lying directly below an overburden of everglades muck averaging 4 to 6 feet thick. The Fort Thompson underlies the Miami Oolite and averages 55 to 65 feet thick. Underlying this is the Tamiami Formation which is silty sand of little commercial value.*

Given the change of formation names by the Florida Geologic Survey, the site geology is best described from the most recent drilling campaigns of 2022 and 2024 as follows:

- Everglades peat muck, which is a black organic-rich overburden, averaging 3 to 6 feet in thickness
- Miami Limestone with an overall thickness averaging 65 to 70 feet, with areas exceeding 80 feet, subdivided into three distinct facies:
  - Oolitic Upper facies: 5 feet in thickness, comprising a hard white limestone with sandy texture, occasional oolitic sections, highly solutioned, usually infilled with sand silt and clastic rock fragments
  - Middle facies: averaging 20 to 25 feet in thickness, comprising marine to freshwater limestones of light gray to buff coloring, micritic to fine grained with abundant calcite cemented infilled solution channels
  - Bryozoan Lower facies: averaging 35 to 40 feet in thickness, comprising a complex sequence of fossiliferous tan to white sandy limestones; hardness varying from soft to hard with texture varying from micritic to medium grained
    - Observed in some recent cores that recrystallization of the limestone has occurred
- Tamiami Formation, which generally underlies the Miami Limestone comprising fine to very fine unconsolidated sands and weakly cemented carbonates, grey to tan to grey-green in color

The Miami Limestone is the source material for the production of cement and construction aggregates. Previous Resource reports and geological investigations subdivided the Miami Limestone into the Miami Oolite and the Fort Thompson Formations. The Miami Oolite would be synonymous with the Oolitic upper facies previously described. The Fort Thompson would be synonymous with the Middle facies and the Bryozoan facies combined.



Given the young geologic age of the formations, little to no geologic structure exists in the strata. The three geologic formations are flat lying with no discernible regional strike and dip. Locally, undulations are present in the lower contact of the Miami Limestone and the Tamiami Formation. Solution cavities infilled with siliceous sands and silts or calcareous infill form the microstructure and influence the chemical composition of the material.

#### 6.4 STRATIGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY

The site stratigraphy is relatively simple given the flat lying geology. The regional stratigraphy is shown in Figure 6-2 and the site stratigraphy is shown in Figure 6-3 cross section of a mining pit.

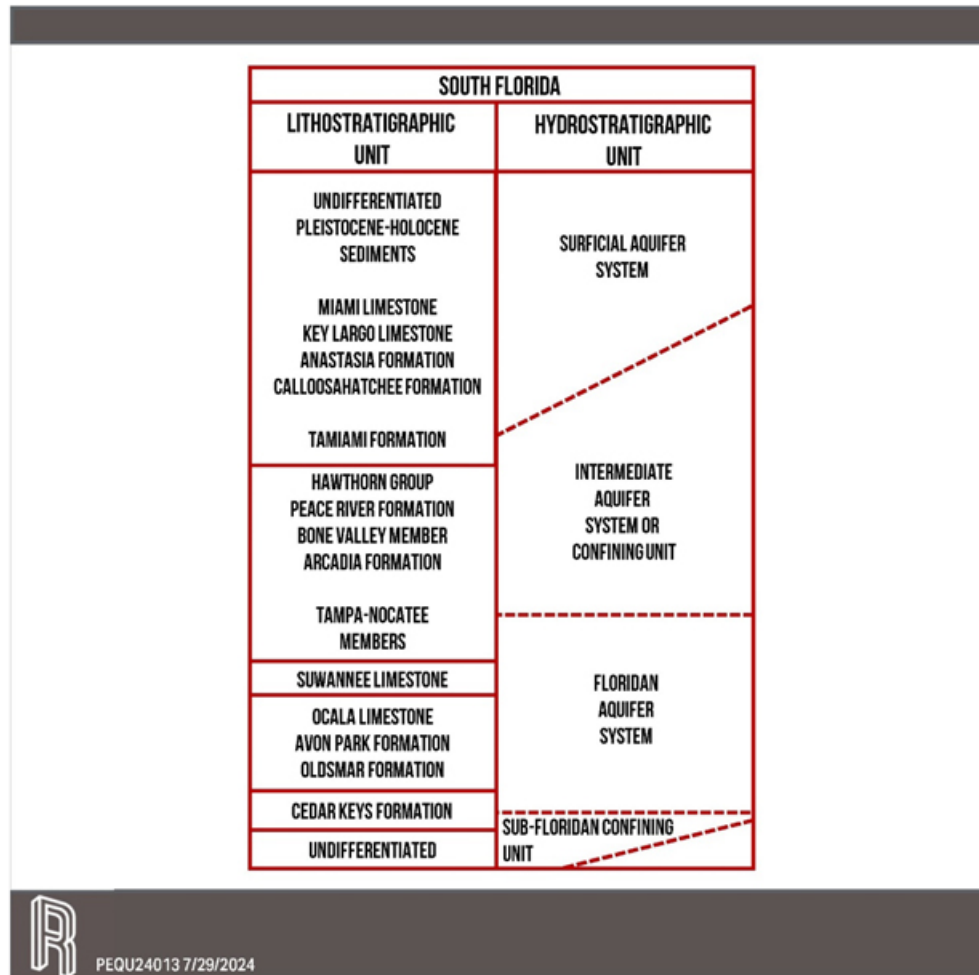
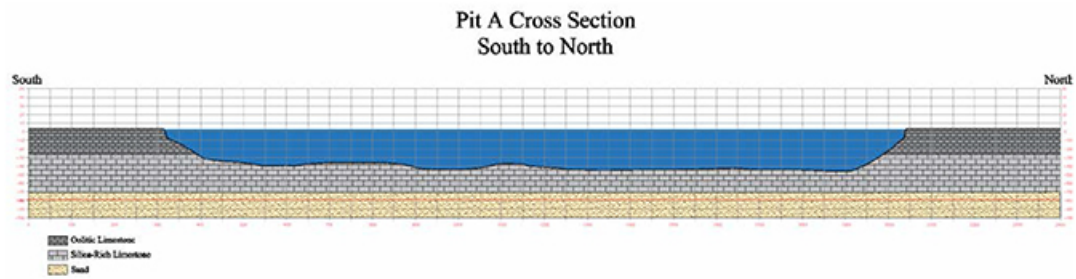


Figure 6-2. Typical Stratigraphic Column [Modified From (Scott, 2001)].



**Figure 6-3.** Cross Section of the Permitted Area.

The mineralization of the Miami Limestone is based upon the primary depositional environment and the secondary diagenesis involving the creation and infilling of solution channels. This is best observed in the relationship between calcium oxide (CaO) and silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>). The upper and middle facies combined have a higher CaO percent and lower SiO<sub>2</sub> percent when compared to the lower facies. As a result, the upper 30 feet are primarily used for cement kiln feed, and the lower 35 to 40 feet are used for construction aggregates.

## 7 EXPLORATION

### 7.1 EXPLORATION OTHER THAN DRILLING

#### 7.1.1 GEOPHYSICAL TESTING

The 2024 exploration campaign included down hole geophysics logging to acquire data verification for the in-situ density of the limestone deposit. Two holes were cored and geophysical surveys for density, gamma, and resistivity data were performed.

#### 7.1.2 POND SURVEYS AND BATHYMETRY

Surveys have been completed periodically of the mined areas to determine dig depth and material recovery. As part of the 2024 exploration campaign, a comprehensive survey of the current quarries was completed. This survey provided bathymetry data that were used to calculate the remnant material unmined in each quarry.

### 7.2 DRILLING PROGRAMS

#### 7.2.1 DRILLING HISTORY

The first recorded drilling campaign at the site was performed in 1978 by Lonestar. Seven drilling campaigns were conducted by previous site owners with differing levels of documentation. Before Titan ownership, databases from drilling campaigns contained core hole data (collar locations, geology, and limited assay information). In addition to this information, drilling campaigns conducted in 1996, 1997, and 2000 also include drill logs.

Titan performed drilling campaigns in 2020 (24 holes) and in 2021 (8 holes) using sonic drilling methods to validate the geology of the deposit. Drill logs, collar information, and assay data were assessed and documented for the holes. The three drilling campaigns are summarized in Table 7-1.

**Table 7-1.** Exploration Drilling

Year	# of Holes	Description
2020	24	Sonic drilling to validate geology; areas: BC, F, G, H, I
2021	8	Sonic drilling to validate geology; areas: BI, G, H, I
2024	43	Sonic drilling for data verification and to better define the geologic model; all areas

#### 7.2.2 2020 AND 2021 DRILLING CAMPAIGNS

The 2020 and 2021 drilling campaigns were conducted for broad validation of geology for operational purposes. Detailed logging was not completed, and composite samples were collected for laboratory analysis and were based on mining horizon. Recovery was not recorded.

#### 7.2.3 2024 DRILLING CAMPAIGN

The 2024 drilling campaign consisted of 43 holes across the site. Nine of the holes were drilled to “twin” previous holes for data verification. The other 34 holes were sited to better define the existing model or to cover areas with no subsurface data. The drilling contractor, Cascade Environmental, provided three sonic rigs to

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complete the drilling campaign. All holes were drilled with a 4-inch diameter core barrel and a 6-inch casing where necessary, using 5-foot core runs. The CPI protocol for logging and storage was adhered to by the team of field geologists. The total footage drilled was 3,830 feet with an average sample recovery of 77 percent.

Figure 7-1 shows a plan view map of the site with drill holes.

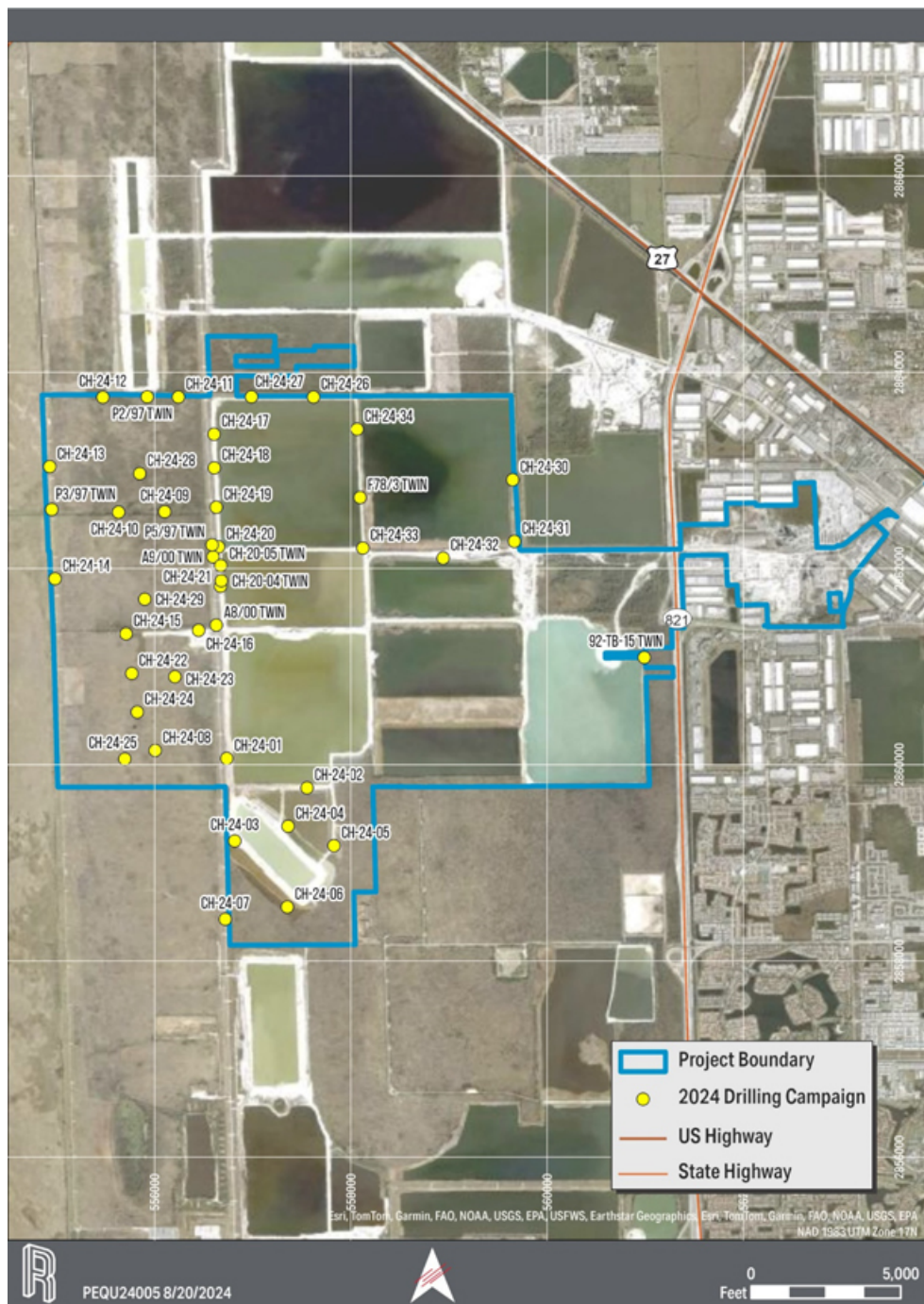


Figure 7-1. Plan View Map of the 2024 Drilling Campaign.

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### 7.3 HYDROGEOLOGY INFORMATION

No site-specific hydrogeology investigations or studies are known to exist. More comprehensive studies by the U.S. Geological Survey (Cunningham, Wacker, Robinson, Dixon, & Wingard, 2006) supported the 2009 Supplemental EIS on rock mining over the broader Lake Belt region (USACE, 2009), which supported subsequent permitting and addressed mitigation requirements.

### 7.4 GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

No geotechnical studies for excavation design are known to have been conducted for the site. Studies are not considered necessary because of the relatively shallow excavations and mining method where a buffer of shot rock at angle of repose lays against the unshot wall. The geology is less prone to dissolution features than limestones in central Florida, and no significant stability problems are known to have occurred over many decades of operation.

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## 8 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

### 8.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

#### 8.1.1 2000 DRILLING PROGRAM

A drilling program was completed to test the cement plant blend silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>) content and construction aggregate material. This drilling program was conducted with a sonic coring rig operated by Boart Longyear. The program consisted of 13 holes of which 1,200 feet were cored and 1,093 feet were recovered, resulting in a recovery of 91 percent.

The cores were sampled at 2-foot intervals and split. One set of samples was sent to the on-site laboratory, and the other set was stored for future use. The samples were tested for SiO<sub>2</sub> content using a standard acid insolubility test.

#### 8.1.2 2001 TESTING PROGRAM

This campaign was conducted by Titan. The stored samples from the 2000 drilling campaign were reevaluated using the following procedure.

Roughly 300 feet (40 core sections) were resampled to provide complete coverage of the dataset. During the resampling of cores, reconstructing the deposit strata geology was possible to better understand the raw materials' lithologic character. The on-site laboratory prepared all sieve analyses under these instructions. Each sample was washed/screened and sieved in three sizes of recorded weights:

- +10 mesh size
- -10 + 200 mesh size
- -200 mesh size

The samples were prepared and shipped to the Kamari Cement Plant laboratory facility in Greece to undergo a full chemical analysis.

#### 8.1.3 2024 DRILLING PROGRAM

Cascade Environmental provided three drills for 14 days during the 2024 drilling campaign. Titan personnel identified the drill hole locations and provided access to the drillers based on the design provided by CPI. The drilled cores were bagged and placed near the drill holes for CPI to log.

CPI conducted comprehensive field-core logging across 43 drill holes, equivalent to 3,830 feet of drilling activity. On site, the core samples were bisected using a saw. The prepared samples were then dispatched to CTL Group (CTL) and Universal Engineering Services (UES), independent construction materials laboratories, for core hole testing.

All samples were split, and the half samples were stored in a locked container at the site. CPI supervised the storage of the samples.

Both laboratories (CTL and UES) are accredited by AASHTO ISO/IEC 17025 and have a validated USACE laboratory status. Additionally, CTL has ISO 9001 certification.

Ten-foot limestone core specimens were transported for chemical analysis using X-ray fluorescence (XRF) techniques. One sample underwent specific gravity testing on rock and clay components for every 10 limestone samples. Sample preparation followed the procedures outlined in ASTM C50. Chemical analysis was performed according to the guidelines set by ASTM C1271, while specific gravity evaluations followed the standards of ASTM C127.

#### 8.1.3.1 CTL LABORATORY PROTOCOL

CTL received 12 of 43 borings directly from CPI with an additional 161 crushed samples received from UES. CTL adhered to the following protocol on 359 samples prepared; 22 samples followed AASHTO T84, 24 samples followed AASHTO T85, and 359 samples were XRF analyzed.

- Sample Labeling and Splitting:
  - The received samples were logged in the CTL laboratory information management system, and all bags were labeled accurately.
  - All samples were dried at 110 degrees Celsius overnight. The weight of the dried samples and the “as-received” sample were recorded.
  - Depending on whether specific gravity testing was required, two procedures were employed.
- Specific Gravity Testing:
  - All samples were sieved through a #4 mesh sieve. The entire original sample was sieved.
  - Weights of the passing and retained sieve size fractions were determined and recorded for each sample.
  - A composite sample for XRF analysis was obtained from passing and retained fractions and sent to the chemistry laboratory for crushing, pulverizing, and XRF testing.
  - The coarse size fraction (retained on the #4-mesh sieve) was treated as a #57 stone for the T85 testing.
  - The sample passing #4 mesh sieve was treated as T84 (when applicable).
  - Any material not used in the T84/T85 testing was stored separately as plus #4 and minus #4 sieve sizes, and materials used in the T84/T85 were also stored separately.
- Chemical Testing Only Specified:
  - The dried as-received sample was split into two halves. One sample half was submitted for chemical preparation/testing, and the other half was saved and stored on site. Any remnant sample material from laboratory testing was returned to the site and is securely stored.
- Chemistry Laboratory Sample Preparation and Testing:
  - Samples submitted to the chemistry laboratory were crushed using a jaw crusher. This operation was performed on composite samples (from specific gravity testing) and half of the original samples for chemical analysis only.
  - The crushed portion of each sample was subsampled (using a standard “splitter”), and 100-gram specimens were ground to a minus 100 sieve for XRF analysis.
  - Pulverized minus 100 material was mixed with flux (lithium metaborate) and fused to prepare a bead for XRF analysis.
  - XRF analysis was performed on the fused bead.



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#### 8.1.3.2 UES LABORATORY PROTOCOL

Of the 534 samples processed, UES adhered to the following protocol: 373 samples were XRF tested by American Engineering Testing (AET) (UES's Subcontracted Laboratory), and 161 samples were XRF tested by CTL.

The laboratory tests performed were AASHTO T27 to determine percent of +/- #4 material, AASHTO T84 Fine and T85 Coarse Specific Gravity & Absorption, and (AET) performed the Chemical Analysis by XRF.

The following process was implemented after samples were received and logged:

- Oven-dry the sample to constant weight. Record total oven-dry sample weight.
- Sieve entire sample over #4 sieve and record weight retained and passing to determine percent of each (AASHTO T27).
- Prepare a representative sample of a minimum of 25 grams for XRF based on percent of plus #4 and minus #4.
- Ship XRF samples overnight to AET for testing.
- Perform AASHTO T85 Specific Gravity & Absorption on the Coarse Aggregate (plus #4 material)
- Perform AASHTO T84 Specific Gravity & Absorption on the Fine Aggregate (minus #4 material)

AET protocols for XRF testing were:

- Subsample the crushed portion of each received sample (using a standard "splitter"), and grind specimens to a minus 100 sieve for XRF analysis.
- Mix pulverized minus 100 material with flux (lithium metaborate) and fuse to prepare a bead for XRF analysis.
- Performed XRF analysis on the fused bead.
- Follow ASTM C114-22.

#### 8.1.4 2024 GEOPHYSICAL DRILLING PROGRAM

Coring and drilling, combined with geophysical logging, were performed at two additional drill hole locations at the site. These two drill holes were contracted with Lapis Global Consulting (Lapis). Through subcontracts to Lapis, J&R Precision Drilling provided coring and drilling services, and Marshall Miller & Associates and RMBAKER LLC provided geophysical logging services. The outcome from this program was used to aid in the development of the in-situ density for the limestone body.

#### 8.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

Numerous drilling campaigns have been conducted at the property. Nine of the holes drilled during these campaigns were used to validate the geology and assimilate older data.

Assays before 2020 were not used because of unknown testing methodology. Assays for the 2020 drilling were used after verification of the data from two twinned drill locations.

The QP additionally noted that many previous drilling locations have since been mined and using past mining records verified the geologic model. These mined areas produced both cement grade and construction aggregate limestone.

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For verification of the 2024 campaign, a random selection of 12 percent of the samples tested by CTL and UES were sent to Bowser Morner in Dayton, Ohio. A total of 92 samples were sent for verification and results fell within the standard deviation for the major component oxides in the low silica limestone:

- SiO<sub>2</sub> – Mean = 6.47%, S.D. = 1.23
- CaO – Mean = 50.34%, S.D. = 1.06
- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> – Mean = 0.50%, S.D. = 0.14
- MgO – Mean = 0.61%, S.D. = 0.08

Limited variogram or geostatistical validation was completed for the site because the mine has operated for more than 40 years and the geology and chemistry is not complicated, is well understood, and has little variation.

### 8.3 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON ON ADEQUACY OF SAMPLE PREPARATION

The QP opines that additional data verification is not necessary at this site because of the extensive surface and subsurface data available.

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## 9 DATA VERIFICATION

The 2024 drilling campaign served as data verification of the older drilling and sample testing performed by others over the history of the operation. The analytical procedures of the 2020 and newer campaigns are comparable with modern procedures, and four 2024 drill hole locations were twinned with drill holes from 2020, which allowed for strong matching between geologic units and chemical analyses.

Older drill data were examined, but data verification was much weaker. Data from these older drill holes were reviewed for any major anomalies and overall site history rather than solid geochemical data. Often the old material that was recovered had been completely mined through since the old holes were drilled. Additionally, analytical methods have evolved and improved over time as well, and direct comparisons would not be as exact as desired. Geologic interpretation was made possible based on the detailed core logs, which were completed by experienced geologists. For verification of geology, five pre-2000 holes were twinned.

The confidence in the pre-2024 drilling campaigns is high based on the historical mining and production of cement and construction aggregates.

### 9.1 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON ON DATA ADEQUACY

The QP opines that the adequacy of the data for the purposes used in this TRS is accurate and sufficient. The QP has determined that all referenced data in this TRS and all subsequent modeling meets industry quality standards for the purposes used in the estimation of Resources and Reserves.

The aggregate and cement plants have operated successfully for 63 years. The original testing for the processing system is no longer available. The QP's opinion is that no additional testing is necessary to have confidence in the estimation of Resources or Reserves because the mine has been successfully producing cement products using the processing plant installed at the site which has undergone numerous upgrades under the current ownership. The QP also notes that adequate quality control procedures are established to ensure the production of quality products.

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## 11 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

### 11.1 DEFINITIONS

A Mineral Resource is an estimate of mineralization, considering relevant factors such as cut-off grade, likely mining dimensions, location, or continuity, that, with the assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions, is likely to, in whole or in part, become economically extractable.

Mineral Resources are categorized based on the level of confidence in the geologic evidence. According to 17 CFR § 229.1301 (2021), the following definitions of Mineral Resource categories are included for reference:

An *Inferred Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. An Inferred Mineral Resource has the lowest level of geological confidence of all Mineral Resources, which prevents the application of the modifying factors in a manner useful for evaluation of economic viability. An Inferred Mineral Resource, therefore, may not be converted to a Mineral Reserve.

An *Indicated Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of adequate geological evidence and sampling. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than the level of confidence of a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve. As used in this subpart, the term adequate geological evidence means evidence that is sufficient to establish geological and grade or quality continuity with reasonable certainty.

A *Measured Mineral Resource* is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of conclusive geological evidence and sampling. As used in this subpart, the term conclusive geological evidence means evidence that is sufficient to test and confirm geological and grade or quality continuity.

### 11.2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETERS AND METHODS

#### 11.2.1 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Each drill hole data point within the model was defined with an influencing area or radius of influence (ROI) for Mineral Resource classification into either Inferred, Indicated, or Measured categories in increasing levels of confidence. The ROI for each category is listed as follows:

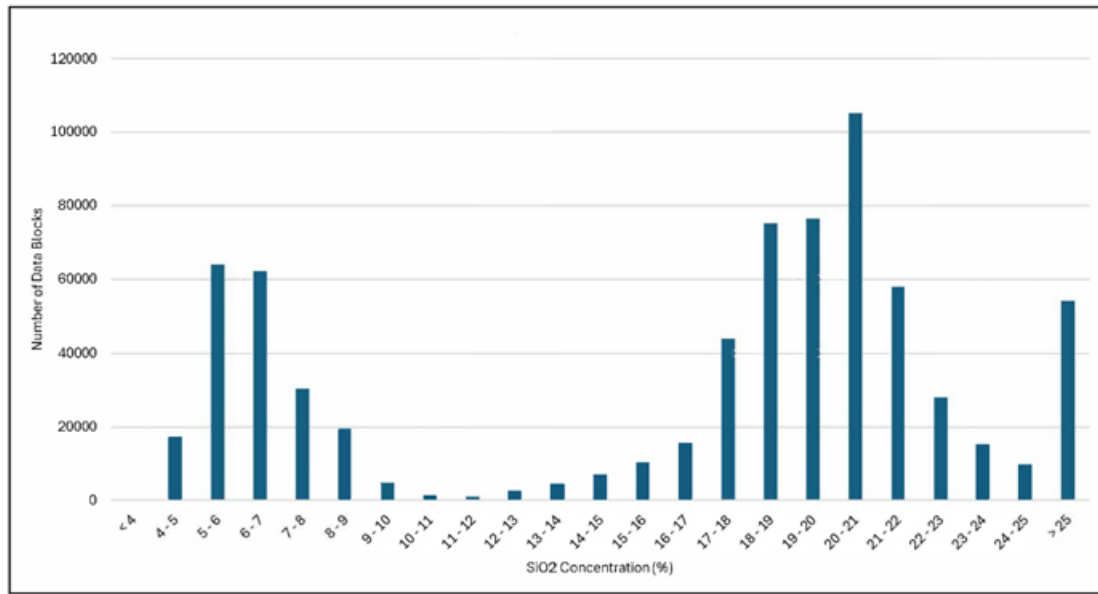
- Inferred – 5,280 feet
- Indicated – 2,640 feet
- Measured – 1,320 feet

#### 11.2.2 MARKET AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

As an ongoing operation with decades of sales history, the market and economics is detailed in Section 17 and 19. The majority of the Resources are converted to Reserves, and details of the economic parameters are presented in Section 12.

### 11.2.3 CUT-OFF GRADE

The limestone material mined on site is suitable for both cement and construction aggregate production. As such, a true cut-off grade does not exist, but Titan has set a raw mix target of 12 percent SiO<sub>2</sub> for cement plant usage. The low silica upper part of the deposit defined by geology and geochemistry has a mean of 6.47 percent with a standard deviation of 1.23 percent, and this material can be used to meet the targeted 12 percent SiO<sub>2</sub>. Figure 11-1 illustrates the SiO<sub>2</sub> distribution of the deposit.



**Figure 11-1.** Silica distribution in the deposit.

No grade considerations exist for limestone use as construction aggregate. Economic cut-off is not a factor because all material has approximately the same strip ratio.

All Resources are converted to recoverable at the surge pile utilizing a 95% recovery. There is a 5% loss attributed to mining and primary crushing of the material.

## 11.2.4 SUMMARY OF RESOURCE MODEL PARAMETERS

Key assumptions and parameters applied to estimate Mineral Resources are included in Table 11-1.

**Table 11-1.** Parameter Assumptions

Modifying Factor	Parameter
Proximity to Sample Point or ROI - Inferred	5,280 feet
Proximity to Sample Point or ROI - Indicated	2,640 feet
Proximity to Sample Point or ROI - Measured	1,320 feet
Property Offset (include slopes if applicable)	Variable
Infrastructure Protection Offset	100-foot minimum
Mineability	Reasonably expected to be feasible to mine
Depth	Bottom of limestone or maximum -80 feet NGVD
Recovery Loss to Surge Pile	5%

## 11.3 RESOURCE MODEL

### 11.3.1 GEODATABASE

The geodatabase was developed through the assimilation of all existing drill hole data including both geology and assays. The data were checked for completeness and accuracy through the twinning of older datasets. In all cases, the geology of the older datasets was usable, but not all assays were used because of unknown testing methodology (i.e., wet chemistry versus XRF) or testing on large composite samples.

### 11.3.2 GEOLOGIC AND GEOCHEMICAL MODEL

From the database geologic three-dimensional surfaces and solids were created to define the ore body. These models were created through a combination of hand drawn data points, drill holes, and triangulated irregular network modeling. The units are defined as:

- Overburden – Black brown organic peat, waste material
- Low Silica Limestone – Ore with SiO<sub>2</sub> less than 12 percent suited for cement kiln feed, oolite zone comprising of the upper and middle facies of the Miami Limestone
- High Silica Limestone – Ore with SiO<sub>2</sub> greater than 12 percent suited for construction aggregates, bryozoan zone equivalent to the lower facies of the Miami Limestone
- Sand – Unmined non-ore SiO<sub>2</sub> sand

A geochemical three-dimensional block model was created using assay data and the geology model. The block model built in SURPAC software encompassed the entire site with each block containing important geospatial and geochemical parameters. The block model measured 23,040 × 23,360 feet and 100 feet vertically.

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Block sizes were variable in size with the largest blocks measuring  $40 \times 40 \times 10$  feet and the smallest  $10 \times 10 \times 2.5$  feet. The total block count is 30,650,856 blocks. The following parameters were modeled:

- Lithology
- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- CaO
- Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- K<sub>2</sub>O
- MgO
- Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- Na<sub>2</sub>O
- SiO<sub>2</sub>
- SO<sub>3</sub>
- TiO<sub>2</sub>
- ZnO
- LOI

All parameters were modeled or interpolated through inverse distance square using a search ellipse with a 20H:1V.

#### 11.3.3 RESOURCE AREA DESCRIPTION

The mine permits divide the allowed mining areas into quarries that will eventually become lakes. The quarries are mined based on permitted restrictions, offsets from easements and infrastructure, and public rights of way. Figure 11-2 illustrates the approved quarries that are the basis for all Reserve and Resource estimations. The depth of the quarries is governed through the permit and is set at the bottom of limestone or a maximum final depth of -80 feet NGVD.



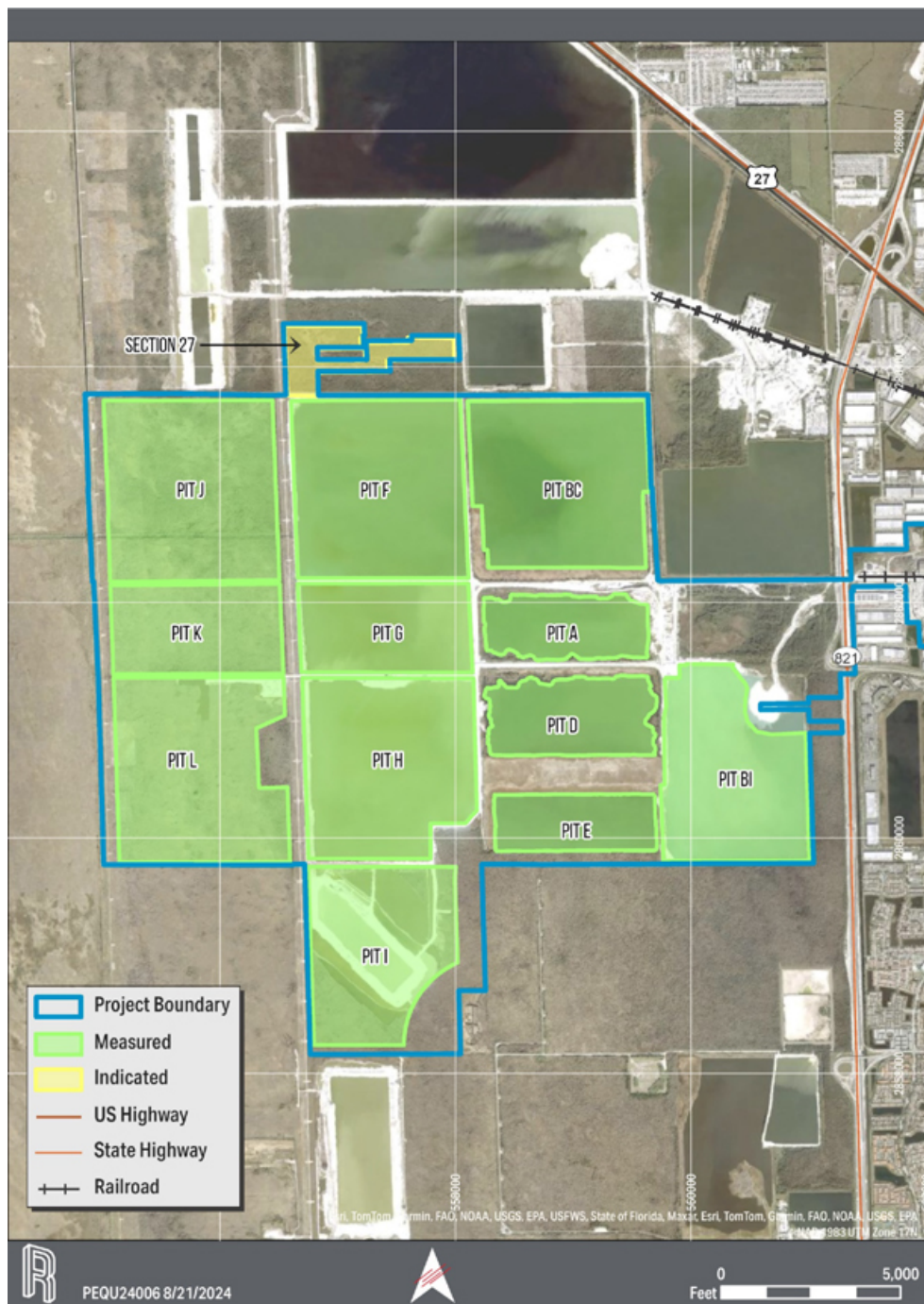


Figure 11-2. Resource Area.

## 11.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

### 11.4.1 ESTIMATE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The estimates of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred Mineral Resources for limestone at the site (effective May 24, 2024) are estimated from the application of the Resource parameters to the geologic model and are listed in Table 11-2. The point of reference for the Resource estimate is the limestone surge pile storage for feeding either the cement or aggregates plants.

**Table 11-2.** Summary of Limestone Mineral Resources at the Effective Date of May 24, 2024

<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>Limestone (k tons)</u>	<u>Grade (%SiO<sub>2</sub>)</u>	<u>Grade (%CaO)</u>
Measured Mineral Resources	27,235	24.7	38.3
Indicated Mineral Resources	20,081	15.2	45.4
<b>Total Measured and Indicated</b>	<b>47,316</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Inferred Mineral Resources	—		

- (1) Price is \$136/ton of cement and \$21.00 /ton of aggregates. U.S. dollars FOB plant site.
- (2) Mineral Resource point of reference is the limestone surge pile at the plant area.
- (3) There is a 95% recovery to the surge pile
- (4) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (5) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (6) A density factor of 1.55 t/ bank yd<sup>3</sup> was applied.

### 11.4.2 GEOLOGIC CONFIDENCE AND UNCERTAINTY

A high degree of confidence in the geologic formation exists based on drilling data, regional geologic mapping, and mining history. As such, all targeted extraction areas are considered to contain Measured Resources. Given the limited drilling data, the northern Resources in the north half of Section 27 were classified as Indicated.

### 11.5 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The QP opines that the modeling of the Miami Limestone deposit at the site is adequate considering the quality and geologic characteristics of the ore body. Such interpretations were made based on the drilling campaigns, other exploration activities and the mining history at the site. The QP also opines that the Resource estimates have been developed following customary and industry standard practices in the construction materials mining industry. No proprietary methods, standards or software were used in the Resource estimate.

## 12 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

### 12.1 DEFINITIONS

The following text provides definitions of Mineral Reserve and the different Mineral Reserve categories according to 17 CFR § 229.1301 (2021):

*A mineral reserve is an estimate of tonnage and grade or quality of indicated and measured mineral resources that, in the opinion of the Qualified Person, can be the basis of an economically viable project. More specifically, it is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource, which includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined or extracted.*

*Probable mineral reserves comprise the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some cases, a measured mineral resource. Proven mineral reserves represent the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource and can only result from conversion of a measured mineral resource.*

### 12.2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETERS AND METHODS

#### 12.2.1 RESERVE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Limestone for Pits I, J, K, and L are considered Proven Reserves based on current permitting with a 1,500-foot offset from the western boundary. Pits J, K, and L have additional Probable Reserves based on decreasing the offset to the current maximum allowed with the assumption that the 1,500-foot offset can be mitigated. The modifying factors applied to convert Resources to Reserves were:

- Owned property
- Permit status with federal, state, and local government
- Detailed mine planning with well understood mining methodology
- Economic viability

Remnant limestone materials left in previously mined pits (Pits A through H) are considered Probable Reserves. The remnant limestone is not geologically different from unmined areas of the deposit. These materials were left in place and can be recovered via different mining methods. These materials were quantified through detailed bathymetry surveys of the pits utilizing a Teledyne multibeam sensor. The bathymetry work was completed by a professional surveyor. The bathymetric data coupled with historical mining information, was used to define the dimensions of the remnant materials in the pits. The remnant materials are within the permitted pit boundaries and above the permitted pit floor. The modifying factors applied to convert Resources to Reserves were:

- Owned property
- Permit status with federal, state, and local government
- Economic viability
- Engineering study of mining and economic feasibility of dredge mining

#### 12.2.2 CUT-OFF GRADE

Limestone is one of many raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement. In addition to limestone, materials high in aluminum and SiO<sub>2</sub> are incorporated into the raw mix (feed to the cement plant) to adjust the final product chemistry. The amount of limestone required varies in the industry and depends on the plant design, geochemistry of the source limestone, and market demands. Based on this, no cut-off grade exists, and based on the SiO<sub>2</sub> content of the limestone included in the raw mix, Titan has set a target of 12 percent SiO<sub>2</sub>. This is controlled at the plant via feeders at the surge pile equipped with online analyzing equipment.

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All Reserves are converted to recoverable at the surge pile utilizing a 95% recovery. There is a 5% loss attributed to mining and primary crushing of the material.

Approximately 30 percent of the mined material per annum is used in the cement plant and the remainder is processed into construction aggregates. As the quality parameters of construction aggregates vary greatly depending on end use and product, no cut-off grades exist for the construction aggregates materials.

Economic cut-off is not a factor because all material has approximately the same strip ratio.

#### 12.2.3 MARKET PRICE

Economic analysis uses commodity prices based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton and a blended aggregates price of \$21.00 per ton. Both prices are FOB the plant. As stated in Sections 16.3.1 and 19.1.1, cement pricing is based on figures from the USGS and construction aggregates is based on the ASP for products at the site.

#### 12.3 MINERAL RESERVES

The estimate of Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves for limestone (effective May 24, 2024) estimated from the application of the modifying factors and supported by economic analysis are listed in **Table 12-1**. The point of reference for the Resource estimate is the limestone surge pile storage for feeding either the cement or aggregates plants. Reserve estimates have the same point of reference, which includes a recovery loss of 5 percent. Figure 12-1 shows the Reserves map.

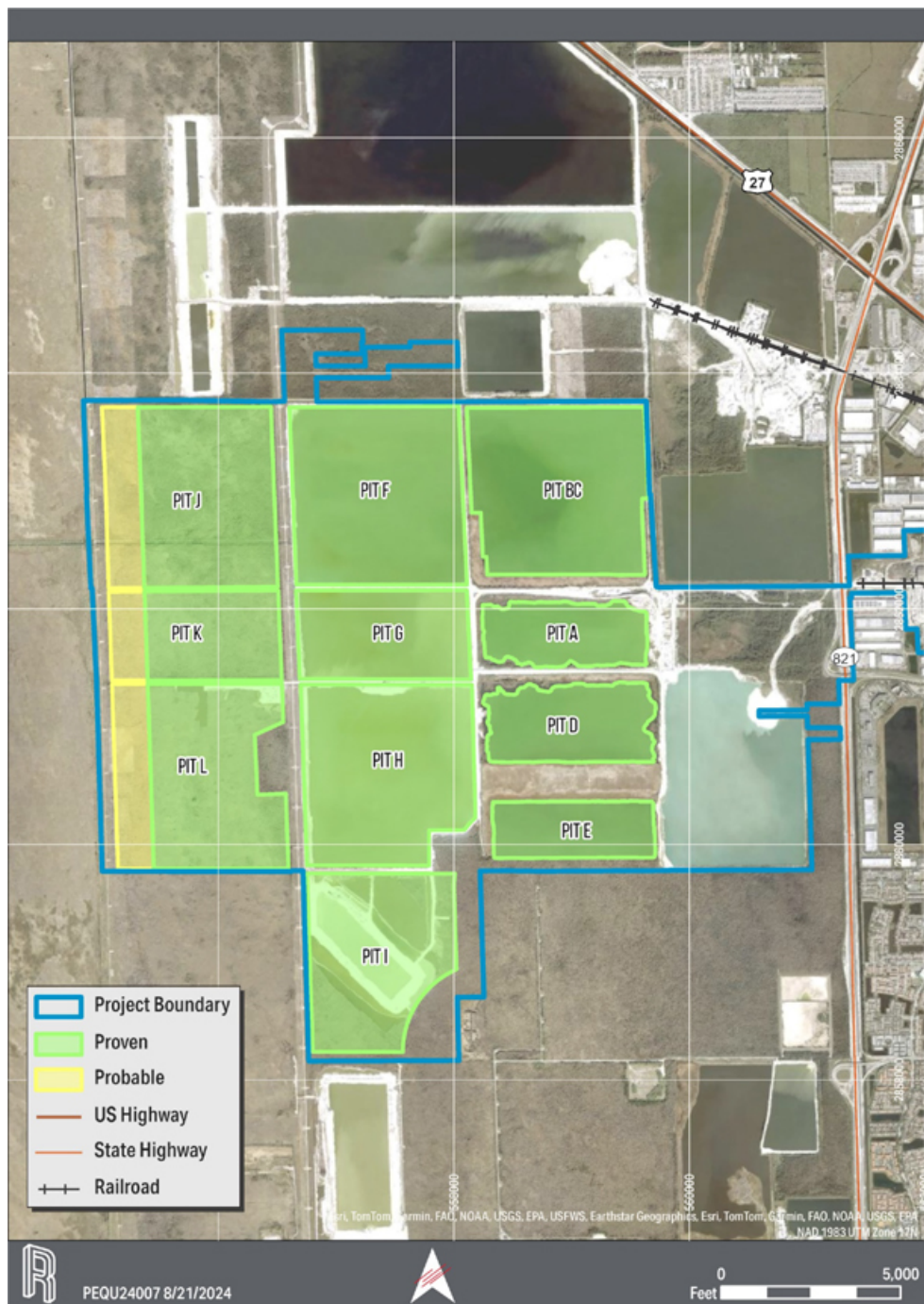


Figure 12-1 shows the Reserves map.

**Table 12-1.** Summary of Limestone Mineral Reserves Effective May 24, 2024 (Page 1 of 2)

<u>Reserve Category</u>	<u>Limestone (K tons)</u>	<u>SiO2 (%)</u>	<u>CaO (%)</u>
<b><i>Pit A</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	14,653	20.4	42.7
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>
<b><i>Pit B&amp;C</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	32,904	20.6	43.2
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>
<b><i>Pit D</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	11,700	22.3	40.2
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b><i>Pit E</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	9,388	22.9	40.2
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>9,388</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b><i>Pit F</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	26,077	19.9	43.5
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>26,077</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b><i>Pit G</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	12,550	18.1	43.1
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>12,550</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>
<b><i>Pit H</i></b>			
Proven			
Probable	33,270	18.5	42.5
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>33,270</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>
<b><i>Pit I</i></b>			
Proven	60,180	13.8	46.5
Probable			
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>60,180</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b><i>Pit J</i></b>			
Proven	69,693	13.3	46.5
Probable	19,722	13.3	46.5
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>89,415</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b><i>Pit K</i></b>			
Proven	37,102	13.1	46.5
Probable	9,899	13.0	46.6
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>47,001</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>46.5</b>
<b><i>Pit L</i></b>			
Proven	73,911	14.4	46.1
Probable	23,017	14.5	45.9
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>96,928</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>
<b><i>Total</i></b>			
Proven	240,886	13.7	46.4
Probable	193,180	18.3	43.6
<b>Total Proven and Probable</b>	<b>434,066</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>

Notes:

- (1) Price is \$136/ton of cement and \$21.00 /ton of aggregates. U.S. dollars FOB plant site.
- (2) Mineral Reserves point of reference is the limestone surge pile at the plant area.
- (3) There is a 95% recovery to the surge pile
- (4) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (5) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (6) A density factor of 1.55 t/ bank yd<sup>3</sup> was applied



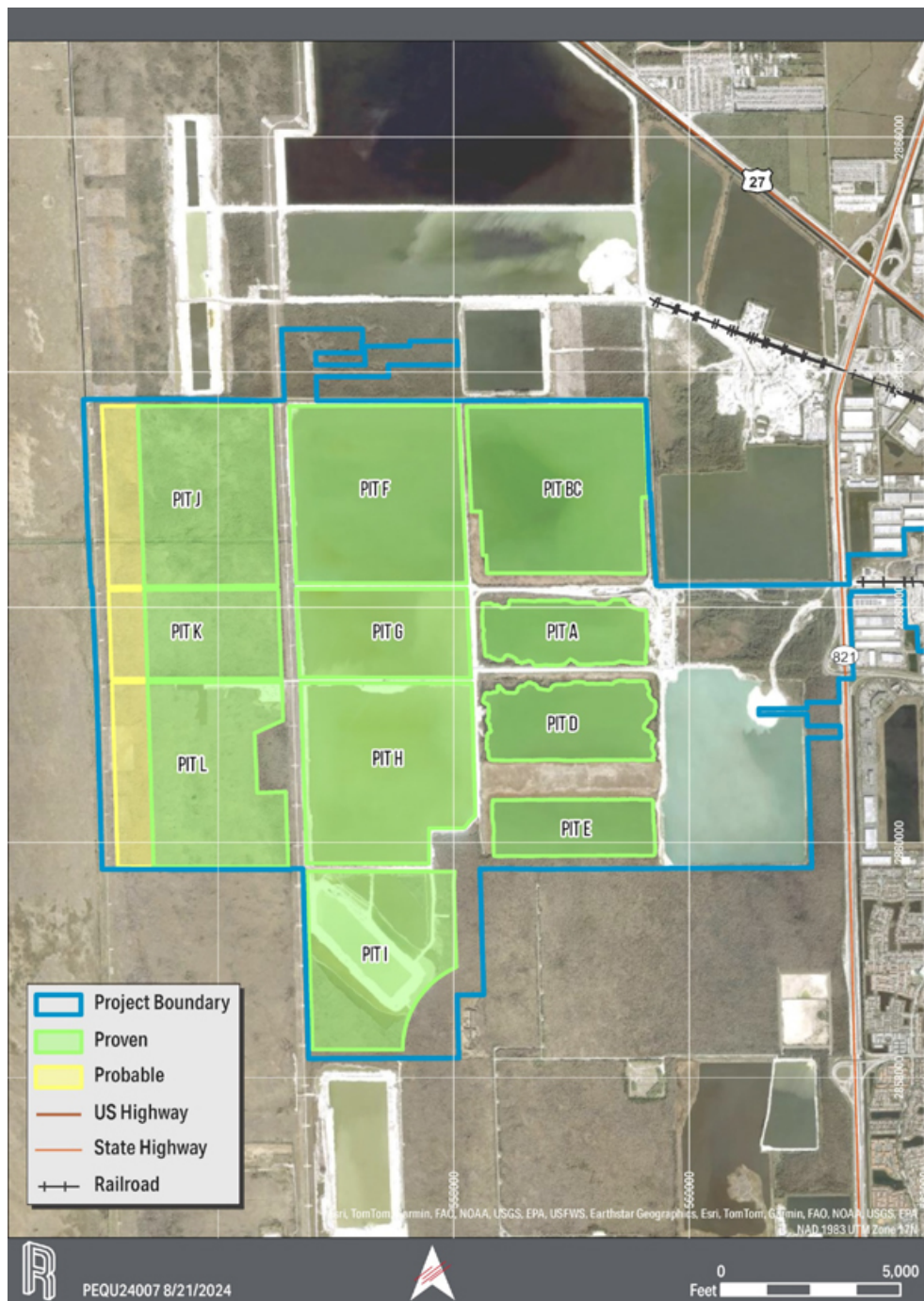


Figure 12-1. Reserves Map.

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#### 12.4 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

Given the extent of geologic information and mine planning activities at the site, the QP is confident that Reserves can be extracted and processed at the quantity and quality required to meet the site's production schedule and achieve or exceed the quality standards set forth by ASTM.

As part of the study, an economic analysis that included capital expenditure estimates for development, infrastructure relocations, fleet acquisitions, permitting needs, and plant upgrades was performed. Operating expenses were obtained from the cost tracking performed by Titan over its 20 plus year history of operating the site.

The site has a long history of mining and, therefore, the operational and technical feasibility of mining and processing the limestone is well understood.

The risk for permitting the probable reserves does exist for the Phase 3 permits, and this risk is minimal and shared with all operators in the Lake Belt.

The QP opines that the Reserve estimate has been developed following customary standards in the construction materials mining industry. The QP is of the opinion that all relevant technical and economic factors are not likely to be significantly influenced by further work and that any technical and economic issues are not material to the operation.



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## 13 MINING METHODS

### 13.1 GEOTECHNICAL AND HYDROLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1.1 RESERVE CHARACTERISTICS

The mineral deposit at the site consists of layers that originated from a combination of depositional and erosional processes associated with sea-level fluctuation during the late Pleistocene era. The geology is composed of the following three major sedimentary formations, as discussed in Section 6.3:

- **Holocene Sediments.** This portion consists of soil and vegetation. This layer is considered waste and has no economic value for the operation.
- **Miami Limestone.** This portion is divided into two different layers—the oolitic facies used for cement plant feed and the bryozoan facies, which is used for the aggregate plant feed.
- **Pliocene Sediments.** This portion consists of a sandy green to gray clay seam, which is considered the base of the mineable deposit.

The total thickness of the combination of the Miami Limestone layers varies from 70 to 85 feet. The total remaining virgin mineable area of the site is 1,610 acres. The mineable area for remnant material extraction is an additional 2,400 acres.

Limestone layers are covered by 3 to 5 feet of overburden (primarily organic material, plants, roots, and wood). The overburden is loose and the top of limestone is hard, creating a sharp contact for overburden removal.

#### 13.1.2 SLOPE STABILITY

No geotechnical evaluations have been undertaken by Titan, and no known studies by previous operators have been identified. However, the general mining method has been safely applied at the site for 63 years.

The draglines at the Pennsuco quarry only operate in areas that have been previously prepared and compacted with fill material, using dozers, trucks, and loaders. Also, the dragline keeps a minimum distance from the edge of the excavation (shoreline) of 90 feet from the center of the tub (dragline base).

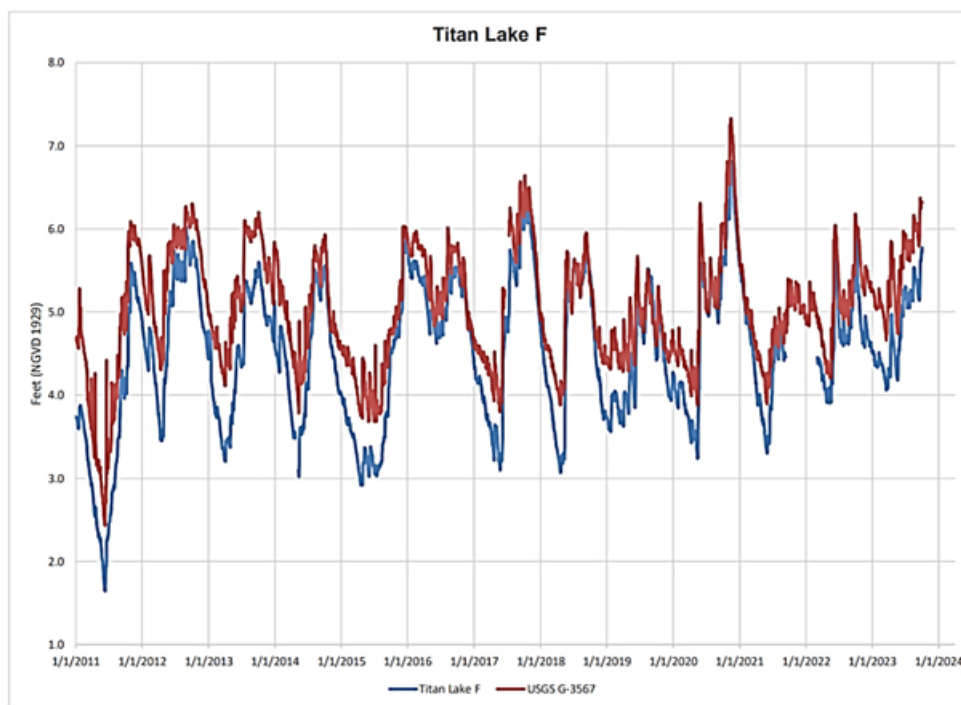
After blasting and during pad preparation, the dozers knock the berms into the water, effectively extending the shore while compacting the limestone. Mobile equipment compacts the surface, making it stable ground for draglines.

The measured angle of repose for blasted limestone is approximately 32 degrees. When the dragline excavates, it does not create high walls but instead generates slopes as it pulls the material uphill from the bottom of the quarry to the shore. This generates another layer of stability because the shore is held in position by the slope toe generated by the draglines.

Finally, the pad level varies depending on the phreatic level (rain season versus dry season). The top of the pad must be kept at a minimum of 2 feet over the phreatic level to maintain the ground stability necessary to preserve the road and avoid soft ground.

### 13.1.3 HYDROLOGY

The average, typical water level elevation is 5 feet NGVD, but it seasonally varies from 3 feet NGVD to as high as 7 feet NGVD. Most of the time, it covers the overburden layer, giving the area the characteristics of a wetlands. Marine mining methods and equipment have proven successful over decades of operations at the site and many similar operations in Florida. Figure 13-1 shows the historic phreatic level at the site.



**Figure 13-1.** Historic Phreatic Water Level Elevation (Source: Annual Lake Belt Report).

### 13.2 MINE OPERATING PARAMETERS

The quarry currently averages an annual production rate of approximately 10 million tons of limestone to feed both the aggregate plant and the cement plant.

Mining is conducted using draglines for the excavation of the virgin Reserves. The quarries at the site typically cover 300 to 600 acres. The quarries are designed to the target depth of -80 feet NGVD or the contact with the underlying horizon, whichever is higher. Because of the nature of the dragline operation, some material remains on the quarry floor.

The amount of remnant material is a result of previous mining practices and especially the limitations of operating with one primary dragline. Future mining using dredge technology will allow the recovery of this material and any areas left by dragline operations. Also remaining in the quarries are fines that wash out of the dragline bucket during excavation.

Considering these reductions to the Reserve, an overall mining recovery of 95 percent is predicted. Historical yields are not indicative because of the quantity of remnant material.

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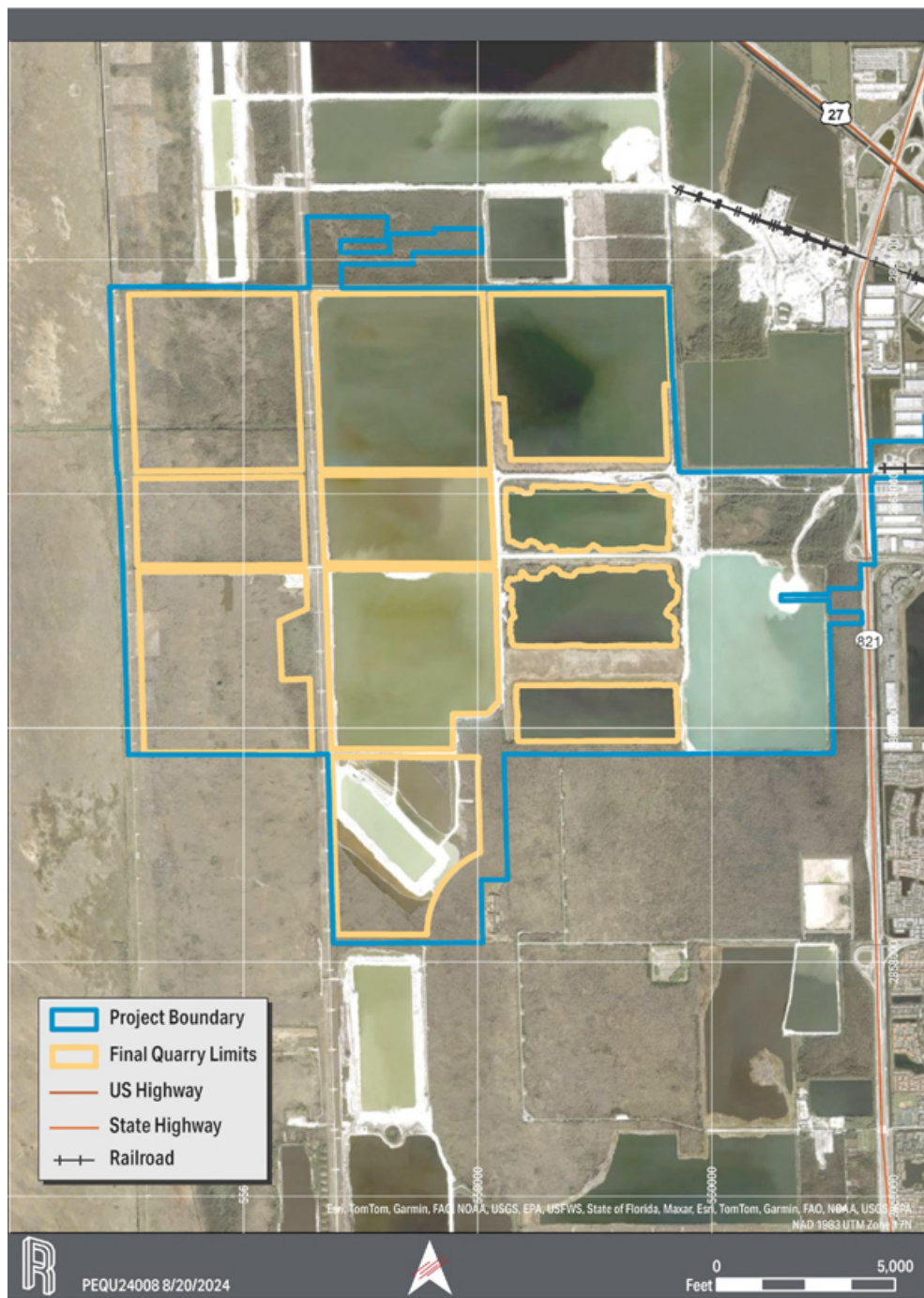
The current quarry excavation extends over an area of approximately 3,045 acres and will increase over the life of the mine to 4,655 acres.

### 13.3 STRIPPING AND DEVELOPMENT

Removal of the overburden layer does not require blasting. Modified 25-ton front-end loaders excavate and 100-ton haul trucks remove the overburden. The overburden is transported and deposited at predetermined locations for mitigation/mine closure activities or placed inside mined-out quarries (using backhoe excavators for stockpiling and placement). These activities are performed by third-party contractors.

Following the overburden removal, the solid limestone deposit is exposed; however, it is submerged under the phreatic level (underwater). A 5 to 7 foot layer of mined limestone placed on top of the unmined rock is necessary to establish a working bench above the water and achieve the ground stability needed to operate the draglines and other mobile equipment (working surface elevation range of 10 to 12 feet NGVD).

Figure 13-2 shows the current final mine extraction outline.



**Figure 13-2.** Final Quarry Limits.

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## 13.4 MINING PLAN

### 13.4.1 DRAGLINE EXCAVATION

The quarry excavation averages 75 feet deep (from the surface), and the limestone is extracted from below water levels. Most mines in Lake Belt use draglines to excavate the material. Titan owns and operates three draglines to excavate the material: two Marion 7820 draglines and one Page 732 dragline. In addition, Titan contracts two 4600 draglines to perform remnant mining in areas where the 7820 draglines cannot efficiently mine.

The Marion 7820 draglines use 52 to 58-cubic-yard buckets, and the Page 732 uses 18 to 20-cubic-yard buckets. Overall, each Marion 7820 dragline has a capacity of approximately 7.8 million t/a, and the Page 732 dragline has a capacity of approximately 2.4 million t/a. Therefore, the total excavating capacity for the Pennsuo quarry is 18 million t/a. The Page 732 dragline is used as supporting equipment, and it excavates areas where the Marion 7820 draglines can no longer excavate efficiently (too narrow or at the end of a mining area).

As the limestone deposit has different SiO<sub>2</sub> contents on the top and bottom horizons, the Marion 7820 draglines can excavate the layers separately, generating two distinct pile types (High Silica and Low Silica Materials). Load and haul equipment transports the excavated limestone to the primary crusher.

### 13.4.2 DREDGING

As detailed in Section 12, a portion of the Reserve cannot be recovered using the draglines and will be mined using the dredge mining method. The dredge will discharge the material directly to the shore stockpile using floating conveyors. This material will then be batch fed by loader to the main overland conveyor. No trucking will be required.

The dredge material is mostly from the base of the geologic section that is high in SiO<sub>2</sub> and will only be used for aggregate plant feed.

Dredge production is projected at 2.5 million t/a, following the first year's ramp up of 1.5 million tons, thus reducing the required dragline mining capacity to 7.4 million t/a. This will reduce dragline, trucking, and primary crusher operating hours.

## 13.5 MINE PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

The number of trucks allocated to a haul route depends on the hauling distance. The fleet varies from three to nine active trucks, depending on the location of the loading face. The mobile fleet consists of two dozers, a grader, three-wheel loaders, ten haul trucks, and two water trucks.

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Currently, 105 hourly personnel are required to operate and maintain the mining and haulage operations at the site.

### 13.6 CONCLUSION

Based on the historical performance of both the aggregate and cement plants, including Title V air permit limitations, the annual production is 9.9 million t/a based on:

- Cement plant feed            3.0 million t/a
- Aggregate plant feed        6.9 million t/a

To achieve annual plant production the projected quarry production is:

- Current operation
  - Dragline 9.9 million t/a
- Proposed operation
  - Dragline 7.4 million t/a
  - Dredge 2.5 million t/a

Based on these production levels, the mine life based on the current Reserves (as defined in Section 12) of:

- The dragline Reserve life is through 2062 and is a 38-year life from January 2025 at a combined dragline and dredge production level of 9.9 million t/a.
- The dredge Reserve life is through 2083 and is a 56-year life from January 2028, 21 years beyond the dragline life with the additional years at a production level of 2.5 million t/a.

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## 14 PROCESSING AND RECOVERY METHODS

### 14.1 PRIMARY CRUSHING

The limestone extracted from the mining process is transported to a primary crusher by 100-ton haul trucks. After crushing, the material is transported via belt conveyors to the surge pile.

Two primary crusher systems (the East Primary and the West Primary) serve different areas of the mining operation, depending on the distance to the crusher. Both primary crushers reduce the limestone to an 8-inch minus material. The discharge material is conveyed 3.5 miles by an overland conveyor to the surge pile. The system uses a batch operation to transport, crush, and convey either high-silica or low-silica material.

### 14.2 OVERLAND CONVEYOR

The overland conveyor system connects the primary crushers to the surge pile. The conveyor from the East Primary and West Primary to the surge pile is a 48-inch belt and is rated at 1,650 t/h.

### 14.3 SURGE PILE

The primary system surge pile is divided into two material sections: High Silica (South Pile) and Low Silica (North Pile). Material from the surge pile can then be transferred to the aggregate plant or the cement plant.

### 14.4 AGGREGATE PLANT

#### 14.4.1 SECONDARY AND TERTIARY CRUSHING

The secondary and tertiary crushing processes are the first stages in the production of construction aggregates as shown in Figure 14-1. The secondary crusher system receives materials from the surge pile. A series of crushers and screen decks are used to size the material to meet size gradations for various construction aggregate products. Through the crushing and screening process, any fine materials (less than 4 millimeters) generated are transferred as slurry to the sand plant where manufactured sand and cement mill material is recovered.

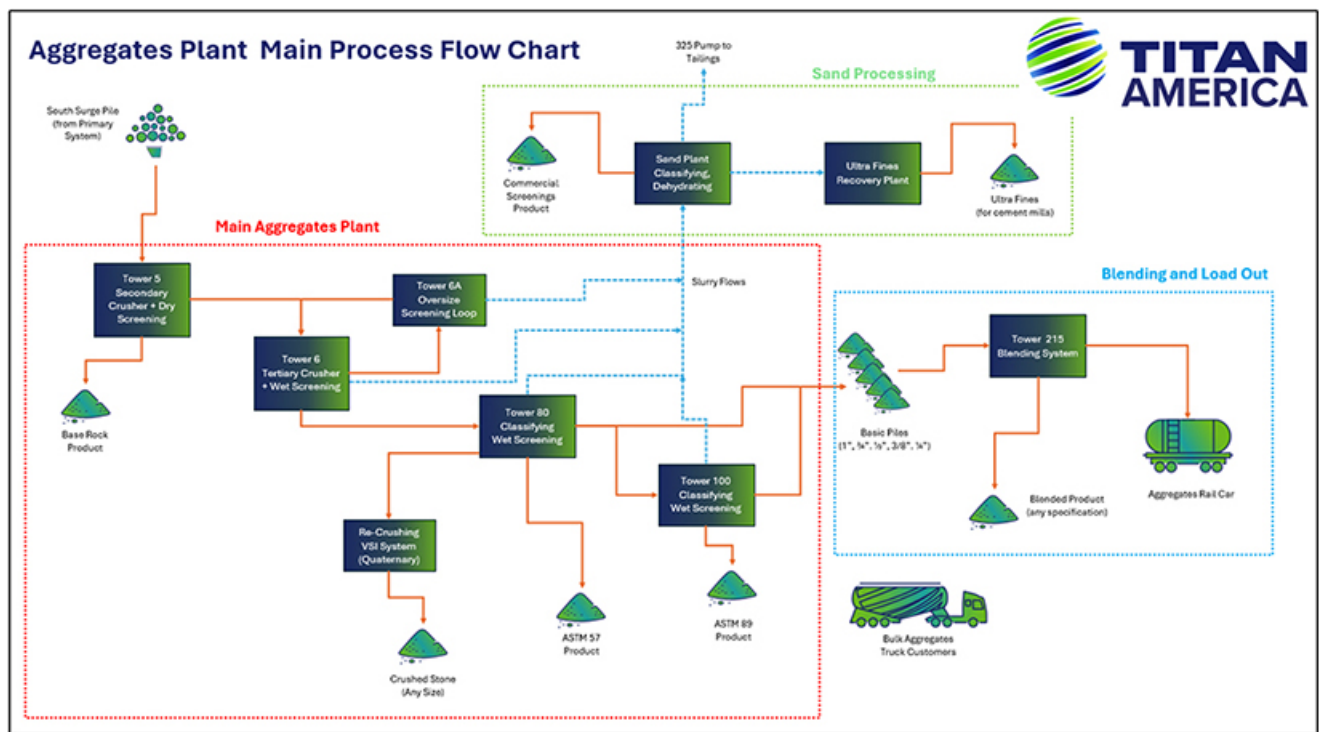


Figure 14-1. Aggregate Plant Main Process Flow Chart.



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#### 14.4.2 MANUFACTURED SAND PRODUCTION (SCREENINGS)

All slurry from aggregates production is pumped to the sand plant for further processing.

##### 14.4.2.1 MANUFACTURED SAND

The slurry sources are combined into one homogenized stream and then split into four streams that enter separate classifying tanks. These tanks have two functions: to densify the slurry, and to separate sizes through gravity and decantation.

The dense slurry from the classifying tanks is discharged into three separate recovery equipment processes. Two of these processes are screw dehydrators. These screws recover the manufactured sand from the dense slurry, decrease the moisture content (<10 percent by volume), and deliver the product to a series of conveyors that generate product piles. The third process is for ultra-fines recovery (UFR).

##### 14.4.2.2 ULTRA FINES RECOVERY

A portion of the classifying tank discharge is pumped to the UFR plant. The remaining classifying tank discharge is pumped directly to the sediment pond via the slurry pipeline.

This UFR plant consists of a system of hydrocyclones with a high-frequency dewatering screen. The slurry in this plant section contains fine sand (minus 50 mesh). The hydrocyclone densifies the slurry, and a high-frequency screen decreases the moisture to <8 percent content by volume.

The current production capacity of the hydrocyclone system is 150 kt/a. The material is stockpiled and then transported to the alternative raw materials system for feed to the cement mills. The cement mill operation requires approximately 400 kt/a of limestone; therefore, the target substitution is 37.5 percent. Because the hydrocyclone product has a SiO<sub>2</sub> content of +30 percent (<70 percent calcium carbonate), substituting 100 percent of the limestone with hydrocyclone product is not possible and it must be mixed with raw limestone from the site. There is a calcium carbonate minimum content on the limestone for cement manufacturing (>70 percent according to ASTM C595).

#### 14.4.3 FINISHED AGGREGATES

The stockpiles are located on top of a blending tunnel. Each pile has two gate feeders that direct the material to a main conveyor. The gates are calibrated to deliver different proportions of material quantities to blend the materials into various products.

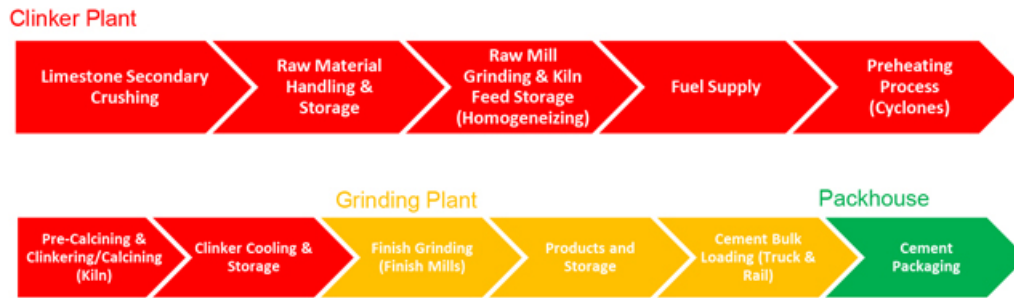
Once the materials are placed onto the conveyor, the flow is directed to two inclined vibrating screens for a final wash and blending. The final products are loaded onto rail cars or directed to a product stockpile.

#### 14.4.4 PLANT YIELD

Based on operating history and process flow analysis, the material recovery of the UFR plant is approximately 75 percent, with the waste typically minus 100 mesh.

## 14.5 CEMENT PROCESS PLANT DESCRIPTION

The material process for the cement operation is illustrated in Figure 14-2. The cement plant consists of the clinker plant, the grinding plant, and the packhouse.



**Figure 14-2.** Cement Plant Process.

The plant components are typical of a dry process cement plant. The clinker section includes material blending, a vertical roller raw mill, a five-stage preheater tower, a calciner, a rotary kiln, and clinker cooling and storage. Cement grinding includes material handling for additional additives, three finish mills, and product silos. The overall process flow of the cement plant is presented in Figure 14-3.

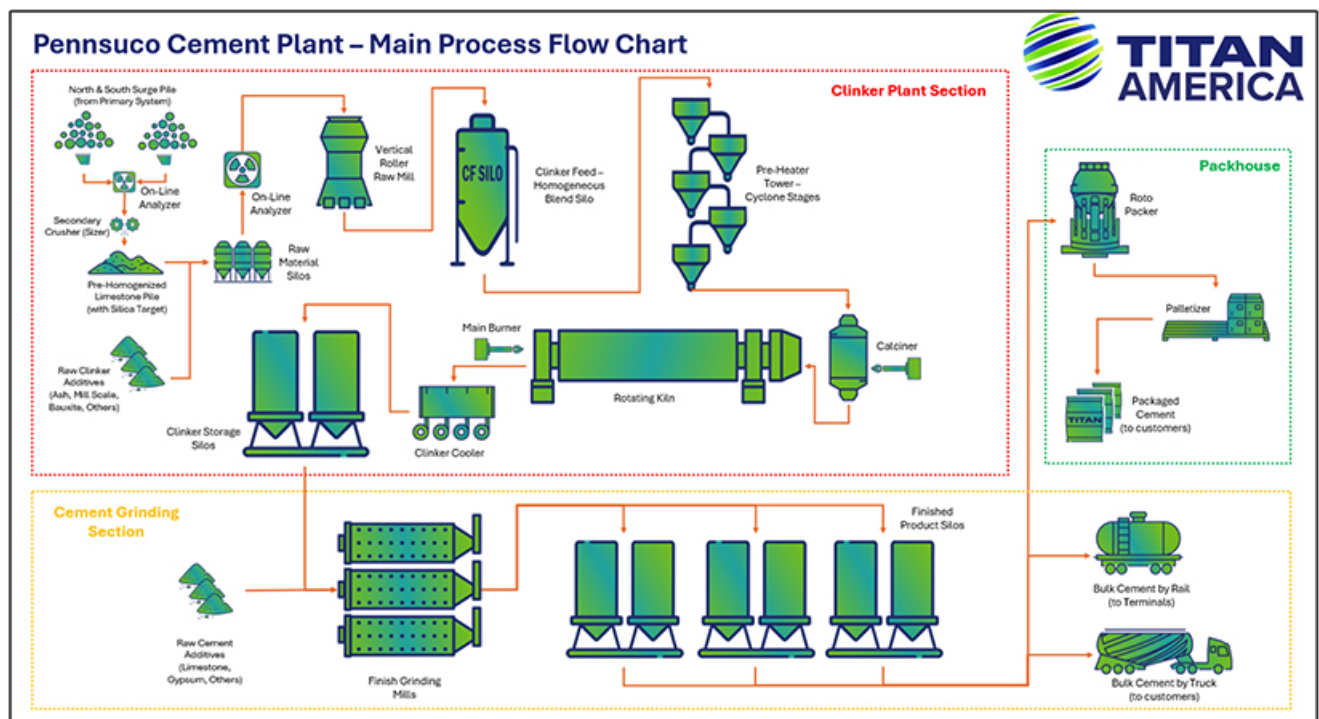


Figure 14-3. Cement Plant Process Flow Chart.

The construction aggregate plant feed averages 1,890 tons per hour (t/h). The product output is 1,400 t/h on average with approximately 400 t/h of tailings (limestone slurry) generated. For additional information about our pit to product limestone mass balance see item 14.7.3 below.

- Limestone feed to raw mill averages 339 t/h.
- Total kiln feed from raw mill averages 384 t/h.
- Clinker feed to the cement mills averages 240 t/h.
- Total feed to the cement mills averages 290 t/h.
- Average cement production is 290 t/h.

### 14.7.1 ENERGY

The plant relies on multiple sources of energy. The fuel for firing the kiln can be 100 percent gas, which is supplied by Florida City Gas. The use of natural gas is supplemented by AFs including TDF, PEF, and recycled oil. Currently, the target is to provide 30 to 35 percent of the fuel requirement from AFs. Electricity supply to the site is provided by FPL to a Titan 40 MW substation.

### 14.7.2 WATER

### 14.7.3 PROCESS MATERIALS

The limestone mined represents approximately 88.2 percent of the feed to the cement raw mill and a substantial amount of the additional material added in the cement finish mills. Other raw materials used in cement manufacturing include fly ash or bauxite (for aluminum) and various sources of iron and SiO<sub>2</sub> to manufacture the clinker. Grinding aids and other additives are also used for the different types of cement manufacturing.

Figure 14-4 illustrates the annualized mass flows for each process stage and end products, including the percent recovery. The cement plant process recovery is 100%; the aggregate plant process recovery is 75%.



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#### 14.7.4 PERSONNEL

The cement plant personnel include 119 hourly employees and the aggregate plant personnel include 84 hourly employees (not including quarry personnel).

#### 14.8 APPLICATION OF NOVEL OR UNPROVEN TECHNOLOGY

None of the processing is considered novel or unproven. Material handling, aggregate crushing and screening, and cement manufacturing plants are based on designs typical for the industry and have been operating successfully for decades at this site.

Figure 15-1 shows a plan view map of the operation and major infrastructure features. Plant area infrastructure detail is shown in Figure 15-2.

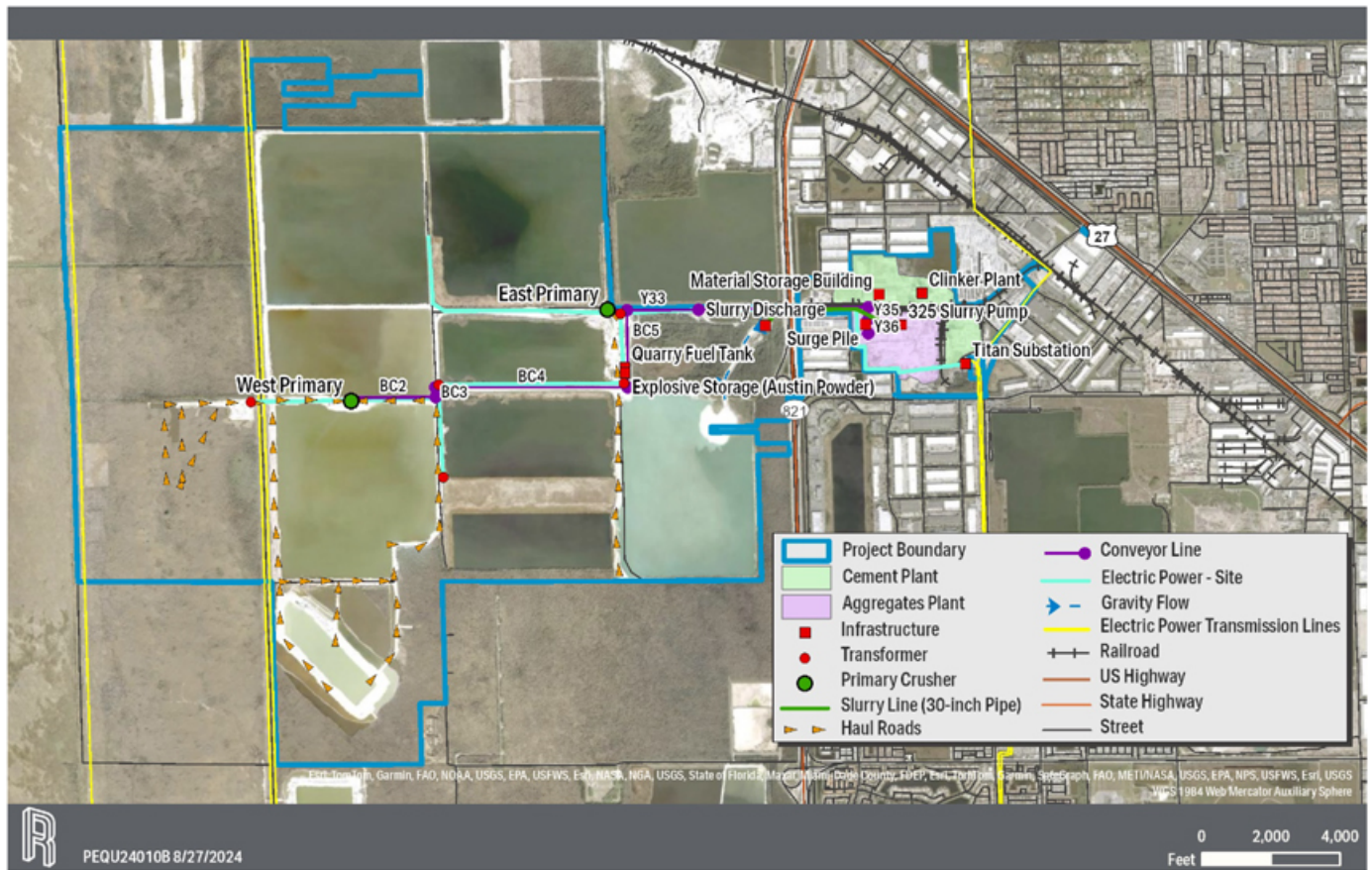


Figure 15-1. Site Infrastructure Features.





Figure 15-2. Plant Area Infrastructure.

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### 15.1 INTERNAL ROADS

The main entrance roads for the facility and throughout the cement, ready mix, and block operations are two-lane, paved roads. All roads for the aggregate operation are unpaved; company-owned graders maintain these roads.

The roads around the plants, paved and unpaved, are two-way and approximately 30 feet wide, allowing standard commercial and personal vehicle traffic.

### 15.2 RAIL

The site has rail access to the FEC Railway, which runs between Miami and Jacksonville. The rail yard at the site is comprised of 21,000 feet of rail tracks and switches and accommodates 260 rail cars. The site has three locomotives and one trackmobile rail car mover to coordinate loading and delivery to the FEC locomotive. Titan's terminal network is strategically located approximately every 50 miles on the FEC from Miami to Jacksonville, as shown in Figure 16-3. The FEC connects to other railways across the eastern United States, including CSX Corporation (CSX) and Norfolk Southern.

### 15.3 NATURAL GAS

Titan maintains a contract with Florida City Gas. Natural gas service to the site was established in 2019-2020. This project upgraded the Florida City Gas distribution system to serve the cement plant. A new regulation station at NE Hialeah Gate Station was built at the Florida Gas Transmission take-off point. The system was designed and tested to serve the cement plant's full load (100 percent natural gas firing).

### 15.4 ELECTRIC POWER

FPL provides electric service to the site from the 165 MW capacity Pennsuco substation. This substation supplies transmission-level voltage (230 kilovolts [kV]) to the Titan-owned, 40 MW substation. During a transmission fault, the substation breakers trip, isolating the system, and Titan's electrical feed is then received from other transmission sources within North and South Miami-Dade County.

The Titan owned substation supplies power to the cement, aggregate, and quarry operations. This substation has three step-down transformers (from 230 kV to two units for 13.8 kV and one for 4.16 kV). The emergency power supply is delivered to the main substation. The four generators (4160 V, 1650 kW, 286 A each) can support critical loads and lighting services during a primary utility failure.

### 15.5 ALTERNATIVE FUELS INFRASTRUCTURE

Natural gas is the primary fuel consumed by the cement operation; however, three AFs are available for consumption: TDF, PEF, and recycled-used oils for use in the cement plant kiln and preheat system.

The consumption of AFs is measured in terms of Thermal Substitution Rate (TSR) as compared to the consumption of the main fuel. In the future, a parallel feeding system to the kiln calciner will make it possible to reach a total of 40 percent TSR.



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TDF and PEF are introduced into the calciner. Used oils derived from commercial off-road diesel are consumed as an AF during the preheating of the kiln and calciner system.

#### 15.5.1 TIRE-DERIVED FUEL

Titan consumes shredded used tires as a TDF for the preheater. The TDF feed system was installed in 2015. Currently, the TDF feeder can feed up to 40,000 tons annually, equivalent to a TSR of 20 percent, the operational capacity is limited by availability of raw materials and feeder capacity to the calciner.

#### 15.5.2 PROCESSED ENGINEERED FUEL

In 2020, Pennsuco commissioned a new PEF facility east of the preheater tower. This facility enabled Titan to receive commercial waste directly from waste management facilities. The PEF facility consists of a warehouse, where waste is received, processed, homogenized, and fed to the kiln and the calciner.

#### 15.5.3 SUMMARY

The current infrastructure consumes various AFs, targeting up to 35 percent of the fuel requirement. The availability of raw materials is one of the restrictions for TSR. Titan has engaged suppliers on long-term contracts for AFs. The suppliers provide shredded tires and commercial waste to the facility for processing. Used oils use the same feed systems as diesel.

### 15.6 FUEL STORAGE

The following main fuel storage areas are on site (Figure 15-1):

- **Main Fuel Farm.** This site is located near the block plant. All tanks at the fuel farm are located within a concrete containment with a roof and include two 10,000-gallon diesel tanks and one 2,000-gallon gasoline tank.
- **Quarry Fuel Tank.** The quarry fuel tank is a double-walled 10,000-gallon diesel tank with leak detection.
- **Generator Fuel Storage.** The backup generators at the site substation have self-contained fuel tanks. The Marathon mobile generators have four 1,000-gallon tanks, each with a secondary wall and leak detection. The 1,250-gallon tank Caterpillar generator is for the preheater tower and is in an enclosed concrete area.

Titan contracts drilling and blasting activities. Titan personnel do not handle any explosives, agents, materials, or boosters.

The blasting contractor stores explosives on site in two 60-ton vertical storage bins. The electronic blasting caps and boosters are stored in Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) approved Type 2 magazines.

### 15.7 DUMPS

The organic overburden at the quarries is used to construct mitigation areas (littoral shelves) or placed within the quarry lakes. The aggregates processing plant produces fines as its sole by-product. This material consists of fine inert limestone material recovered from the washing stages in the aggregates process. The fines are transported as a water-based slurry via pipeline and are discharged to the same quarry lakes. As a result, there are no dedicated dump facilities.

## 16.1 MARKET OUTLOOK AND PRICE FORECAST

## 16.1.1 INTRODUCTION

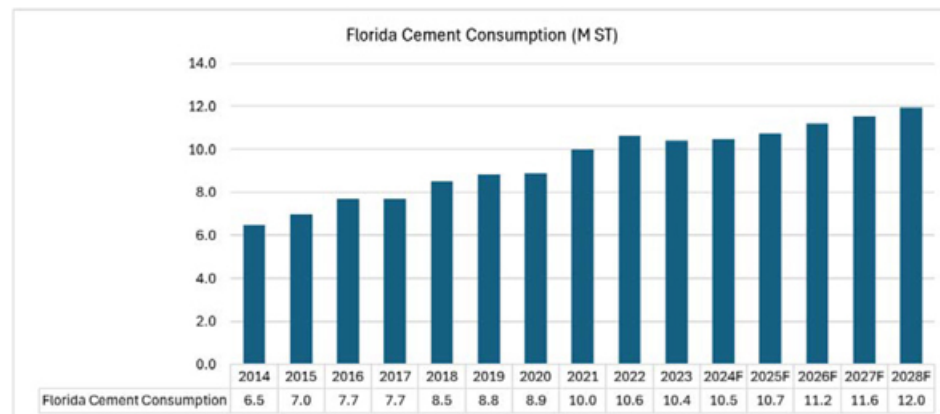
The site is one of the five largest mines in the Lake Belt area in Miami-Dade County. The Lake Belt mines supply more than 50 million tons of limestone to the Florida market annually and 50 percent of the Florida Department of Transportation-grade construction aggregates.

Titan mines an average of 9.9 million tons per year, 30 percent to produce cement and the other 70 percent to produce finished construction aggregates.

## 16.1.2 MARKET PAST AND FUTURE IMPACTS

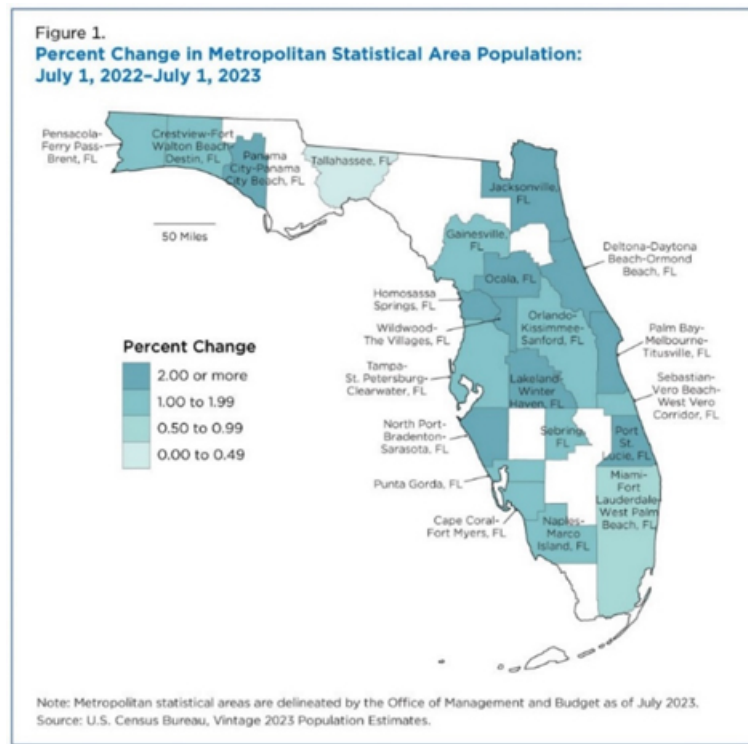
## 16.1.2.1 CEMENT

Since 2014, Florida's cement consumption has increased by a cumulative average growth rate of 5 percent through 2023. Cement consumption has grown from 6.5 million tons to 10.4 million tons, as shown in **Total Florida Cement Consumption Actual and Forecast** Figure 16-1. The 2024 Portland Cement Association's Spring Forecast for Florida (PCA, 2024) shows an additional 15 percent growth in cement consumption between 2024 and 2028, with overall volumes reaching 12 million tons. This growth in cement consumption in the state of Florida is powered by market fundamentals, such as population growth and large state-funded infrastructure spending.



**Figure 16-1.** Total Florida Cement Consumption Actual and Forecast.

The cement plant is positioned to capture the growth of some of the country's fastest-growing Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs): Orlando, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami-Dade County, as shown in Figure 16-2.



**Figure 16-2.** Year-Over-Year Florida Population Growth by County.

Titan pioneered low-carbon cement development in the United States, with the first Portland Limestone Cement approved by any Department of Transportation (DOT) in 2017. It was the first cement plant in the United States to convert 100 percent of its products to lower carbon cement in 2022.

#### 16.1.2.2 CONSTRUCTION AGGREGATES

Florida's population growth dynamics have significantly influenced the demand for construction materials. The state's population increased from 3 million in 1950 to 11 million in 1984 and 22 million in 2024. The residential growth in South Florida led to significant development of residential and infrastructure projects, which stimulated the construction aggregates market. The aggregate market will remain strong as the projected population grows. Other factors affecting aggregate demand are:

- **Increased public spending on infrastructure projects.** The federal government passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), which allocates \$550 billion for roads, bridges, transit, water, broadband, and shaping sectors over the next 5 years (USDOT, 2023). This creates more demand for aggregates nationwide, especially in states like Florida.
- **Urbanization of the population.** As more people move to urban areas, the demand for high-density construction will rise. This will require more aggregates for building taller and stronger structures, such as skyscrapers, apartment buildings, and parking garages. Urbanization will create more demand for aggregates to improve urban services, such as water, sewer, power, and communication networks.

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Florida faces frequent threats from hurricanes and other natural disasters that affect the aggregates market. These events can disrupt the supply and production of aggregates in the short term; however, they also create a surge in demand for rebuilding and repairing the damaged infrastructure and buildings.

#### 16.1.2.3 COMPETITOR ANALYSIS CEMENT

The State of Florida has six active cement plants with a combined maximum cement production capacity of approximately 10 million tons annually (North American Cement Directory, 2023). Four companies own the six cement plants:

- Titan owns and operates Pennsuco.
- Cemex owns and operates two plants - Miami and Brooksville.
- CRH owns and operates two plants - Sumterville and Branford.
- Summit owns and operates Newberry.

These companies report their annual production capacities and publish them in the North American Cement Directory. Although the reported yearly production capacity in Florida is 10 million tons, the observed cement produced ranges between 7 and 8 million tons (Portland Cement Association, 2024).

- Titan's Pennsuco cement plant is the largest plant in the state (2.4 million t/a). This annual capacity is 400 thousand tons greater than the next largest cement plant in the state.
- Cemex serves the Florida market through its Miami (1.5 million t/a) and Brooksville (2 million t/a) plants; ocean terminals in Port Everglades, Pensacola, Tampa, and Palm Beach; and several rail terminals.
- CRH increased its market footprint after the acquisition of Sumterville (1.2 million t/a) and Branford (1 million t/a), which supply the central and northern parts of the state. CRH can import through its ocean terminal in Port Manatee, on the west coast of Florida.
- Summit (Argos) supplies the Florida market from its Newberry cement plant (1.9 million t/a). At the Tampa Port, it has import capabilities for cement and slag grinding units (0.7 million t/a).

The gap between the domestic production and the total annual demand is serviced through cement imports to the state. In 2023, the state demand was 10.4 million tons, with imports supplementing the market with approximately 2.5 to 3 million tons. These tons are supplemented by imports through Florida's eight marine ports. Statewide imports have grown from 6 percent in 2014 of total cement in the market to nearly 30 percent in 2023. Cemex, Heidelberg Materials, and Titan are the largest cement importers in Florida. Heidelberg Materials imports cement to the South Florida market through the ocean terminal in Port Everglades. In 2023, Heidelberg imported 739,000 tons of cement.

#### 16.1.2.4 COMPETITOR ANALYSIS AGGREGATES

The Lake Belt is the largest limestone source in Florida, which accounts for 55 million t/a of production, and includes the following operations:

- Titan Pennsuco Quarry
- White Rock North Quarry
- Cemex FEC Quarry
- Cemex Krome Quarry
- Vulcan Miami Quarry

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These five mines all supply aggregates by truck, but some also have the advantage of rail. The Titan Pennsuco and Cemex FEC Quarries have rail capabilities on the FEC Railway, while the Cemex Krome and Vulcan Miami Quarries have access to the CSX Railway.

#### 16.1.3 MARKET REVIEW CONCLUSIONS

The strong demand for construction materials, especially cement and construction aggregates, is influenced by the following:

- Florida's economy surpassed \$1.5 trillion (14th largest economy in the world) (Florida Commerce, 2024). According to the State of Florida's long-run estimate, it is expected to reach \$2 trillion by 2030.
- The state's \$20 billion budget surplus supports continued investments in infrastructure and other projects.
- In 2022, tourism generated \$125 billion in revenue on 134 million visitors (DeSantis, 2024). Tourism is expected to reach 179 million visitors by 2030 (Florida Office of Demographics and Economic Research, 2023).
- Florida registered an 86 percent net gain in new corporate headquarters in 2023, generating continued economic diversification and job growth.
- Population growth has averaged 820 new residents per day (US Census Bureau, 2024) with a projected total population surpassing 25 million by 2030 (Florida Office of Demographics and Economic Research, 2023).
- Eighty-one percent of population growth through 2030 will be concentrated in major metropolitan areas where Titan has a strong market presence.
- Infrastructure and climate resilience projects include:
  - 5-year \$83 billion DOT spend: \$66 billion "Moving Florida Forward Plan" and \$17 billion IIJA – representing state history's most extensive DOT spending plan.
  - 3-year +\$6 billion environmental spend: "Achieving More for Florida's Environment Now" focused on water management infrastructure projects.
  - Expansion of existing 20 airports, spaceports, and 15 deepwater seaports.
- Sea-level rise, hurricane mitigation, stormwater, and coastal defense spending will continue to generate billions in future projects.

#### 16.1.4 COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

The site has many advantages over competitors, including supply chain, business structure, and innovation. Both the cement and aggregates plants have inbound and outbound access to the FEC Railway, the only cement plant in Florida with this access. This allows for an expanded distribution reach, and the cement plant can receive large quantities of raw materials via rail.

Inbound and outbound access to deepwater Port Everglades allows for potential exports and importation of Titan raw materials for the cement plant.

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## 16.2 SALES AND DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

### 16.2.1 DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

#### 16.2.1.1 CEMENT

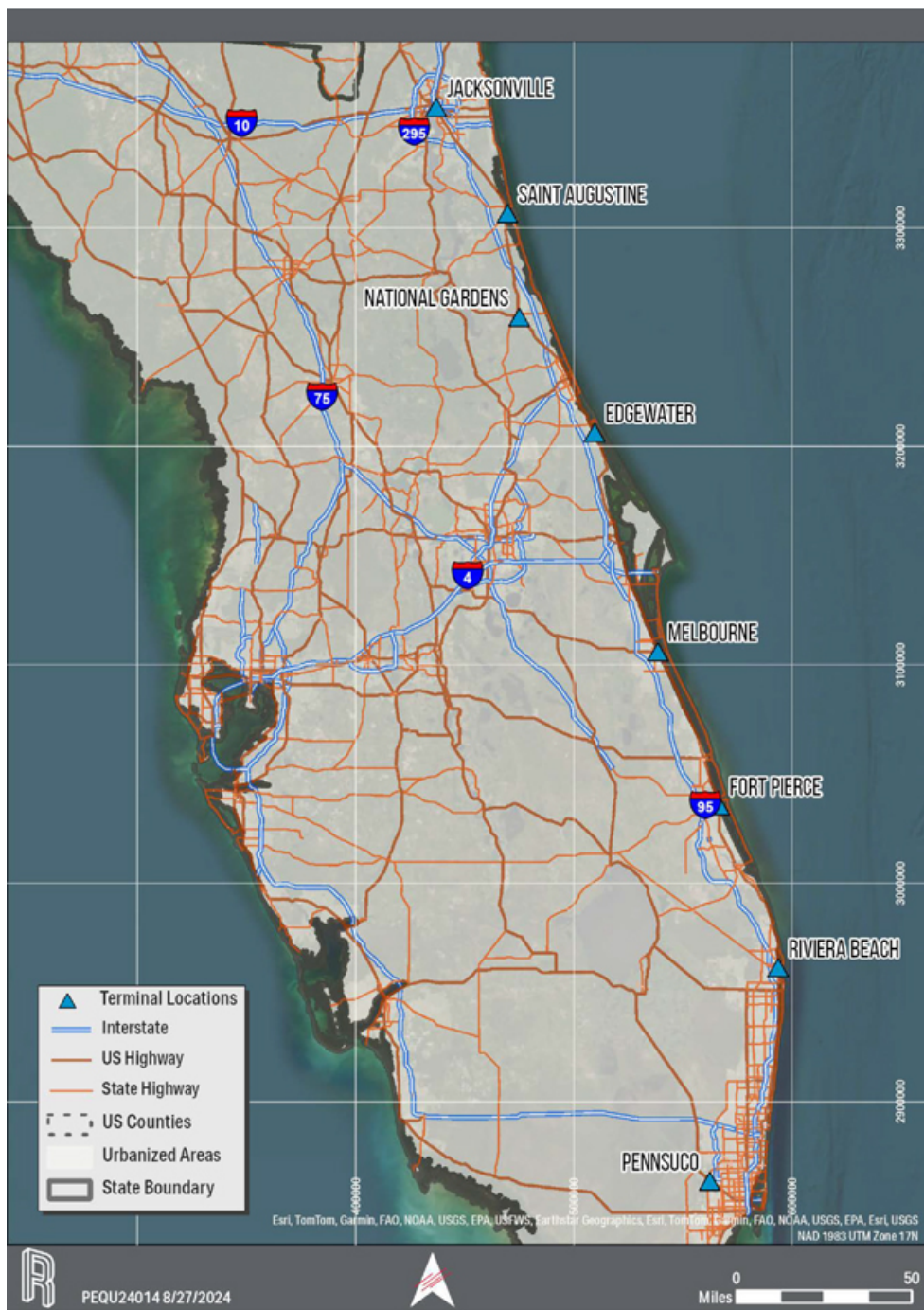
Titan can distribute cement directly to the local markets via truck or the unique ability to distribute by rail along the FEC Railway to one of its four distribution terminals along the East Coast that service MSAs of Cocoa Beach, Fort Pierce, Edgewater, and Jacksonville. Roughly 20 percent by volume of all cement sold by the site is packaged, and 80 percent is bulk.

#### 16.2.1.2 AGGREGATES

The aggregates plant sells two main product types: coarse aggregates and screenings (manufactured sand). Coarse aggregates are produced in several sizes. Screenings are a finer limestone, almost sand-like product. Both product types are predominantly used together in concrete applications.

#### 16.2.1.3 RAIL DISTRIBUTION

The aggregates plant has the advantage to distribute aggregates directly from the plant to markets either via truck or via rail along the FEC Railway to one of Titan's four distribution terminals, and four ready mix plants, along the East Coast, as shown in Figure 16-3. FEC transports various Titan products, including finish aggregates, bulk cement, bagged cement, and block to major MSAs in the region.



**Figure 16-3.** Titan Florida Cement & Aggregate Terminal Locations Along the FEC Railway.

## 16.3 COMMODITY PRICES

### 16.3.1 PRICE FORECASTS AND KEY INFLUENCING FACTORS (E.G., ECONOMIC CONDITIONS)

Cement pricing has steadily increased over the last decade and is expected to continue this trend based on the current demand for cement.

National figures to define the cement market are published annually by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS). The most recent Mineral Commodity Summary for cement was published in January 2024. The report includes annual data on cement price. The most recent figure is \$150 per tonne, or \$136.08 per ton. As the cement price data is estimated, the 2023 value is used for the 2025 cement price for this study is \$136 per ton.

The COVID-19 pandemic supercharged an already growing Florida economy and accelerated migration, especially to South Florida (Meek, 2024). These conditions resulted in faster-than-average price increases, as shown in Figure 16-4.



**Figure 16-4.** Producer Price Index by Industry: Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024).

## 16.4 MATERIAL CONTRACTS

### 16.4.1 DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONTRACTS INVOLVED

As part of Titan's vertical integration model, much of its cement and aggregate production from the site supports the ready mix and block downstream businesses (40 percent of cement, 60 percent of aggregates). Titan also services other large independent ready-mix producers and contractors.

### 16.4.2 OVERVIEW OF CRITICAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN THE CONTRACTS

There are no special contracts or commitments (take or pay, multi-year agreement).



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## 17 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND PLANS, NEGOTIATIONS, OR AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS

### 17.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

This section outlines the local, state, and federal requirements for permits and entitlements that apply to the site, which consists of an existing cement manufacturing plant and associated limestone quarries.

#### 17.1.1 LAKE BELT AREA

The site is situated in the Lake Belt, which contains high-quality limestone and encompasses 51,000+/- acres of wetlands, as shown in Figure 17-1. The Lake Belt was recognized legislatively as a critical state resource. The Lake Belt is the subject of the Lake Belt Plan, which separated the Lake Belt into two areas-areas where rock mining would potentially be allowed, and the Pennsuco wetlands, a contiguous area that would be protected from mining and preserved, to the extent feasible as natural lands.

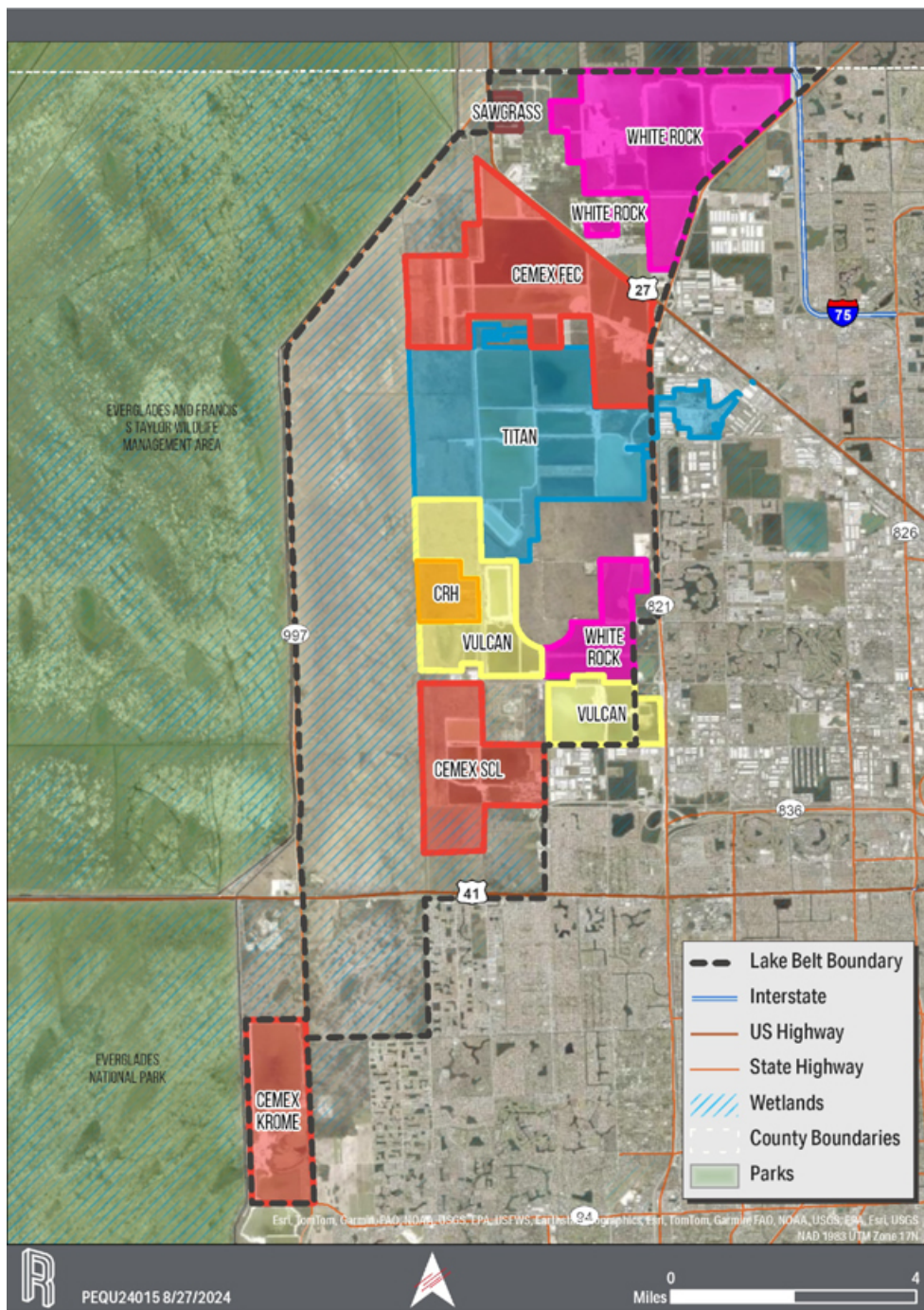
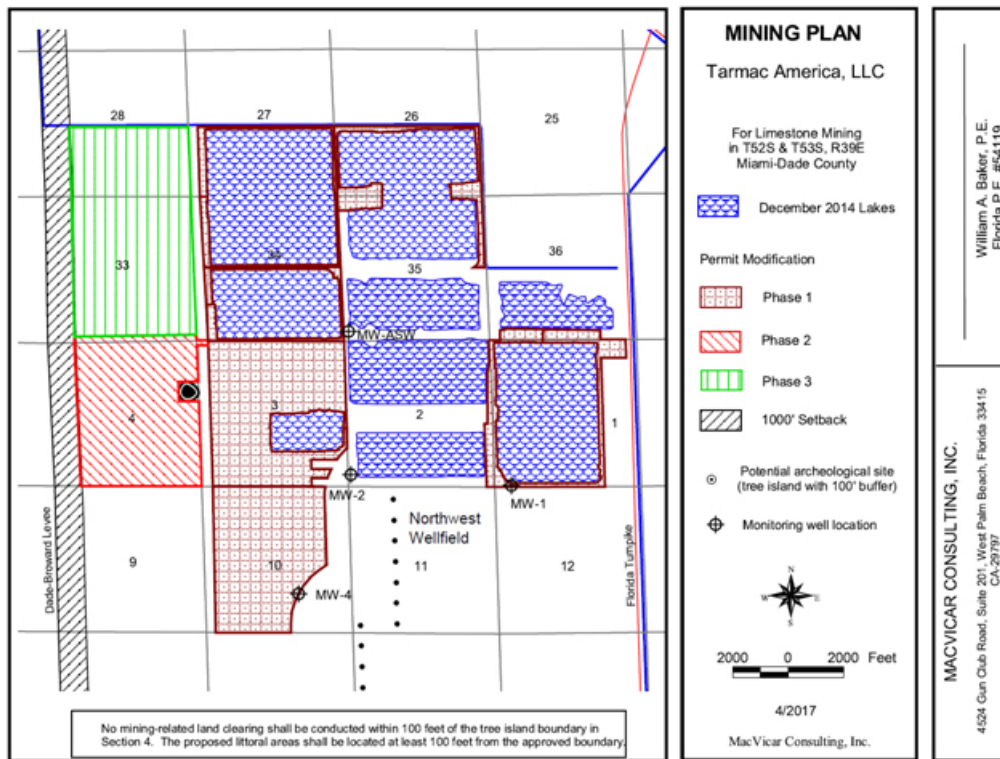


Figure 17-1. Lake Belt Area.

The Lake Belt Committee was established in 1992 by the Florida Legislature, which passed legislation creating Chapter 373.4149, Florida Statutes, and established the Northwest Dade Freshwater Lake Plan Implementation Committee (generally known as the Lake Belt Committee). One of the Lake Belt Committee's key objectives is balancing mining activities with environmental preservation and enhancing water supply. Each producer in the Lake Belt is responsible for their own permits and site-specific impacts; however, each facility is subject to the overall Lake Belt Plan mine phase planning. Phases 1 and 2 of the Lake Belt Plan were subject to a NEPA EIS evaluation led by the USACE. Currently, producers in the Lake Belt are operating within the approved Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas, as shown in Figure 17-2.



**Figure 17-2. Lake Belt Phases (MacVicar Consulting, 2017).**

The current permitting efforts for Phase 3 mining and associated wetlands impacts and mitigation will require modification to the site's existing FDEP ERP and USACE 404 Dredge and Fill Permit. The site's Phase 3 permitting effort will also require obtaining a Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources, Division of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) Class IV Wetlands Permit and a Miami-Dade County DERM Rock Mining Lake Excavation Permit. Phase 3 mine permit applications for the Lake Belt producers are planned to be submitted prior to December 31, 2024.

### 17.1.2 REQUIRED PERMITS

Table 17-1 lists the current permits at Pennsuco.

**Table 17-1. Permit Status**

Issued By:	Permit Name	Status
<b>Local (Miami-Dade County)</b>		
Miami-Dade County, Zoning	Rock Overlay Zoning Area (ROZA)	Current
Miami-Dade County, Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources (RER)	Class IV Wetlands Permit	Current (Pending for Phase 3 Lake Belt Mining Permits)
	Rock Mining Lake Excavation Permit	Current (Pending for Phase 3 Lake Belt Mining Permits)
	Surface Water Management Standard Permit	Current
	40 Year Building Recertifications	Current
	Solid Waste Permit	Current
	Industrial Waste Annual Operating Permit	Current
	Private Sanitary Sewers Operating (PSO) Permit	Current
	Waste Tire Permit	Current
<b>State (State of Florida)</b>		
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	Environmental Resource Permit (ERP)	Current (Pending for Phase 3 Lake Belt Mining Permits)
	Title V Federal Operating Permit	Current
	Generic Permit for Discharges from Concrete Batch Plants	Current
South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)	Consumptive Use Permit	Current
State Fire Marshall	Construction Mining Permit (Blasting Permit)	Current
<b>Federal (United States)</b>		
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	404 Dredge and Fill Permit	Current (Pending for Phase 3 Lake Belt Mining Permits)
United State Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consultation regarding Endangered Species (ESA)	Current (Pending for Phase 3 Lake Belt Mining Permits)

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## 17.2 WASTE DISPOSAL, SITE MONITORING AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The organic overburden at the quarries is used to construct mitigation areas (littoral shelves) or placed within the quarry lakes. The aggregates processing plant produces fines as its sole by-product. This material consists of fine inert limestone material recovered from the washing stages in the aggregates process. The fines are transported as a water-based slurry via pipeline and are discharged to the same quarry lakes.

The quarry ERP does not permit dewatering, and the site does not have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit because no storm or process water leaves the site boundary.

The cement plant does not produce process waste streams. All baghouse dust or cement kiln dust produced is returned to the system. Any spillage or rejected material from the operation is accumulated and re-processed through the limestone surge pile for pyro processing.

The site's stormwater management system is designed to keep all stormwater within the site boundary. The pyro process and finish mills produce a non-contact cooling water stream beneficially reused to wash aggregates.

### 17.2.1 LOCATION OF MINE WASTE AND WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

The overburden removed during quarry development can be placed in the nearest quarry lake per the applicable permits. When necessary to facilitate reclamation activities, this material is stockpiled along the quarry benches for later use. Water management facilities associated with the quarry operation for dewatering or stormwater management consist of temporary berms around the quarry edge to redirect stormwater into the open quarry lakes.

## 17.3 POST-MINING LAND USE AND RECLAMATION

Reclamation of the quarries is regulated by the FDEP.

### 17.3.1 UPLAND RECLAMATION

Upland reclamation involves contouring and revegetation. Contouring activities are initiated as soon as practical and are completed no later than 1 year after the calendar year in which an area becomes available for reclamation and would not interfere with mining operations. Revegetation activities shall be initiated as soon as practical and completed no later than 1 year after the calendar year in which the final contours are established in an area, and revegetation activities would not interfere with mining operations. Upland revegetation shall at least meet the standards of Chapter 62C-36, F.A.C. Reclamation activities through revegetation shall be completed within 3 years of the final cessation of mining operations at the mine.

### 17.3.2 SHORELINE RECLAMATION

Shoreline reclamation also involves contouring and revegetation. The contouring for the treatment of final shorelines is initiated and completed no later than 1 year after the calendar year in which the length and final location of the shoreline is established and other mining operations have ceased in the area. Revegetation activities are initiated as soon as practicable and completed no later than 1 year after the calendar year in which the final contours are established in an area and other mining operations have ceased in the area. Littoral zone revegetation shall meet the standards of Chapter 62C-36, F.A.C.

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Upland and shoreline reclamation activities will occur as portions of the site are mined out and no longer part of the overall operation. Reclamation cost estimates have been developed; however, no reclamation as stipulated above has been completed to date primarily because of continued mining and ancillary activities, including the potential to extract remnant material from the quarry floors.

#### 17.3.3 MINE CLOSURE COSTS

Based upon the reclamation requirements given above mine closure costs have been calculated for the site. The mine closure costs are estimated at \$8.3 million dollars. The costs are reviewed and updated on an annual basis by Titan. For accounting purposes, the costs are accrued on a percent completion basis and are subject to depreciation.

#### 17.4 LOCAL OR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND AGREEMENTS

The Lake Belt region has well-defined and well-established legal and regulatory framework. The limestone resources present have been recognized as critical to the development and growth of the state of Florida.

Because of the proximity of the site to an important supply of drinking water for South Florida, extraction of the limestone resources at the site is at risk of being jeopardized if contamination were to be detected or if mining permits were to be successfully challenged.

#### 17.5 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The QP opines that the current plans are sufficient to address any issues related to environmental compliance and permitting.

## 18 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

### 18.1 SUMMARY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Capital costs (Capex) are primarily estimated using a combination of equipment quotes from recent projects, vendor quotes for mobile equipment, and based on recent experience with similar projects. Operating costs (Opex) are estimated based on historic trends and models to account for future operational changes. These estimates include annual inflation based on the Consumer Price Index percentage. Opex estimates are to a +/- 10% accuracy. Capex estimates are to a +/- 20% accuracy.

### 18.2 MINING CAPITAL SUMMARY

Total capital requirements for the operation are calculated at \$425.6 million over the life of mine. A breakdown of this capital requirement is detailed in the following sections.

#### 18.2.1 STRIPPING

The quarry performs stripping activities to prepare the mining area. These activities include removing overburden in advance of the blasting schedule. These expenses are capitalized in the period they are incurred and amortized based on production activity at the point of blasting the area.

The estimated costs for stripping are included in the sustaining capital is \$130.2 million and are based on historical costs.

#### 18.2.2 SUSTAINING CAPITAL

The capital associated with mining activities is based on 9.9 million tons of limestone extracted annually. These production rates are in line with historical capacity and include the following phases:

- Sustaining capital for mobile equipment - replacement and refurbishment of haul trucks, loaders, and auxiliary equipment based on estimated hours needed for annual production. Estimated at \$173.2 million.
- Sustaining capital for draglines - annual capitalizable maintenance, significant refurbishments, and major component replacement, as well as relocation of the Marion 7820 dragline to the Phase 2 mining area. Estimated at \$6.2 million.
- Sustaining capital for new primary crusher and overland conveyor system:
  - New primary crusher: 2036/2037
  - Replacement of overland conveyor belt: every ~50 million tons
  - Estimated at \$66.4 million

#### 18.2.3 MINING METHOD EXTENSION

A dredge is currently scheduled to be commissioned in 2028 to extract the remnant material. Based on the current engineering study, the capital cost will be incurred in 2026/2027 and is estimated to be \$25.0 million. In addition, estimates for a mid-life cycle refurbishment of the dredge was included in the plan for an additional \$24.6 million.

#### 18.2.4 CONTINGENCY

A 10 percent allowance for contingency has been applied to the capital requirements. This is calculated at \$29.1 million.

### 18.3 MINING OPERATING COST

#### 18.3.1 INTRODUCTION AND ESTIMATE RESULTS

The operating cost estimate for the mining, aggregates and cement processing costs were prepared using historical trends and detailed cost models, which were used during the 2024 annual budgetary planning process. The mining costs are for all activities up to delivery to the surge pile.

Table 18-1 illustrates the estimated mining, aggregate and cement processing costs in 2024 U.S. dollars over the life of mine of 59 years (starting in January of 2025).

**Table 18-1.** Summary of Mining and Cement Processing Operating Costs over LOM.

<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>(US\$B)</u>
Mining Costs	\$ 2.2
Aggregates Processing Costs	\$ 1.6
Cement Processing Costs	\$ 7.1

Eighty-five percent of the mining costs are for blasting, repairs, labor, and fuel. In addition, the total mining cost includes:

- Depreciation for the Sustaining Mining costs
- Depletion of the Reserve at \$0.18 per ton
- Amortization of the capitalized stripping cost
- Allocation of SG&A

The aggregate processing costs include:

- Material movement, crushing, storage and shipping
- Allocation of SG&A

The cement processing costs include:

- Grinding, preheating and calcination
- Kiln, grinding and storage
- Allocation of SG&A

#### 18.3.2 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

The total cost of material per ton to the primary surge pile is the total of the unit operating cost plus the applicable amortization and depreciation. The amortization and depreciation include allowance for previously incurred capital costs.

The existing capital costs of \$46.1 million are assumed to be depreciated over a 10-year life. Hence the drop in depreciation in 2035.

Capital costs of \$425.6 million are depreciated over 15 years from the date the asset is placed in service, and accelerated at the end of the life of the mine. Furthermore, the capital costs include depletion of \$0.18 per ton mined.



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### 18.3.3 SUMMARY

The projected total mining cost during the evaluation period is \$5.09/ton in 2025 and increases over the evaluation period to reflect changes in depreciation, and annual inflation based on the Consumer Price Index adjustment. The mining cost does not include any contingency and will be addressed through the sensitivity analysis.

## 19 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### 19.1 KEY PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### 19.1.1 COMMODITY PRICES

The commodity prices utilized in the economic evaluation are determined using a blend of current market prices and long-term forecasts from both internal and external sources.

- **Bulk Cement Pricing.** Bulk base cement pricing (for 2025) is set at \$136.00 USD per ton. This price is derived from the USGS annual report (as detailed in Section 16) at the cement plant net of freight and distribution expenses. Escalations in price were added based on the SP Global 10-year forecast for cement sales through 2034 and the 2024-to-2034 average rate for the remainder of the evaluation period.
- **Aggregate Pricing.** The average selling price (ASP) for the aggregates is derived from the weighted average of the transfer price to the concrete block plant, the cement mills, the internal usage (Ready Mix plants), and external customers. The ASP in the models for 2025 is \$21.00 per ton. This is a 1.9% increase over the 2024 forecast. Escalations in price in future prices are increasing at percent rates varying from 1.9% to 2.6% based on S&P Capital IQ's USA Economic & Demographic Data.
- **Natural Gas.** Pennsuco current average price of natural gas is \$5.86 per million BTU. Escalation for the evaluation period was based on EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2023<sup>1</sup> Table 13.
- **Diesel Fuel.** The off-road fuel cost per gallon, \$0.39 per ton of cement, is based on the current average cost. For the aggregate plant off-road fuel the cost per gallon based on \$0.15 per ton of aggregate feed. The escalation price is based on EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2023.
- **Electricity.** The electricity cost is \$5.94 per ton of cement, based on current average rates. For the aggregate plant the electricity cost is based on \$0.12 per ton of aggregate feed. The escalation price is based on EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2023.

#### 19.1.2 INFLATION

The projections for Consumer Price Index Inflation percentages through 2054 were obtained from S&P Capital IQ's USA Economic & Demographic Data. These projections were applied to escalate costs that were not directly covered by other basis of estimate methods within the economic model.

#### 19.1.3 LABOR

Labor cost data was sourced from S&P Capital IQ's USA Economic & Demographic Data. These data were used to derive and apply labor cost assumptions within the economic model.

#### 19.1.4 PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

- Quarry annual production rate: 9,900,000 tons per annum
- Cement annual production rate: 2,401,000 tons per annum
- Aggregate annual production rate: 5,090,000 tons per annum
- Evaluation Period (from 2025): 59 years

#### 19.1.5 OPERATIONAL COSTS

The base rates used in the model were projected over the evaluation period with selling price and cost escalations as defined in the Commodity Prices section.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo> - Annual Energy Outlook 2023 Table13. Natural gas Supply, Disposition, and Prices

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Production mix for aggregates and cement remains constant over the Evaluation Period.

#### 19.1.6 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Total capital investment over the evaluation period is estimated at \$1,327 million.

Total mining investment over the evaluation period is estimated at \$468 million. In addition, there is existing capital of \$46 million to be depreciated over the next 10 years. These estimates include inflation based on Consumer Price Index projections<sup>2</sup> and 10 percent contingency.

Total aggregate processing investment over the evaluation period is estimated at \$367 million. In addition, there is existing capital of \$39 million to be depreciated over the next 10 years. These estimates include inflation based on Consumer Price Index projections<sup>3</sup> and 10 percent contingency.

The cement processing capital investment over the evaluation period is estimated at \$491 million, including growth projects of \$17 million. In addition, there is existing capital of \$110 million to be depreciated over the next 10 years. These estimates include an inflation based on Consumer Price Index projections<sup>4</sup> and a 10 percent contingency.

#### 19.1.7 TAX RATE

The corporate income tax is 25.5 percent.

### 19.2 ECONOMIC VIABILITY

#### 19.2.1 ECONOMIC VIABILITY

The summary of the financial model for the combined cement and aggregate operations is detailed below. Due to the uncertainty of the timing of specific capital expenditures, except for the mining capital (as defined in Section 18), the analysis is presented with Depreciation and Amortization. There is no interest line item as the model is always cash positive and hence has no interest payments.

The economic analysis for the combined cement and aggregates operations is shown in Table 19-1 assuming the product production rates over LOM as defined in section 19.1.4.

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<sup>2</sup> S&P Capital IQ

<sup>3</sup> S&P Capital IQ

<sup>4</sup> S&P Capital IQ

Table 19-1. Economic Analysis Model

	2025F	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	2031F	2032F	2033F	2034F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$433</b>	<b>\$450</b>	<b>\$457</b>	<b>\$ 467</b>	<b>\$ 479</b>	<b>\$ 490</b>	<b>\$ 502</b>	<b>\$ 514</b>	<b>\$526</b>	<b>\$538</b>
Operating Expenses	292	301	308	314	324	324	329	336	344	349
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>189</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	54	53	62	45	35	42	32	35	42	50
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 87</b>	<b>\$ 96</b>	<b>\$ 87</b>	<b>\$ 109</b>	<b>\$ 119</b>	<b>\$ 125</b>	<b>\$ 141</b>	<b>\$ 144</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>\$139</b>

	2035F	2036F	2037F	2038F	2039F	2040F	2041F	2042F	2043F	2044F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$553</b>	<b>\$567</b>	<b>\$583</b>	<b>\$ 598</b>	<b>\$ 615</b>	<b>\$ 631</b>	<b>\$ 648</b>	<b>\$ 666</b>	<b>\$684</b>	<b>\$702</b>
Operating Expenses	356	366	381	392	399	406	414	424	431	438
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>264</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	61	39	77	83	47	57	49	83	57	69
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$162</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$ 124</b>	<b>\$ 169</b>	<b>\$ 167</b>	<b>\$ 185</b>	<b>\$ 159</b>	<b>\$196</b>	<b>\$195</b>

	2045F	2046F	2047F	2048F	2049F	2050F	2051F	2052F	2053F	2054F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$721</b>	<b>\$741</b>	<b>\$761</b>	<b>\$ 781</b>	<b>\$ 802</b>	<b>\$ 824</b>	<b>\$ 846</b>	<b>\$ 869</b>	<b>\$892</b>	<b>\$916</b>
Operating Expenses	449	458	466	474	483	494	507	516	529	543
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>374</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	86	69	63	79	77	89	104	92	92	123
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$186</b>	<b>\$213</b>	<b>\$232</b>	<b>\$ 228</b>	<b>\$ 241</b>	<b>\$ 240</b>	<b>\$ 235</b>	<b>\$ 260</b>	<b>\$271</b>	<b>\$251</b>

	2055F	2056F	2057F	2058F	2059F	2060F	2061F	2062F	2063F	2064F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$941</b>	<b>\$966</b>	<b>\$992</b>	<b>\$1,019</b>	<b>\$1,047</b>	<b>\$1,075</b>	<b>\$1,104</b>	<b>\$1,134</b>	<b>\$101</b>	<b>\$103</b>
Operating Expenses	554	565	576	588	601	614	627	641	84	83
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	86	107	97	108	112	118	120	124	-40	-4
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$302</b>	<b>\$294</b>	<b>\$320</b>	<b>\$ 323</b>	<b>\$ 334</b>	<b>\$ 343</b>	<b>\$ 357</b>	<b>\$ 368</b>	<b>\$ 56</b>	<b>\$ 24</b>

	2065F	2066F	2067F	2068F	2069F	2070F	2071F	2072F	2073F	2074F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$109</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$ 115</b>	<b>\$ 118</b>	<b>\$ 121</b>	<b>\$ 124</b>	<b>\$ 127</b>	<b>\$131</b>	<b>\$134</b>
Operating Expenses	83	83	83	82	82	83	83	84	85	85
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	-2	-1	4	3	4	11	8	8	10	10
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 25</b>	<b>\$ 27</b>	<b>\$ 25</b>	<b>\$ 30</b>	<b>\$ 32</b>	<b>\$ 27</b>	<b>\$ 33</b>	<b>\$ 36</b>	<b>\$ 36</b>	<b>\$ 39</b>

	2075F	2076F	2077F	2078F	2079F	2080F	2081F	2082F	2083F
<b>Net Revenue</b>	<b>\$138</b>	<b>\$141</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$ 149</b>	<b>\$ 153</b>	<b>\$ 157</b>	<b>\$ 161</b>	<b>\$ 165</b>	<b>\$170</b>
Operating Expenses	86	87	88	90	91	93	95	97	101
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 39</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 43</b>	<b>\$ 46</b>	<b>\$ 47</b>	<b>\$ 47</b>	<b>\$ 50</b>	<b>\$ 51</b>	<b>\$ 50</b>

**Note:**

All Figures in USD Millions unless otherwise noted

Annual production is constant through 2062 at 9.9 Million, and at 2.5 Million per year thereafter

\*Adjustments to Cash Flow includes change in Working Capital, Capital Expense, Income Tax, less Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization (DD&A)

## 19.2.2 MEASURES OF ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Based on the analysis of the cement plant operation and aggregates plant operations, both had positive annual income and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization over the evaluation period, confirming the end users of the product from the mining operation are both viable, profitable businesses and will be able to use the mined product.

Net Present Value (NPV) is also used to evaluate the economic viability of the ongoing mining and processing of material to manufacture cement and aggregates. Based on the evaluation period and the assumed discount rate of 9.6 percent, the NPV of the operation (cement plant and quarry combined), after tax, is \$1.46 billion.

## 19.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Based on the analysis of the cement plant operation and the aggregate plant operation, both had positive annual net income and positive earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization over the evaluation period, confirming that the end users of the product from the mining operation are both viable, profitable businesses and will be able to use the mined product.

Sensitivity analysis is presented below for changes in:

- Capital Expenditures
- Sales Price (Cement / Aggregates)
- Mining Costs
- Aggregate Processing Costs
- Cement Processing Costs

These are detailed in the Table 19-2.

**Table 19-2. Sensitivity Analysis**

<u>Sensitivity Parameter</u>	<u>Variance to Expected Case (%)</u>	<u>After-Tax NPV (US\$ 000)</u>
Operating Costs	-10%	1,541,506
	+10%	1,146,346
Capital Costs	-20%	1,408,058
	+20%	1,279,794
Sales Price (Cem / Agg) (\$/ton)	+\$5 /+\$1	1,501,791
	-\$5 /-\$1	1,186,061
Mining Cost (\$/ton)	-\$1	1,439,209
	+\$1	1,248,643

#### 19.4 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the cement plant operation, demonstrated a positive annual net income over the evaluation period, confirming that the end user of the product from the mining operation is a viable, profitable businesses and will be able to use the mined product.

Sensitivity to increases in the mining cost indicates that these increases do not materially impact the profitability of the combined cement and aggregate financial performance.

The effect of a \$1 increase in the mining cost was evaluated for the sensitivity of increases in the mining cost. With \$1 increase in mining cost, the NPV (after tax) is reduced from \$1.46 billion to \$1.36 billion or 7.0%.

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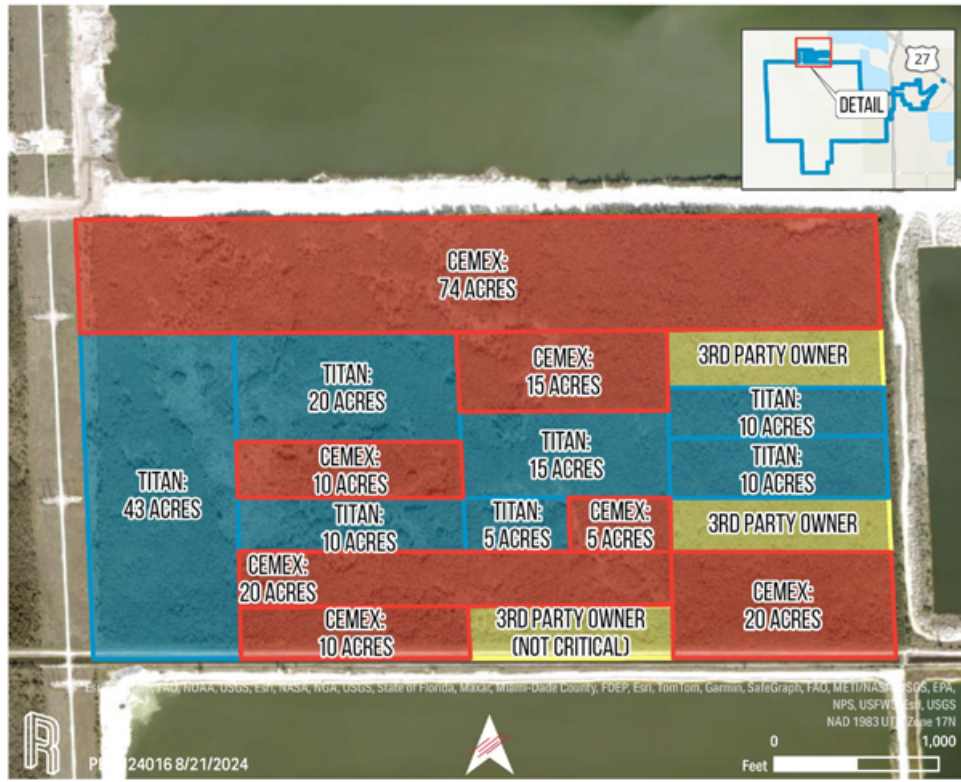
## 20 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties from which relevant information material to the Resource and Reserves estimates was available or considered.

## 21 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

### 21.1 LAND OWNERSHIP IN SECTION 27

The site has 113 acres of potentially mineable land in Section 27 (the southern half of the Section in Miami-Dade County). Some of the parcels owned are not contiguous, as shown in Figure 21-1; therefore, it is establishing a productive, efficient mining face (pit) is not possible. These parcels will be permitted under Phase 3 of the Lake Belt permits. The QP has, after reasonable investigation, not identified any obstacle to obtaining the required permits.



**Figure 21-1.** Section 27 with Titan's Parcels shown in blue.

### 21.2 AGGREGATES TAILINGS RECOVERY FOR CLINKER MANUFACTURING

The aggregate plant slurry is pumped to Pit 3. In 2008, Titan performed a drilling campaign in Pit 3, to determine if the material could be used for clinker production. A barge mounted drill, as shown in Figure 21-2, was used to drill ten holes. Samples were obtained approximately every 5 feet. These samples underwent a comprehensive testing process, including evaluation of the particle distribution below 170 mesh, evaluation of all typical oxides for clinker manufacturing, as well as LOI. The conclusion was that the material is chemically suitable for manufacturing clinker.

The opportunity exists to use dredge technology to recover the material and to install a processing and drying facility. It is estimated that 16 million tons of material suitable for clinker manufacturing is in Pit 3, which provides 5 years of material for the cement plant.



**Figure 21-2.** Drill and Barge Used for 2008 Fines Drilling Campaign.

### 21.3 CONSUMPTION OF QUARRY TAILINGS FOR RAW MILL PRODUCTION

An internal study was performed in 2023 to quantify the benefits of recovering ultra-fine material from construction aggregates production for use in finish mill grinding. After implementing the UFR hydrocyclone system, the recovered material was deemed also suitable for clinker manufacturing. The installed UFR system was designed to produce 150,000 t/a as feed to the finish mills.

Due to the limestone replacement benefits for clinker production, the opportunity exists to install a similar UFR system at a capacity of 250,000 t/a for clinker manufacturing.

The expanded recovery system will also require a feeder to introduce the ultra-fine limestone materials to the raw clinker feed. The feeder will be sized to handle an 8 percent limestone substitution rate.

From an economic perspective, every ton of recovered material that replaces raw limestone extends the Reserves or increases the production capacity for finished aggregates by an equivalent ton.



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## 22 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 22.1 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The following is a summary of the for the Resource and Reserve estimates for Pennsuco:

- Geology is well known and understood and proven to supply suitable stone both for cement raw material and construction aggregates.
- Mining operations and practices have been well established over many decades. Addition of dredge mining to maximize the recovery of the Resource is a well-established and proven mining practice.
- The processing of raw materials and manufacture of cement has been in place for many decades and upgraded to be a low emissions cement facility.
- All necessary infrastructure is in place and has served the operation for many decades.
- All necessary permits are in place and future permitting is expected to enable extraction of all Reserves included in the estimate.
- Costs are well understood and predictable with the operations having been economic for decades and reasonably expected to be so for the life of mine projected.

The QP opines that no issues are unresolved with the technical or economic factors considered in determining RPEE that supports the Resource estimate and that the risk of material impacts on the Reserve estimate is low.

### 22.2 RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The QP opines that the exploration and Mineral Resource uncertainties offer minimal risk to the operation. The only risk is the Probable Reserve associated with Pits J, K, and L. A 1,500-foot setback is adjacent to Dade-Broward Levee along western boundary of Pits J, K, and L. The setback is divided into two individual setbacks 1,000 feet (furthest west) and 500 feet adjacent to the east. This setback is currently required by USACE to minimize potential impacts to the Everglades wetlands. Any proposed mining activities within this setback would require approval from USACE and would potentially require environmental study and monitoring and/or controls to minimize potential impacts to adjacent wetlands. This would all take place as part of Phase 3 permitting and cost and risk would be shared with all mine operators in the Lake Belt. It is the QP's opinion after investigation that there are no obstacles to obtaining these permits.

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## 23 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are recommended for the site:

- Advance Phase 3 permitting in conjunction with the other Lake Belt operations. Potential delays associated with receiving the necessary permits are associated with the uncertainties related to the USACE requiring additional environmental studies. Cost for permitting and the additional studies is estimated to be \$500,000
- Perform additional engineering studies that could provide significant impact to increase the LOM. Costs for the studies are considered minimal.
  - Evaluate the fines recovery from Pit 3 for use in the cement process.
  - Add a second ultra fines handling system to recover material from tailings for use in the cement process.
  - Evaluate the use of bauxite for alumina control in place of fly ash to allow use of higher silica limestone in the cement process.

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## 25 RELIANCE ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRANT

In the development of this report, various information and data were provided by Titan. The information and data that were presented to Qualified Person were used to substantiate the content and findings of this report. It is the Qualified Person's opinion based on evaluation of other similar operations that the information is valid and represents similar expected information for the mining of limestone and the production of cement. The information that was provided by the registrant for the development of this report are listed below.

- Macroeconomic trends and data – Sections 18 & 19
- Marketing – Section 16
- Environmental – Section 17
- Accommodations to local groups – Section 17

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26 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, “Technical Report Summary on the Pennsuco Quarry, Miami-Dade, Florida” with an effective date of May 24, 2024, was prepared and signed by:

Signed by Continental Placer Inc.

Continental Placer Inc.

Dated at Lutz, FL  
August 30, 2024

TECHNICAL REPORT SUMMARY FOR ROANOKE QUARRY, BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

REPORT CPI-18-6717F-A

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SIGNATURE DATE: AUGUST 30, 2024

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 1, 2024

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<u>Symbol / Abbreviation</u>	<u>Description</u>
AEP	American Electric Power
AF	Alternative Fuel
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	aluminum oxide
ALT	Andy Layne Trail
APC	Appalachian Power Company
ASL	above sea level
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
ATS	Appalachian Technical Services Inc.
BM	Bowser-Morner
BTU	British thermal unit
CaO	calcium oxide
Capex	capital expenses
CKD	cement kiln dust
CPI	Continental Placer Inc.
CTL	Chicago Testing Laboratories
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DMME	Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FOB	Free on Board
FRED	Federal Reserve Economic Data
IIJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IL	Type one limestone cement
JPA	Joint Permit Application
JRIA	James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
kV	kilovolt
kt/a	thousand tons per annum
k tons	one thousand tons
KBJW	Koontz Byrant Johnson Williams, Inc.
LOI	Loss on ignition
LOM	life of mine
LSC	Lone Star Cement Corporation
MMBTU	million BTU
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area

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Norfolk Southern	Norfolk Southern Railway
NPV	Net Present Value
Opex	operating expenses
PCA	Portland Cement Association
PJD	Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination
PLC	Portland limestone cement
PD	pressure differential
QP	Qualified Person
RCC	Roanoke Cement Company
RGC	Roanoke Gas Company
ROI	radius of influence
ROW	right of way
RPEE	Reasonable Prospect For Economic Extraction
SG	specific gravity
SiO2	silica oxide
S&P	Standard and Poor's
TDF	Tire-Derived Fuel
Tonne	metric ton
t/h	tons per hour
Titan	Titan America LLC
TRS	Technical Report Summary
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VDWR	Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources
VMRC	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
VWP	Individual Water Protection Permit
XRF	X-ray fluorescence



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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Titan America LLC (Titan) is a leading U.S. manufacturer of construction materials used in residential, commercial, industrial, infrastructure, and energy applications. Titan has retained Continental Placer Inc. (CPI) to prepare this Technical Report Summary (TRS) for the Roanoke Cement Company LLC (RCC) site located in the Commonwealth of Virginia, USA.

The purpose of this TRS is to support the disclosure of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the site as of May 1, 2024. This TRS is intended to fulfill 17 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §229, “Standard Instructions for Filing Forms Under Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 – Regulation S-K,” subsection 1300, “Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations.” The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates presented herein are classified according to 17 CFR §229.1300 – (Item 1300) Definitions.

The Mineral Reserves are mined to support the on-site cement plant.

Lapis Consulting (Lapis) supported the Resource and Reserve modelling, assessment of the assay results and mine planning under the supervision of the QP, CPI for the TRS.

This TRS was prepared by CPI. No prior TRS has been filed with respect to the site.

### 1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The site (37°27'43" N, 79°59'42" W) is in Botetourt County, Virginia, and consists of approximately 2,567 acres controlled by Titan. The nearest major city is Roanoke, Virginia, 13.5 miles south from the site.

### 1.3 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The operations are situated within the apex, or hinge zone, of the Catawba Syncline among outcrops of limestone, dolomite, shale, and sandstone. The complex geology is well understood based upon mining history, exploration, and numerous state geologic reports and mapping. The main ore body targeted is Lincolnshire-New Market-Effna grouping of Ordovician aged limestones. The Bays Sandstone, Edinburg Shale, and Beekmantown Dolomite provide additional raw materials for the manufacture of cement.

### 1.4 STATUS OF EXPLORATION

The limestone and carbonaceous shale deposits at the site are well-defined by exploration drilling. Various drilling campaigns and geological investigations have been completed throughout the site's history; little is recorded for exploration activities before 1979. Two reports from 1979 and 1986 describe historical exploration campaigns and the resulting Resources and Reserves. Numerous exploration campaigns have been conducted since 1992 when Titan acquired a majority interest in the site. These campaigns include more than 200 drillholes and two electrical resistivity surveys. Chemistry is available for campaigns in 2005 through 2024. Core logs are available for campaigns in 2007 through 2024. Core photographs are available for campaigns in 2013 through 2024.

### 1.5 MINERAL RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

The effective date of the Mineral Resource and Reserves estimates is May 1, 2024.

Resource estimates are shown in Table 1-1 and are exclusive of tons to be converted to Reserves.

**Table 1-1.** Summary of Mineral Resources (exclusive of Mineral Reserves) as of May 1, 2024

<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>k tons</u>	<u>SiO<sub>2</sub> (%)</u>	<u>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (%)</u>	<u>CaO (%)</u>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Inferred	48	18.3	1.2	30.8
<b>Catawba Farm Extension Limestone</b>				
Measured	30,000	10.8	2.3	46.5
Measured + Indicated	30,000	—	—	—
<b>Catawba Farm Extension Dolostone</b>				
Measured	4,600	12.9	1.4	31.2
Indicated	190	12.9	1.4	31.2
Measured + Indicated	4,790	12.9	1.4	31.2
Inferred	48	12.9	1.4	31.2
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Measured	1,500	13.3	1.7	32.0
Measured + Indicated	1,500	1.7	32.0	1.1
<b>Lone Star East Extension Limestone</b>				
Measured	54,000	7.9	1.5	48.3
Measured + Indicated	54,000	7.9	1.5	48.3
<b>Lone Star East Extension Dolostone</b>				
Measured	22,000	10.4	1.7	33.5
Measured + Indicated	22,000	10.4	1.7	33.5
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Limestone</b>				
<b>Measured</b>	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
<b>Indicated</b>	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Measured + Indicated</b>	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
<b>Inferred</b>	0	—	—	—
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Dolostone</b>				
<b>Measured</b>	28,100	11.0	1.6	33.0
<b>Indicated</b>	190	12.9	1.4	31.2
<b>Measured + Indicated</b>	28,290	11.0	1.6	33.0
<b>Inferred</b>	96	15.6	1.3	31.0

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (2) Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (3) Mineral Resources' point of reference is the raw material stack at the plant area.
- (4) Mineral Resources Reasonable Prospect for Economic Extraction (RPEE) commodity price is based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton, Free on Board (FOB) the plant.
- (5) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (6) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (7) There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves.

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The Qualified Person (QP) opines that the carbonate deposits at the site are modeled adequately considering the quality and geologic characteristics of the ore body. Such interpretations were made based on the drilling campaigns, other exploration activities, and mining history at the site. The QP also opines that the Resource estimates have been developed following customary and industry standard practices in the construction materials mining industry. No proprietary methods, standards, or software were used in the Resource estimate.

Table 1-2 shows the Reserve estimate for all Resource areas at the site. Values are stated in short tons.

**Table 1-2. Summary of Mineral Reserves as of May 1, 2024**

<u>Quarry/Reserve Category</u>	<u>Tons (k ton)</u>	<u>SiO<sub>2</sub> (%)</u>	<u>AlPO<sub>3</sub> (%)</u>	<u>CaO (%)</u>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	23,000	8.91	1.92	48
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	18.3	1.16	30.8
Probable	68	18.3	1.16	30.8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	13,000	5.7	1.3	49.4
Probable	4,100	7.6	1.2	47.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	13.3	1.7	32
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>High Grade Shale Quarry</b>				
Proven	12,000	19.7	4.4	38.7
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Limestone</b>				
<b>Proven</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>
<b>Probable</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>
<b>Proven + Probable</b>	<b>40,100</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Dolostone</b>				
<b>Proven</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>Probable</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Proven + Probable</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Shale</b>				
<b>Proven</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>Probable</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Proven + Probable</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources RPEE commodity price is based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton, FOB the plant.
- (2) Limestone Mineral Reserves are stated on a Life of Mine basis.
- (3) Shale and dolostone Mineral Reserves represent the tons that will be consumed during the Life of Mine production schedule.
- (4) No cut-off grades are applied.
- (5) The point of reference for the Reserves is the raw material stack, located after the primary crusher and includes mining recovery of 95%.
- (6) Tons are rounded to nearest 1,000s, which could cause apparent summation errors.
- (7) Catawba Farm Extension dolostone Resource quantity based on production requirements.
- (8) Dolostone blocks of Indicated and Inferred Resources are interspersed within the deposit. It is not reasonable to report separate chemistry statistics for these categories.

Given the extent of geologic information, mine planning activities, and operating history at the site, the QP is confident that Reserves can be extracted and processed at the quantity and quality required to meet the site's production schedule to produce Portland cement.

There is no cut-off grade for the limestone feed for the cement plant and all limestone reserves can be utilized in the cement process demonstrated through operations for the past 73 years. The lithology of the feed material determines its use in the cement process.

As part of the study, an economic analysis that included capital costs (Capex) estimates for development, infrastructure relocations, fleet acquisitions, permitting needs, and plant upgrades was performed. Operating costs (Opex) were obtained from the cost tracking performed by Titan over its thirty plus year history of operating the site.

The QP opines that the Reserve estimate has been developed following customary standards in the construction materials mining industry. The QP is of the opinion that all relevant technical and economic factors are not likely to be significantly influenced by further work and that any technical and economic issues are not material to the site.

## 1.6 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS

The Lone Star East Quarry and High Grade Shale Quarry are fully developed multi-bench quarries. Future development in these quarries will continue with little change to development strategy. The Catawba Farm Quarry has not yet been developed. Development of this site will begin with a starter pit and progress in such a way that multiple benches will be accessible as quickly as possible.

Development of the Catawba Farm Quarry will require construction of a haul road and bridge capable of supporting 100-ton rigid-frame haul trucks constructed over Catawba Creek to connect the quarry to the cement plant.

The development of the Catawba Farm Quarry will begin in 2025. This development will proceed in three phases: initial, limited, and total production. The initial phase will involve site preparation and removal of overburden and shale from a starter pit to expose the limestone. The limited production phase will include developing the first two production benches to allow production activities to commence and open enough area and production faces to accommodate full-scale production. Any production rock will be stockpiled during this phase before the haul bridge is constructed, which is currently scheduled for completion in 2026.

Existing operations are performed with conventional loaders and haul trucks. Overburden removal is performed by contractors typically using excavators, bulldozers, and articulated trucks. Drilling and blasting of the limestone, shale, and dolostone is also performed by an independent contractor. A 16-cubic-yard front-end wheeled loader (face loader) is used to muck the fragmented rock and load it into 100-ton class rigid-frame offroad trucks for hauling to the primary station where it is stockpiled for blending. The mine design is a typical multi-bench quarry. Having multiple benches available is key to managing the raw material blend for the cement plant.

The projected production from the quarry as delivered to the primary crusher or the cement mills is projected to be:

- Raw Mill
  - Limestone 1,325 ktons/annum (kt/a)

- Shale 350 kt/a
- Sandstone 50 kt/a
- Dolostone 50 kt/a
- Other 25 kt/a
- Cement Mill
  - Limestone 100 kt/a
  - Dolostone 100 kt/a

Based on the Reserves and the production profile, the mine life is 27.6 years from May 1, 2024.

## 1.7 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COST ESTIMATES

Capital and operating costs are primarily estimated using a combination of equipment quotes from recent projects and vendor quotes for mobile equipment, and recent experience with similar projects. These estimates include annual inflation based on the Consumer Price Index projections.

### 1.7.1 CAPITAL COSTS

The following categories are costs identified for the site:

- **Stripping.** The total projected stripping costs for both the new Catawba Farm Quarry and the existing Lone Star East Quarry, after adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection, is \$101.0 million.
- **Catawba Farm Development.** The Catawba Farm site has been in capital development since 2021, with the completion of a scoping study, a prefeasibility study, and the ongoing permit and engineering phases. During each of these phases, the scope of the project has been refined and major portions of the work have gone through the procurement process. After adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection and including existing accrued, the total cost is \$17.7 million.
- **Sustaining.** Sustaining capital encompasses all projected investments required to maintain current operations and the specified growth investments of the mining operation over the projected 27-year life of mine (LOM) period. These projections are derived from historical investment data, as well as current and past quotes for refurbishing or acquiring equipment. After adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection and including existing accrued, the total cost is \$132.0 million.

### 1.7.2 OPERATING COSTS

The operating cost estimate for the mining operation was prepared using historical trends and detailed cost models, which were used during the 2024 annual budgetary planning process. The costs are for all activity up to delivery to the surge pile. The 2024 fixed and variable cost for the site's mining activity is estimated at \$5.96 per ton delivered to the primary crusher. The total mining cost also includes the following:

- Depreciation for the Catawba Farm Development
- Sustaining mining costs, depletion of the Reserve at \$0.25 per ton
- Amortization of the capitalized stripping cost

The projected total mining cost is \$8.27 per ton in 2025 and increases over the evaluation period to reflect changes in the depreciation and Consumer Price Index adjustment.

## 1.8 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

Many studies were completed as part of permitting efforts for the existing site, including the Lone Star East Quarry. The following environmental and technical studies for permitting efforts for the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project were completed between 2023 and 2024:

- Archaeological study (Cultural Resources)
- Hydrology and drainage studies
- Hydrogeological study
- Wetlands studies
- Endangered and Threatened Species study

All permits necessary to conduct quarry operations on the current site are in place and in good standing. The development of the new Catawba Farm Quarry requires various permit modifications or the issuance of new permits. Key permits that apply to the Catawba Farm Quarry and their status are listed in Table 1-3. Permitting is in progress and anticipating that all permits can be acquired is reasonable. The development of the Catawba Farm Quarry is scheduled for 2025, which should allow sufficient time to complete the permitting process.

**Table 1-3. Permit Status**

Agency	Reviewed and Issued By	Permit Name	Proposed Catawba Farm Quarry
<b>Local (Botetourt County)</b>			
	Building – Development Services	Site Plan Review	Submitted June 2024
		Building Permit Review	Anticipated to follow Site plan review
<b>State (Commonwealth of Virginia)</b>			
	Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	General Permit for Nonmetallic Mineral Mining (VAG84)	Submitted May 2024
		Individual Water Protection Permit (VWP Permit)	Submitted May 2024
	Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC)	Subaqueous Permit	Submitted May 2024 #23-1360
	Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME)	Mining Permit	Current mine permit modification required; Submitted June 2024
	Department of Transportation	Land Use Permit	Submitted June 2024
<b>Federal (United States)</b>			
	United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Individual 404 Dredge and Fill Permit	Submitted May 2024
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consultation regarding Endangered Species	Concurrent with USACE Permit process

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## 1.9 QUALIFIED PERSON'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the Resource and Reserve estimates for the site:

- Geology is well known and understood and proven to supply suitable stone both for cement raw material.
- Mining operations and practices have been well established over many decades.
- The processing of raw materials and manufacture of cement has been in place for many decades and upgraded to be a low emissions facility.
- All necessary off-site infrastructure is in place and has served the operation for many decades.
- Additional infrastructure will be required to develop the Catawba Farm Quarry and planning and design for this is adequate.
- All necessary permits are in place and future permitting is expected to enable extraction of all Reserves included in the estimate.
- Costs are well understood and predictable with the operations having been economic for many years and reasonably expected to be so for the projected LOM.

The QP opines that no issues are unresolved with the technical or economic factors considered in determining Reasonable Prospect For Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEE) that supports the Resource estimate and that the risk of material impacts on the Reserve estimate is low.

The following actions are recommended for the site:

- Dedicate Resources and effort to securing the Catawba Farm Quarry permits and advancing the necessary infrastructure for mining.
- Advance the approval process for the Catawba Farm Quarry Extension.
- Continue to evaluate the development of the Lone Star East Quarry Extension.
- Evaluate the development of the dolostone deposit for use as a construction aggregates source.



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## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 ISSUER OF REPORT

Titan is a leading U.S. manufacturer of construction materials that are used in residential, commercial, industrial, infrastructure, and energy applications. Titan has retained CPI to prepare this TRS for the site located in the Commonwealth of Virginia, USA.

### 2.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this TRS is to support the disclosure of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates for the site as of August 15, 2024. This TRS is intended to fulfill 17 CFR §229, “*Standard Instructions for Filing Forms Under Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 – Regulation S-K*,” subsection 1300, “Disclosure by Registrants Engaged in Mining Operations.” The Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimates presented herein are classified according to 17 CFR §229.1300 – (Item 1300) Definitions.

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are reported in U.S. customary units and currency in U.S. dollars (\$).

This TRS was prepared by CPI. No prior TRS has been filed with respect to the site.

The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in CPI’s services, based on the:

- Information available at the time of preparation
- Data supplied by outside sources
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this TRS

### 2.3 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This study is supported by Titan technical, operational, market, and financial reports as well as studies and field programs performed by Titan and other external parties, published government reports, published government and historical data, and public information available at the time of writing. This information was related to the following:

- Property history
- Property data
- Drillhole records
- Sampling protocols
- Laboratory protocols
- Sample analysis data
- Hydrogeology study
- Geotechnical studies
- Mine operations data
- Raw material crushing and handling data
- Site infrastructure information and data
- Environmental permits and related data/information
- Historical and forecast capital and operating cost data.

The documentation reviewed and other sources of information are provided in Section 24 of this TRS.

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## 2.4 QUALIFIED PERSONS

The QP for this TRS is CPI. CPI was established in 1988, and is an environmental, engineering, and geological consulting firm with offices in Albany, New York; Lutz, Florida; and Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. CPI offers expertise in geologic, hydrogeologic, Reserve analysis, environmental, and mine engineering and mapping services to private-sector clients throughout North America.

## 2.5 PERSONAL INSPECTION

Since 2000, CPI personnel have been on site on multiple occasions to provide technical support for geology, mine planning, and operations.

The CPI QP, Nathan Moore, conducted a site visit from May 7 to May 17, 2024, and completed the following tasks:

- Visited the core storage area inspecting core from prior exploration programs
- Reviewed logging and sampling procedures
- Inspected several locations in the mine, observing the characteristics of the deposit geology
- Discussed grade control mapping and sampling procedures
- Visited some of the mine stockpile areas
- Visited the processing facilities
- Inspected the sampling points used to determine the tonnages and grades processed
- Visited the site sample preparation facility
- Held discussions with site personnel

## 2.6 REPORT VERSION

This TRS, dated August 30, 2024, is the first TRS for the project.

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### 3. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The site is in Botetourt County, Virginia, approximately 13 miles from Roanoke. The geodetic coordinates for the site are approximately 37°27'43" N and 79°59'42". Figure 3-1 shows the location of the site. The site is the accumulation of 24 tax parcels totaling approximately 2,567 acres. Property ownership is under the control of Titan or its subsidiaries.

#### 3.2 MINERAL RIGHTS

Titan holds the title and mineral rights for the 28 individual properties observed in Figure 3-1. Titan does not lease any of the properties from or to any other ownership entity.

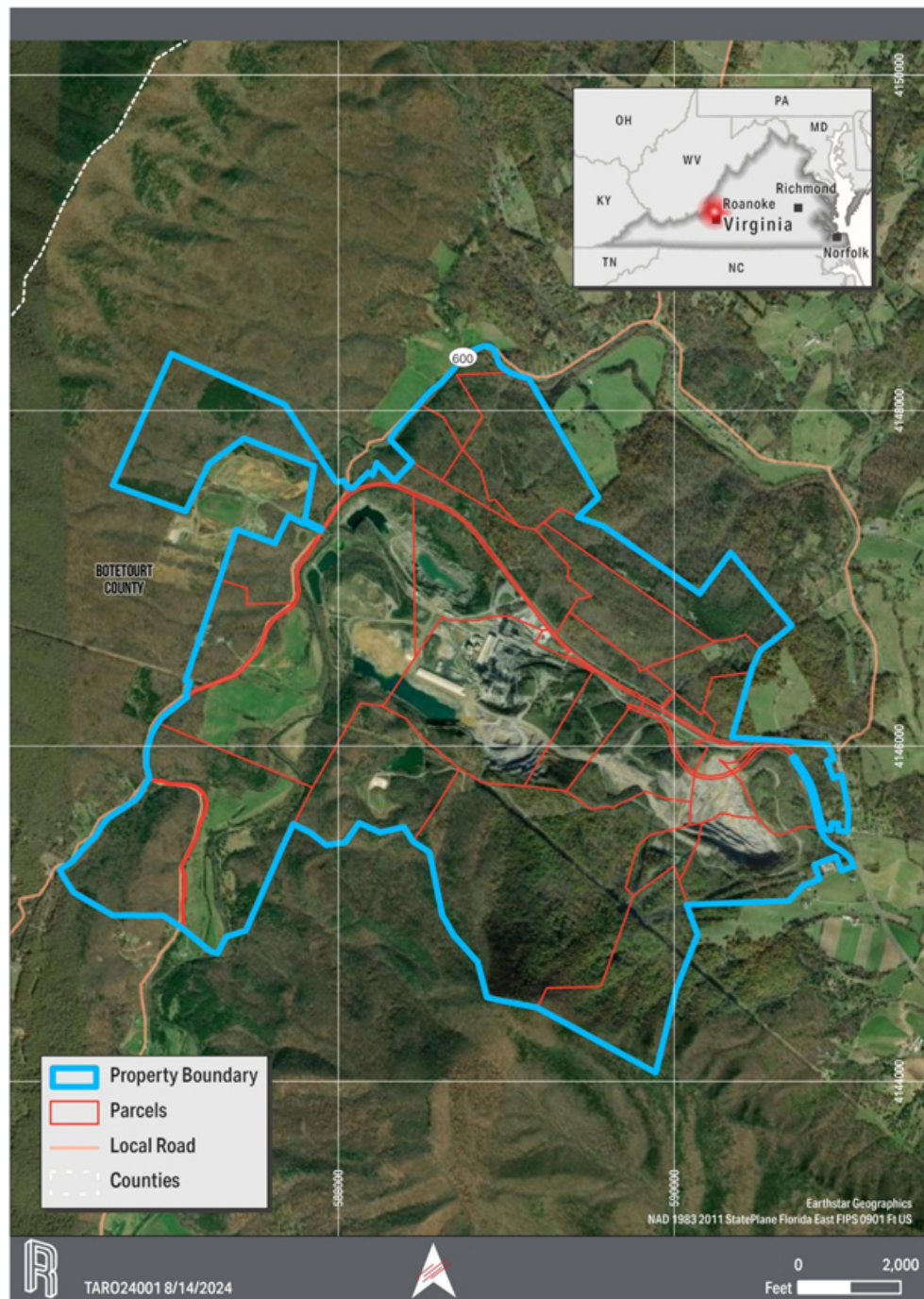
#### 3.3 SIGNIFICANT ENCUMBRANCES OR RISKS TO PERFORM WORK ON PROPERTY

Several encumbrances are present on the site. These include:

- **Power Lines.** A high-voltage electricity transmission line crosses the Catawba Farm proposed quarry. This easement is owned by American Electric Power (AEP) and will require relocation. Per the easement agreement, this will be relocated before 2030 at the cost of AEP.
- **Conservation Easement.** Titan has granted a conservation easement to the Blue Ridge Land Conservancy to compensate for past wetlands impacts. This easement is being modified as part of the Catawba Farm permit modification process.
- **Public Access Hiking Trail.** The Andy Layne Trail (ALT), which joins the Appalachian Trail, crosses the property and accesses a footbridge crossing over Catawba Creek. As part of the Catawba Farm permit modifications, the bridge is to be relocated.
- **Virginia Route 779 (Catawba Road).** This county road crosses the site and will be relocated in the future for the extension of the Catawba Farm Quarry. This could impact the Catawba Farm Extension Resource. The road right of way (ROW) is currently owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia. To relocate the road, both county and the state need to accept the relocation. The current proposal is that a new road will be constructed on Titan-owned land and deeded to the Commonwealth. With the acceptance of the new road, the existing ROW will be abandoned with Titan having the right of first refusal to purchase. As a precedent, a relocation of a section of this road was completed at the site in the 1970s.

#### 3.4 LEASE AGREEMENTS OR ROYALTIES

No royalties are paid on any current mining production, and no new royalties are expected in the future.



**Figure 3-1.** General Location Map.

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#### 4. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The site is located in Troutville, Botetourt County, Virginia, and operates year-round.

##### 4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The site is in the mountainous portion of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is bordered by two major mountain ranges: the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains. The site is located in the Catawba Valley close to Tinker Mountain and the elevation ranges from approximately 1,400 to 1,700 feet above sea level (ASL)

The site flora is characteristic of seepage areas at high altitudes on north-facing slopes of the central Blue Ridge Mountains. The area is divided into three habitats: a dry forested tract, a wet forested tract, and an open glade. The dominant tree species in the dry forested tract are Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) and Sweet Birch (*Betula lenta*). The shrubby growth in this area is composed of *Rhododendron catawbiense* and *Kalmia latifolia* (Dalmas, 1972).

In the wet forested tract, the dominant tree species are Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*). The wetter conditions in this area likely support a different set of plant species compared to the dry forested tract (Dalmas, 1972).

##### 4.2 ACCESSIBILITY AND LOCAL RESOURCES

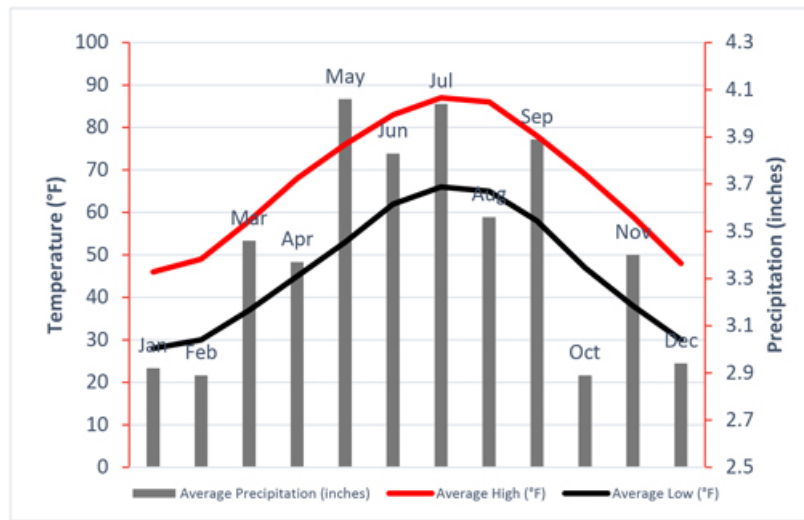
Catawba Road (State Route 779) is a two-lane state highway and the only road that provides access to the site. Catawba Road is typically accessed by US Route 220 (US 220) in Daleville. US 220 interchanges with US Interstate 81 a mile and a half from its intersection with Catawba Road. The site is approximately 6 miles from the intersection of US 220 with Catawba Road.

The nearest airport is the Roanoke-Blacksburg Regional Airport, located 16 miles from the site and accessible by the public highway system.

The Norfolk Southern Railway (Norfolk Southern) provides rail service directly to the plant with an 8-mile-long spur dedicated to the site. Norfolk Southern owns and operates this rail line, which runs adjacent to the Catawba Road and terminates at the Norfolk Southern line in Cloverdale, Virginia. This rail service delivers coal and raw materials to the site and finished cement from the site to the distribution terminal network.

##### 4.3 CLIMATE

Roanoke, Virginia, has a humid subtropical climate characterized by warm to hot summers, mild winters, and rain to support temperate forest. The annual snowfall is less than 20 inches west of Blue Ridge (Ruffner 1980). Snowfalls over (10 inches) are rare in most areas. Thunderstorms are common in late spring and summer and can be severe. The plant and quarry work all year round. Figure 4-1 presents the temperature ranges and rainfall total (averages) for Roanoke.



**Figure 4-1.** Roanoke, Virginia, Temperature and Precipitation Data Recorded from 1981-2010 (US Climate Data, 2024).

#### 4.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

The site has access to existing well-developed infrastructure, including potable water, industrial use water wells, power, gas supply, communications, and transportation. Details of the site Infrastructure are included in Section 15. Regional infrastructure is shown in Figure 4-2.



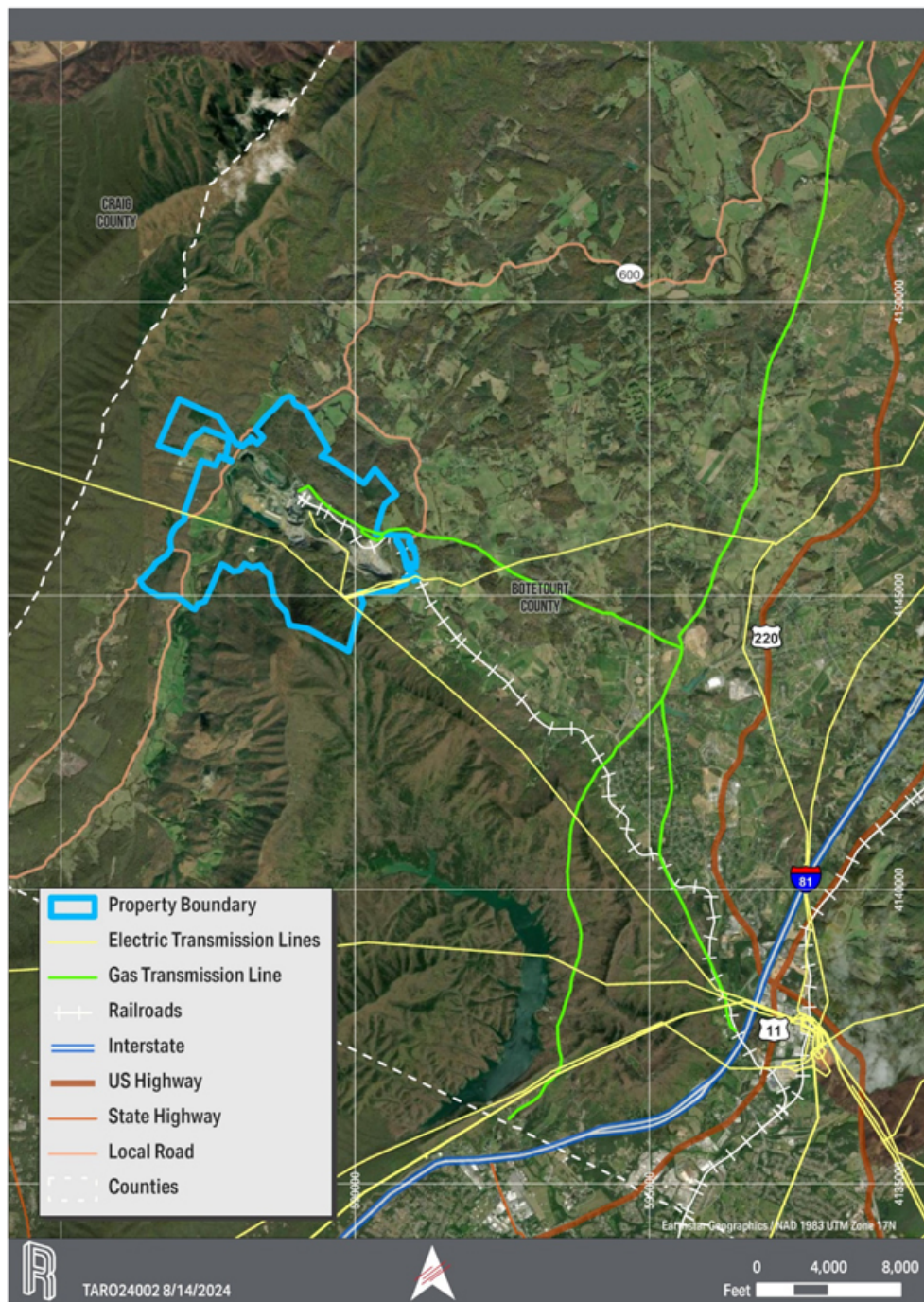


Figure 4-2. Regional Infrastructure.

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#### 4.4.1 WATER

The potable water system consists of a drilled well, a 25,000-gallon steel storage tank, and a distribution system that serves the various buildings.

The site has a water recycle system that collects, stores, treats, cools, and reuses processed water. A water treatment system managed by NALCO Water introduces various additives to manage water quality. Supplemental process water can be introduced from the quarry dewatering system.

#### 4.4.2 ENERGY SUPPLY

Electricity is supplied to the site through Appalachian Power Company (APC). APC is responsible for transmitting and distributing electrical services to the plant. APC serves the site from the Cloverdale station on the Cloverdale, Virginia – Mount Union 138 kilovolt (kV) transmission line. Two parallel circuits originate at this substation, providing a redundant loop feed to the site.

Roanoke Gas Company (RGC) delivers natural gas to the site. The RGC distribution system is fed by Columbia Gas Transmission, an interstate natural gas pipeline connecting to RGC at a gate station in Eagle Rock, Virginia.

The Norfolk Southern spur allows for delivery of coal to the site by rail. A railcar unloader transfers coal to the coal stockpile.

Alternative Fuels (AFs) (chipped tires or Tire-Derived Fuels [TDFs]) are another source of energy. Titan plans to consume up to 20 percent of AFs and convert from coal to natural gas by 2030.

#### 4.4.3 PERSONNEL

The site employs approximately 140 people for operations. Employees include heavy equipment operators, skilled tradesmen, engineers, support personnel, and managers. Accommodation for site employees is available in the nearby communities of Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke counties and the cities of Roanoke, Salem, and Blacksburg.

#### 4.4.4 SUPPLIES

Supplies for plant operations (equipment, parts) are adequate and available in the region, which consists of the Lynchburg, New River Valley, and Roanoke-Alleghany Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Supplies are also received through commercial shipping operations at the Roanoke-Blacksburg Regional Airport.



## 5. HISTORY

### 5.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP

The site has been in operation since 1951. Titan purchased a controlling interest in the site in 1992 and took full ownership in 2000. Table 5-1 summarizes the ownership history of the site.

**Table 5-1.** Ownership History

Year	Company	Operations/Activity
1950	Lone Star Cement Corporation (LSC)	Began constructing the cement plant
1951	LSC	Cement production began
1960s	RCC	LSC started conducting business as RCC
1992	RCC, subsidiary of Titan	Titan purchased a controlling stake in the site
2000	RCC	Titan acquired the remaining shares

### 5.2 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Various drilling campaigns and geological investigations have been completed; however minimal data were recorded for exploration activities before 1979.

Table 5-2 summarizes the exploration and development history of the site.

**Table 5-2.** Summary of Historical Exploration Programs up to 1986

Year	Company	Purpose	Summary of Work	Comment
1956	Lone Star		No data available	Shale
1972	Lone Star		No data available	Shale
1979	William Seaton	To estimate RCC's Resources near Catawba Creek	11 coreholes totaling 5,295 feet. Proven and Probable Reserves were estimated	1,023 XRF assays, 5-ft intervals, laboratory unknown
1985-86	J.D.Davenport	To estimate RCC's Resources	12 coreholes totaling 3,150 feet. Proven Reserves were estimated	679 assays, 5-ft intervals, on-site laboratory

XRF = X-ray fluorescence

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## 6. GEOLOGICAL SETTING, MINERALIZATION AND DEPOSIT

### 6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The site is located in the Valley and Ridge physiographic province of Virginia, which is part of the Appalachian Highlands physiographic division. The Valley and Ridge province is composed of sedimentary layers of ancient North American continental margin that were folded and faulted during the collision of paleo-island arcs and continentals. Subsequent erosion and weathering of the sedimentary rock formed characteristic long, linear ridges (e.g., erosion-resistant sandstones) and valleys (preferentially weathered carbonate and shale) that give the physiographic province its name.

### 6.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The site is located at the apex of the Catawba Syncline among outcrops of limestone, dolomite, shale, and sandstone. Figure 6-1 shows the position of the site and quarries within the local geological setting. In the hinge zone the strike direction changes from northwest-southeast in the historical Lone Star Quarries to a northeast-southwest direction in the Catawba Farm property. Geologic mapping suggests structural thickening also occurs within units of the hinge zone. The site mines Ordovician-aged sedimentary calcareous rocks for production of cement.

### 6.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The bedrock beneath the site is sedimentary in nature. Extensive historical excavations at the site have encountered sandstone, carbonaceous shale, limestone, and dolostone.

#### 6.3.1 LONE STAR EAST QUARRY

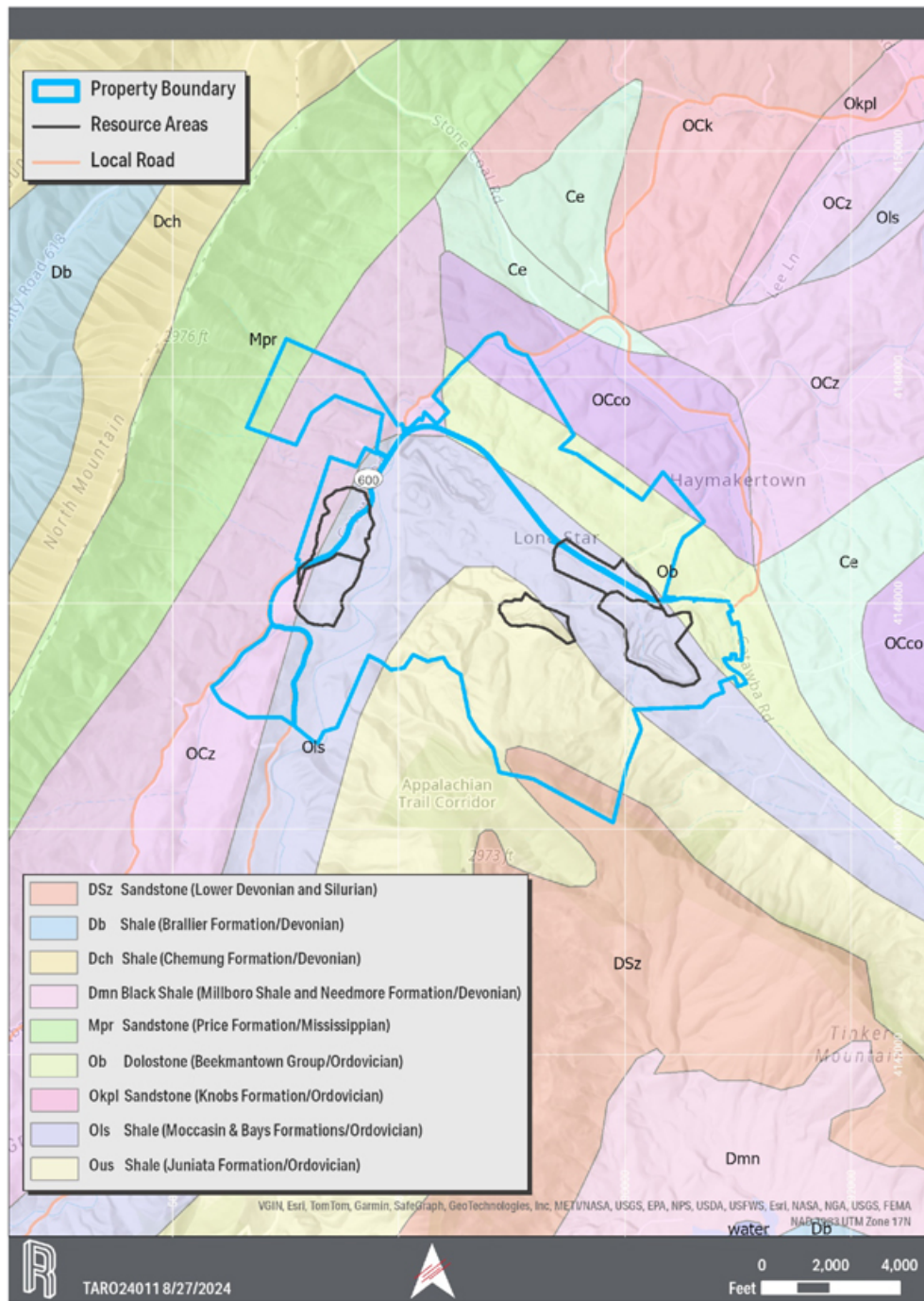
The Lone Star East Quarry is located in the eastern limb of the Catawba Syncline. The strike of the strata is northwest to southeast, with beds dipping 30° to 75° to the southwest.

#### 6.3.2 HIGH GRADE SHALE QUARRY

The High-Grade Shale Quarry is located along the strike of the outcrop of the contact between Ordovician sandstone and shale and Ordovician argillaceous limestone and calcareous shale on the eastern limb of the Catawba Syncline. The beds dip 25° to 50° to the southwest, with the steeper dip in the active mining area.

#### 6.3.3 CATAWBA FARM QUARRY

The Catawba Farm Quarry will be located along the strike of the western limb of the Catawba Syncline. The strike of this strata is generally south-southwest by north-northeast, with beds dipping 30° to 50° to the east-southeast.



**Figure 6-1.** Local Geology Setting.

Figure 6-2 shows a stratigraphic column of the Ordovician units found at the site. The complete fault separation of the Catawba Syncline from surrounding bedrock geology has complicated the correlation of its units with similarly named regional equivalents that often outcrop only long distances away from the site. However, Catawba Syncline stratigraphy is broadly consistent with regional Valley and Ridge Paleozoic stratigraphy. Sandstone and shale-dominated Mississippian, Devonian, and Silurian sections pass downward into calcareous shale of the Upper Ordovician Martinsburg and Bays Formations, which are underlain by Middle Ordovician calcareous shale, limestones, and dolostone, and the Cambrian Upper and Lower Conococheague carbonate formations.

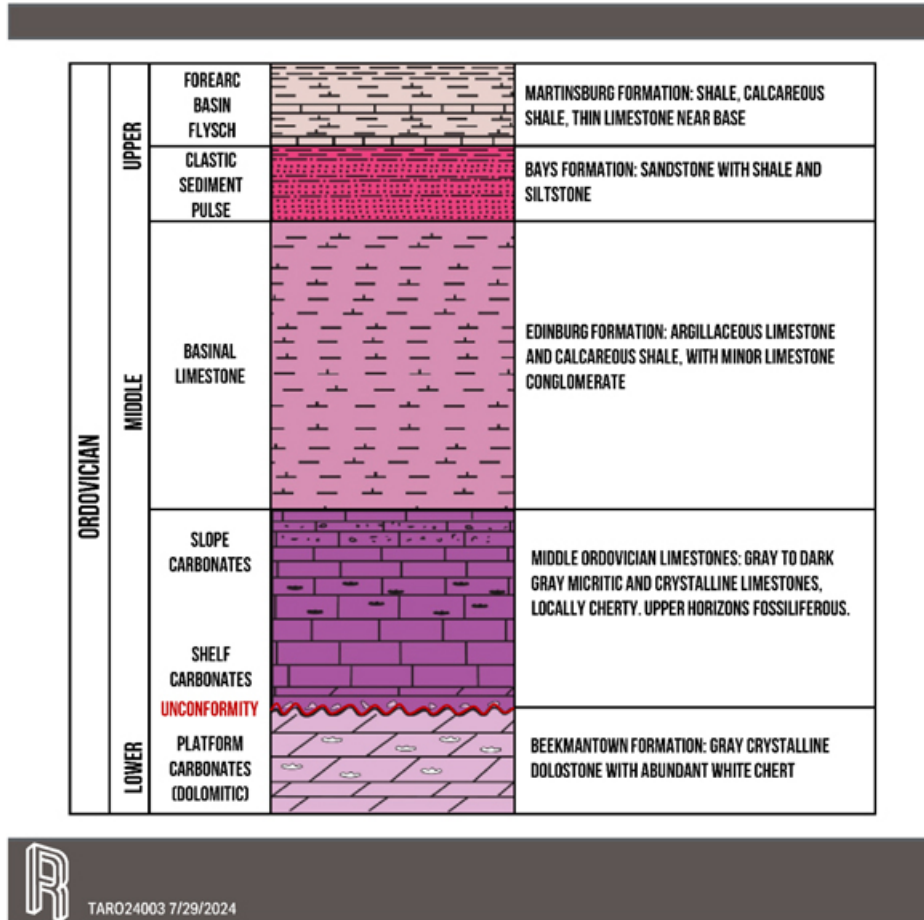
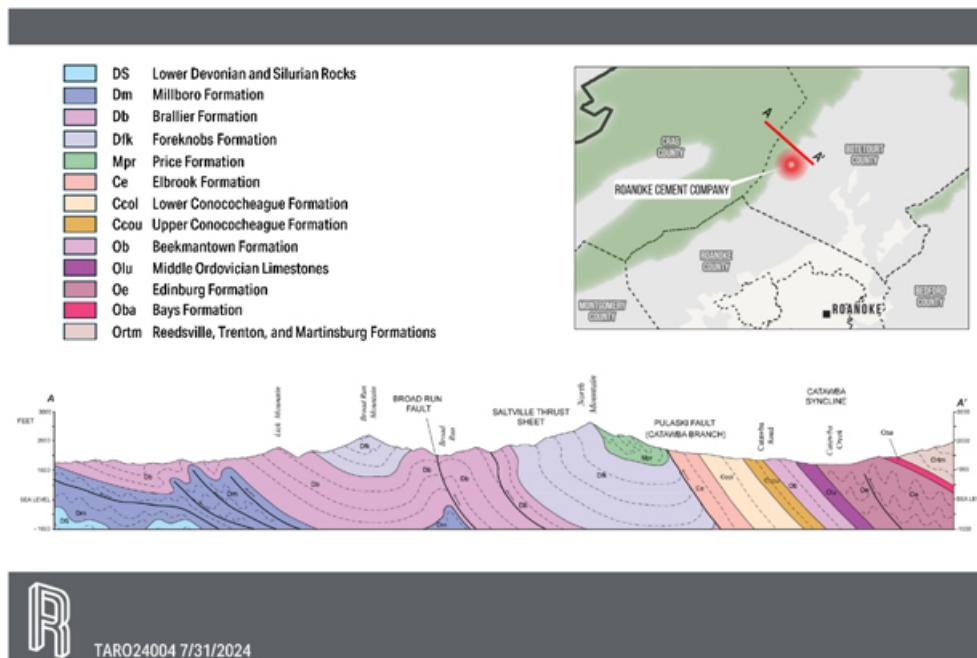


Figure 6-2. Typical Stratigraphic Column.

Figure 6-3 depicts the A-A cross section of the Catawba Quadrangle geologic map and shows that the Catawba Syncline block overlies the Saltville Thrust Sheet.



**Figure 6-3.** Cross Section of the Catawba Quadrangle [after (Prince & Henika, 2018)].

The stratigraphic units mined have been described in the 2018 Catawba Geological Quadrangle Map (Prince & Henika, 2018), and two previous CPI reports, as summarized in the following sections.

#### 6.4.1 THE BAYS FORMATION

The Bays Formation is olive to brown, fine- to medium-grained quartz sandstone beds, 3 to 5 feet thick with some lithic content, interbedded with olive and maroon siltstone and shale. Prominent sandstone beds in the Bays Formation often present a sharp, distinct contact with underlying black calcareous shale of the Edinburg Formation.

#### 6.4.2 THE EDINBURG FORMATION (LIBERTY HALL)

The Edinburg Formation is a thinly bedded dark gray to black limey shale, with uncommon calcite veins. It appeared as a series of even dark- and light-colored bands, with dark bands having more fissile beds than the light bands, and most core breaks happened in the dark bands.

#### 6.4.3 MIDDLE ORDOVICIAN LIMESTONES

The Effna member limestone is dark gray, typically fine to very fine grained, occasionally banded medium and dark gray, bioclastic grainstone and often pyritic.

The Lincolnshire member of the Middle Ordovician limestones is a dark gray, medium to coarse grained, cobbly weathering wackestone with silty laminae and black chert stringers.

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The New Market member is a compact, light to medium gray micrite with calcite rhombs and shaley stringers. This unit is also referred to as Five Oaks limestone. The base of this unit has interbedded dolomitic limestone and limestone beds.

#### 6.4.4 THE BEEKMANTOWN FORMATION

The Beekmantown Formation is a light gray finely crystalline laminated dolostone containing abundant white, gnarled chert that dominates soil as float clasts and blocks up to four feet across. Gray micrite and angular dolomite breccia beds occur near the top of the unit, which is in unconformable contact with the overlying Middle Ordovician limestones. This unit weathers to a tan color.

#### 6.4.5 STRATIGRAPHY – LONE STAR EAST QUARRY & CATAWBA FARM QUARRY

The primary units targeted for cement production in the Lone Star East Quarry are the members of the Effna-Lincolnshire-New Market grouping of the Middle Ordovician limestones. Dolomitic limestone and karst infill can also be used for cement kiln feed in limited quantities. Dolostone from the Beekmantown Formation is also present in the quarry footprints.

#### 6.4.6 STRATIGRAPHY – HIGH GRADE SHALE QUARRY

The High-Grade Shale Quarry is located at the boundary between Bays and the Liberty Hall member of the Edinburg formation.

#### 6.5 MINERALIZATION

The mineralization characteristics of the deposit are controlled by the sedimentary strata found at the site. The chemical signature of each unit is distinctive and allows for verification of contacts. The units in the Lone Star Quarries that have historically been targeted for use in cement are portions of the calcareous Edinburg (Liberty Hall) shale and Effna-Lincolnshire-New Market limestones.

Beekmantown dolostone is not currently used for kiln or finish mill feed and will be used as feed for finish mills starting in 2024, along with shale that otherwise exceeds sulfur content. Beekmantown dolostone has been identified as a potential source of aggregate.

Overburden (red clay) is not used in kiln feed. However, lime mud and clay interburden or infilled karst is used when conditions are dry. Topsoil is used for reclamation activities.

The mineable deposits at the site are limited by geology, bed orientation, environmental considerations, and surface features. Like many limestone deposits suitable for cement, usable material is widespread and linked closely with the chemical characteristics of individual beds.

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## 7. EXPLORATION

### 7.1 DRILLING PROGRAMS

Numerous drilling campaigns have been conducted at the site since 1992. Table 7-1 details the recent campaigns by year at the site. Logs and core photographs are available for campaigns through 2005 through 2024. Figure 7-1 shows a plan view map of the site with all completed drillhole locations.

In 2005, a drilling campaign in Lone Star East accessed the short-term Reserves. A short-term mine plan was completed based on the results of the drilling campaign.

In 2006, a drilling campaign in and around Lone Star East accessed the long-term Reserves. A long-term mine plan was generated.

A 2007 drilling campaign was completed to identify and determine the quality of dolomite on site.

A 2013 drilling campaign was completed to better define the geology in the extension area of Lone Star East for future mine planning. Limestone and limey shale were mainly encountered, and only one hole to the west encountered the Effna formation.

In a continuation of the site's drilling activities, two phases of drilling were conducted in 2015. Holes were drilled in and around the Lone Star East and High-Grade Shale Quarries.

In 2022, drilling was conducted in two phases to better define geologic contacts in the Catawba Farm tract and the Lone Star East Pit.

Core drilling methods for all campaigns varied, and most drilling was performed by a truck-mounted drill rig capable of wireline drilling. Air rotary drilling was conducted in 2005. Sonic drilling was used on overburden holes in 2024.

**Table 7-1. Drillholes by Year**

<b>Campaign</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Number of Holes</b>	<b>Logs</b>	<b>Assays</b>	<b>Note</b>
2005	RCC	Lone Star East	36	Yes	287	Air rotary, 5-ft intervals
2006	RCC	Lone Star East and shale	9	Yes	378	core, 10-ft intervals
2007 <sup>(1)</sup>	Titan	Lone Star East Extension dolostone	N/A	N/A	128	Surface mapping & grab samples
2007 <sup>(2)</sup>	Titan	Lone Star East Extension dolostone	13	Yes	128	Dolostone only (Project Blue), core, 10-ft intervals. No testing for aggregate.
2007 <sup>(3)</sup>	Titan	Lone Star East Shale	14	Yes	463	Shale, sandstone, core, 5-ft intervals
2013	Titan	Lone Star East & Extension	9	Yes	525	Core, 5-ft. intervals
2015	Titan	Lone Star East, High-Grade Shale, Catawba Farm	15	Yes	655	Core, 5-ft intervals
2015 ER	Titan	Catawba Farm, Lone Star East	N/A	N/A	—	Electrical Resistivity
2022	Titan	Lone Star East	12	Yes	281	Core, 10-ft intervals
2022 MW	Titan	Catawba Farm	6		Yes	Monitor Wells
2024	Titan	Catawba Farm and Extension, Lone Star East and Extension	37	Yes	837	Core, chemistry and Geotech, 10-ft intervals
2024 SPT	Titan	High-Grade Shale, Lone Star East dolostone	23		—	Split spoon (geotechnical)



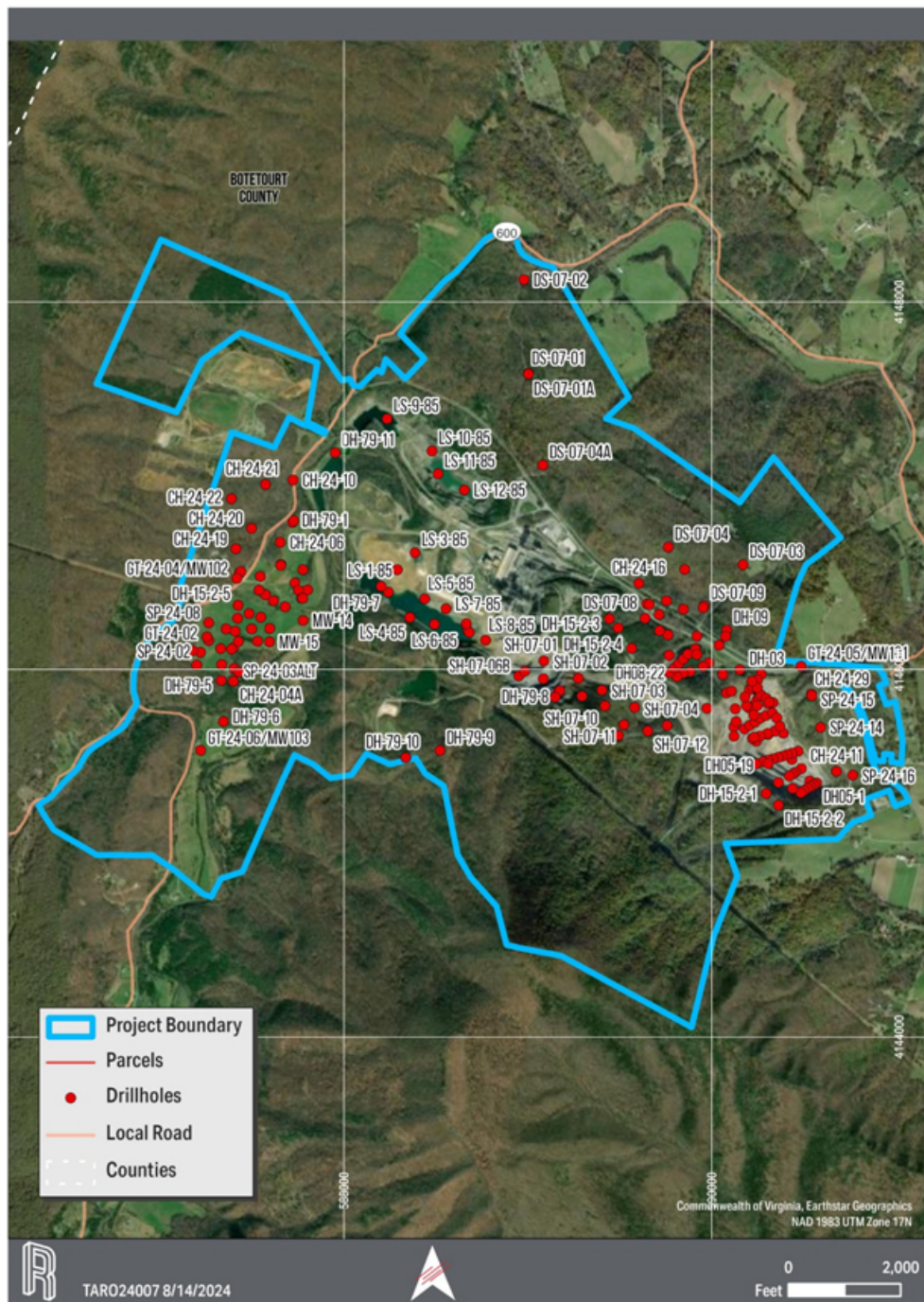


Figure 7-1. Drillhole Locations.

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## 7.2 HYDROGEOLOGY INFORMATION

In 2023, a regional hydrogeologic analysis report was prepared by Koontz Byrant Johnson Williams, Inc. (KBJW). This analysis concluded that the current groundwater withdrawals at the site are not causing adverse impacts to the groundwater levels in the region. In the quarries, an observation well network was recommended to be installed to monitor groundwater levels in areas adjacent to the quarrying operations and five wells were installed in 2023. KBJW assumed that if a pit floor elevation of approximately 950 ft was used, the groundwater inflow rate into the Catawba Farm area would be approximately 250 gallons per minute.

## 7.3 GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

The site has conducted two slope stability analysis studies. The first study was completed in 2008 for the shale quarry (by CPI), and the second study was completed in 2024 for the Catawba Farm area (by KBJW). During the studies, core samples were collected to measure soil stability and rock properties and SLOPE/W software was used to establish quarry bench heights, bench widths, bench face angles, water control measures, and other operational parameters for the quarries.

## 7.4 EXPLORATION OTHER THAN DRILLING

Geophysics surveys were conducted in 2015 on the Catawba Farm site. These resistivity surveys were preliminary exploration of the site to indicate likely soft overburden depths and target future drilling campaigns.

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## 8. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

### 8.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 8.1.1 2005-2007 DRILLING PROGRAMS

Multiple drill programs were performed between 2005 and 2007 using both wireline core and air rotary drilling. These programs were specifically designed for production scheduling, short-term mine planning, and Resource exploration. All field logging and sampling was completed by CPI. Recovered cores were split on site, and 5-to-10-foot composite intervals and assays were performed by Titan's on-site laboratory, and all collars were surveyed by Titan.

#### 8.1.2 2013-2022 DRILLING PROGRAMS

Core drilling in this period was logged and sampled by CPI. Cores were split longitudinally and sampled in 5-foot composites. The remaining core split was reboxed and stored on site. All assays were performed by Titan's on-site laboratory.

#### 8.1.3 2023-2024 DRILLING PROGRAMS

In the 2024 campaign, all field logging of cores was completed by CPI. Sample cores were split on site with one-half reboxed and archived. The remaining half was composited in 10-foot samples for limestones and calcareous shales. Dolomitic material was sampled in two 10-foot samples and one 50-foot composite. Clay samples were shipped in 5-foot intervals from the overburden drilling.

All samples were sent to Bowser-Morner Laboratories (BM) in Dayton, Ohio for testing. BM has the following accreditations:

- Construction Materials Testing Laboratory Accreditation—AASHTO ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited
- ANSI National Accreditation Board — ANAB ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Accredited (Testing & Calibration Services—Certificate # L2444)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Validated

BM received 858 samples for chemical assays and 12 samples for specific gravity (SG) testing. Samples were prepared following American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) C50. Chemical analysis was completed in accordance with ASTM C1271, ASTM C1301, and ASTM C25. SG was tested according to ASTM C127. BM sampling followed these internal procedures:

- The received samples were logged in BM LIMS (laboratory information management system), and all bags were labeled accurately.
- All samples were dried overnight at 110°C. The weight of the “as-received” and the dried samples were recorded.
- Material was then crushed and reduced per ASTM C50.
- Material for SG followed ASTM C127.
- Chemistry Laboratory Sample Prep and Testing:
  - The crushed portion of each sample was subsampled (using a standard “splitter”), and 100-gram specimens were ground to a minus 100 sieve for X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis.
  - Pulverized minus 100 material was pressed to form a briquette.

- 
- XRF analysis was performed on the briquette.
  - If the analysis failed BM QC protocols pulverized minus 100 material was mixed with flux (lithium metaborate) and fused to prepare a bead and rerun for XRF analysis.
  - XRF analysis was performed on the fused bead.

## 8.2 SAMPLE SECURITY

All retained core material is boxed and housed in the core building located next to the quarry office. Returned remnant sampled material is also archived at this location. The core building is locked and access restricted by site management.

## 8.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

For validation of the 2024 drilling campaign, a random selection of 12 percent of the samples tested were sent as pulverized duplicates to Chicago Testing Laboratories (CTL) in Chicago, Illinois. CTL is an accredited testing facility. CTL performed XRF analysis on the samples as follows:

- Pulverized minus 100 material was mixed with flux (lithium metaborate) and fused to prepare a bead for XRF analysis.

Results of this testing were within the standard deviation for the relevant geochemistry and geologic unit.

As part of the 2024 drilling campaign, Lapis reviewed assay results from previous drilling campaigns and found significant errors in samples with low calcium oxide (CaO) content, indicating a calibration problem when testing low-grade limestone. Lapis derived a correction factor that adequately corrected the erroneous values in most cases; if the correction did not result in totals within the acceptable range, that interval was disregarded for chemistry modeling.

## 8.4 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON ON ADEQUACY OF SAMPLE PREPARATION

The QP opines that sample preparation, analysis, and security are sufficient to support verifying the testing procedures and needs at the quarry. The QP also opines that additional data verification is not necessary at this site because of the extensive surface and subsurface data available.

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## 9. DATA VERIFICATION

### 9.1 SOURCE MATERIAL

Drilling records for the site were reviewed including field geologist's logs, assay results from laboratories, as well as map files and reports for the 2024 Resource estimation. To the extent possible, each drillhole included within the mine plan was checked individually against a copy of the driller's and/or geologist's log to confirm data accuracy.

The core holes from 2024 were placed adjacent to twin DH-79-1, DH-79-4, and DH-79-5 to confirm the accuracy of the 1979 drillhole data. Based on this cross-check, it is reasonable to assume that the 1979 drillhole assay data is accurate and can be used in deposit modeling.

As noted in Section 8.4 by cross checking 2024 results to earlier campaigns an error in low-grade limestone values was noted and a correction factor that adequately corrected the erroneous values was applied.

The confidence in the pre-2024 drilling campaigns is highly based on the historical mining and production of cement and construction aggregates.

### 9.2 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON ON DATA ADEQUACY

The QP opines that the adequacy of the data for the purposes used in this TRS is accurate and sufficient. The QP has determined that all referenced data in this TRS and all subsequent modeling meets industry quality standards for the purposes used in the technical summary.

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#### 10. MINERAL PROCESSING AND MINERALOGICAL TESTING

The cement plant has operated successfully for 73 years. The original testing records for the processing system are no longer available. It is the QP's opinion is that no additional testing is necessary to have confidence in the estimation of Resources or Reserves. The mine has been successfully producing cement products with the processing plant which has undergone numerous upgrades under the current ownership. The QP also notes that adequate quality control procedures are established and followed to ensure the production of quality products.

The Catawba Farms Quarry will be developed on the site. This quarry will extract raw materials from the same formations as the nearby Lone Star East Quarry. The results of exploration and chemical analysis of the limestone and dolostone indicate the material will have the same characteristics as the existing raw material feed to the plant.

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## 11. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

### 11.1 DEFINITIONS

The following text provides definitions of Mineral Resource and the different Mineral Resource categories according to 17 CFR § 229.1301 (2021):

A *Mineral Resource* is an estimate of mineralization, considering relevant factors such as cut-off grade, likely mining dimensions, location, or continuity, that, with the assumed and justifiable technical and economic conditions, is likely to, in whole or in part, become economically extractable.

Mineral Resources are categorized according to 17 CFR § 229.1301 (2021) based on the level of confidence in the geologic evidence. The following definitions of Mineral Resource categories are included for reference:

An *Inferred Mineral Resource* is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. An inferred mineral resource has the lowest level of geological confidence of all mineral resources, which prevents the application of the modifying factors in a manner useful for evaluation of economic viability. An inferred mineral resource, therefore, may not be converted to a mineral reserve.

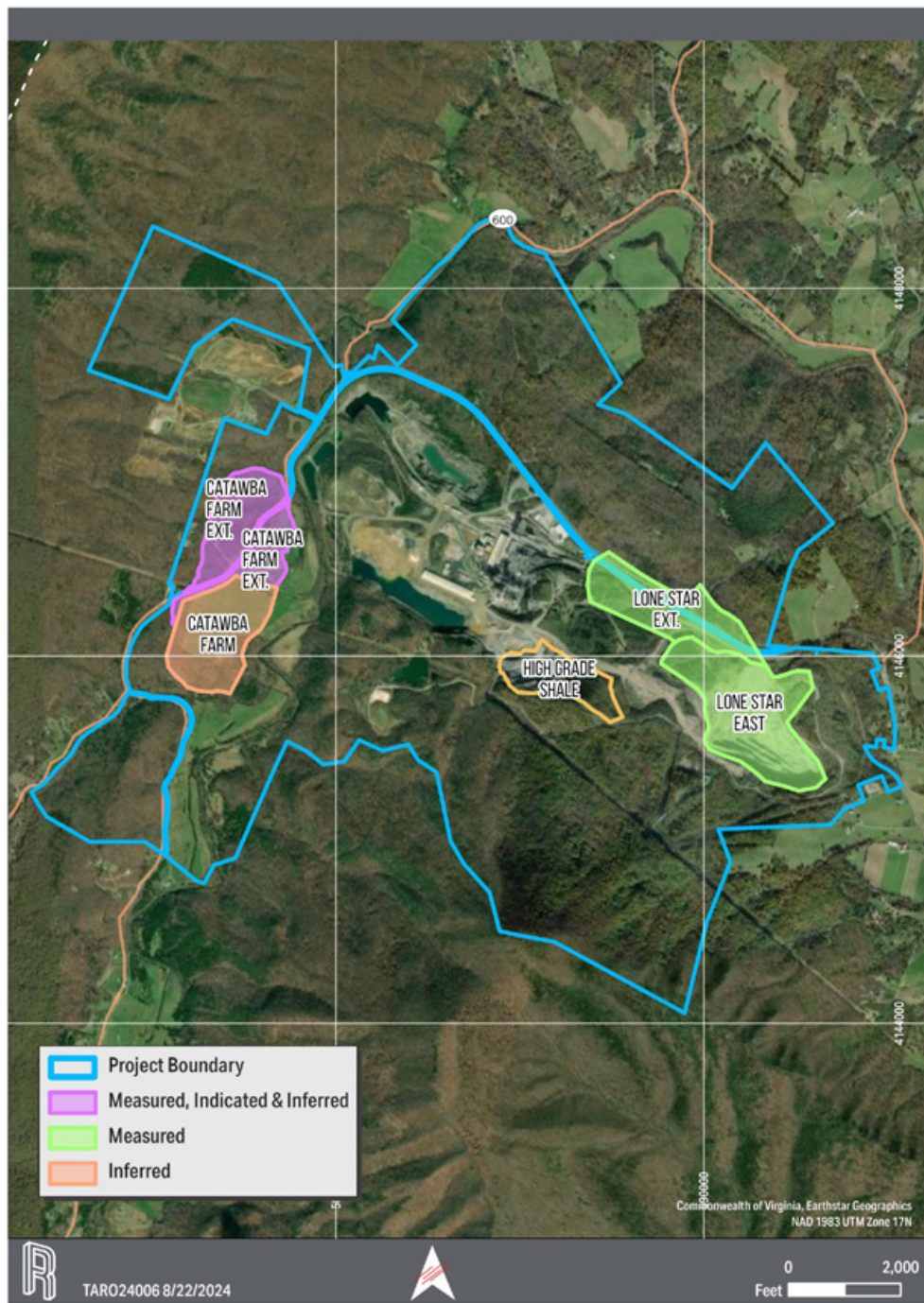
An *Indicated Mineral Resource* is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of adequate geological evidence and sampling. An indicated mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than the level of confidence of a measured mineral resource and may only be converted to a probable mineral reserve. As used in this subpart, the term adequate geological evidence means evidence that is sufficient to establish geological and grade or quality continuity with reasonable certainty.

A *Measured Mineral Resource* is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of conclusive geological evidence and sampling. As used in this subpart, the term conclusive geological evidence means evidence that is sufficient to test and confirm geological and grade or quality continuity.

### 11.2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETERS AND METHODS

The site contains multiple separate Resource areas. Figure 11-1 illustrates their position on the property.





**Figure 11-1.** Roanoke Cement Company - Resource Areas.



### 11.2.1 DENSITY DETERMINATIONS

In 2024, BM conducted 12 SG tests on core samples. A correction factor of 0.99 was applied to account for porosity in the rock matrix. The resulting density factors, rounded to the nearest 0.5 pcf, are:

- Limestone (Effna, Lincolnshire/New Market): 169.0 pcf (2.29 tons/cubic yard)
- Shale (Edinburg): 168.0 pcf (2.27 tons/cubic yard)
- Dolostone (Beekmantown): 172.5 pcf (2.33 tons/cubic yard)

### 11.2.2 RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

This Resource estimate covers raw materials for cement manufacturing. Resources for each application may be sourced from separate quarry areas at the site and are evaluated separately.

#### 11.2.2.1 LIMESTONE RESOURCE AREAS

The geology of the limestone Resource areas (Catawba Farm Quarry & Extension, Lone Star East Quarry & Extension) includes up to six separate lithologies in steeply inclined beds. Chemistry is controlled by stratigraphy in the inclined beds and can vary significantly in the horizontal direction across strike.

For Resources in these areas, Lapis used an approach based on the number of drillholes and samples that influence each block in a chemistry block model, using given modeling parameters. Table 11-1 summarizes the classification criteria for limestone and associated carbonates in the Catawba Farm and Lone Star East areas.

**Table 11-1.** Summary of Geologic Confidence Classification Criteria (Limestone)

<u>Geologic Confidence</u>	<u>Minimum # of Drillholes</u>	<u>Minimum # of Samples</u>
Inferred	1	1
Indicated	2	3
Measured	4	5

#### 11.2.2.2 NON-LIMESTONE RESOURCE AREAS

Resource areas with non-limestone material do not have current chemistry block models to which the limestone criteria can be applied.

### 11.2.3 MARKET PRICE

This estimate of Resources at the site is based on the premise that quarrying operations will continue in the same manner and with the same economics as they have in the past. While future investments will be necessary, all are assumed to be reasonable and technically feasible. The 2025 reference price for cement for the economic analysis supporting the determination of economic viability is \$136/ton. This is based on figures from the USGS and detailed in sections 16.5 and 19.1.2.

### 11.2.4 CUT-OFF GRADE

This site pre-blends raw feed at the primary crusher station to control quality. Operators stockpile materials of different lithologies, chemistries, and material handling qualities (clayey or karst limestone) separately at the crusher station for blending. As a result of this practice, nearly all carbonate material from the quarries can be used.

A recovery factor of 95 percent is used to convert in situ volumetrics to recoverable Resources and Reserves. The point of reference is the raw material stack after the primary crusher. This 5 percent loss represents minimal mining and processing losses.

### 11.2.5 SUMMARY OF PARAMETERS

Key assumptions and parameters applied to estimate mineral Resources are included in Table 11-2.

**Table 11-2. Parameter Assumptions**

Factor Used in Resource Estimate	Parameter Used
Chemistry Model influence: Inferred	At least 1 drillhole and at least 1 sample
Chemistry Model influence: Indicated	At least 2 drillholes and at least 3 samples
Chemistry Model influence: Measured	At least 4 drillholes and at least 5 samples
ROI: Inferred	2,640 feet
ROI: Indicated	1,320 feet
ROI: Measured	660 feet
Density: Limestone	169 pcf
Density: Carbonaceous Shale	168 pcf
Density: Dolostone (Lone Star East)	172.5 pcf
Density: Aggregates (Dolostone)	163 pcf
Cut-off Grade	Not applied within ore body.
Property Offset	100 feet
Infrastructure Protection Offset	Not applied

### 11.3 RESOURCE MODEL

Drilling and geophysical methods have been used to collect information about the geology and chemistry of the deposit. Drilling and assay information has been consolidated into a single digital database containing all relevant data. The drillhole database includes collar (drillhole) and quality (assay) data determined through XRF spectroscopy at regular intervals.

Project geospatial data is based and reported in the US State Plane Virginia South (2011) coordinate system (EPGS 6595). Elevations are measured in the NAVD88 vertical datum (EPGS 5703).

The limestone and non-limestone materials in the Catawba Farm Quarry, Catawba Farm Extension, Lone Star East Quarry, Lone Star Extension, and Lone Star East Quarry areas have been thoroughly drilled and tested and have sufficient information available to support block modeling. Lapis constructed chemistry block models using Surpac™ software for the Catawba Farm Quarry and Catawba Farm Extension combined area, and the Lone Star East Quarry and Lone Star Extension combined area. Block size for both models is 25'L X 25'W X 5'H.

Modeled geologic contacts were developed using the following methods:

- The bottom of overburden:
  - Data: drill log information and the results of the 2015 electrical resistivity survey (Catawba Farm only).
  - Method of interpolation: kriging.
- Contact between the Liberty Hall and Effna members of the Edinburg Formation:
  - Data: chemical assays.

- Method of interpolation: iterative minimum curvature interpolation method.
- Parameters of interpolation: visual interpretation of the jack-knife cross validation method.
- Contact between the New Market Formation and the Beekmantown Formation:
  - Data: chemical assays.
  - Method of interpolation: iterative minimum curvature interpolation method.
  - Parameters of interpolation: visual interpretation of the jack-knife cross validation method.

The following steps were used to assemble and compute the chemistry attributes of the block model:

1. Assign background values.
2. Ordinary kriging using dynamic anisotropy.
3. Kriging with small search radius, small variogram range, and anisotropy to model Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>3</sub> outliers.
4. Model Cleaning to correct unrealistic values generated from kriging.
  - a. Negative values for Na<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>2</sub>O replaced with 0.005.
  - b. CaO and loss on ignition above the theoretical maximum replaced with 56 and 44, respectively.

The assay results for limestone and dolostone within each Resource area were compared with the average oxide values predicted by the block model. The results of all oxides are similar in all areas, indicating the block model is valid and can be used for Resource estimation.

Prior to 2015, Titan used Vulcan™ software to construct the geologic model in the High-Grade Shale Quarry. Low-alkali and high-alkali bed contacts are effective at predicting the sandstone/shale contacts in the quarry. The Vulcan solids were converted into digital surfaces for use in Carlson software.

The geologic model has proved to be accurate in predicting actual production quality, and it is reasonable to assume that it can be used to estimate the volume of shale and sandstone within the LOM pit shell.

## 11.4 MINERAL RESOURCES

### 11.4.1 ESTIMATE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Lapis prepared in situ Resource estimates based on LOM plans and the criteria for classifying geological confidence as described in Section 11.2.2. Estimates are distinguished by Resource area and lithology, with separate estimates for limestone, carbonaceous shale and sandstone, and dolostone.

Block model statistics and classification parameters indicate that all limestone Resource blocks in the Catawba Farm Quarry, Catawba Farm Extension, Lone Star East Quarry, and Lone Star Extension areas are classified as Measured Resources. Lapis classified dolostone Resources in the Catawba Farm Quarry, Catawba Farm Extension, Lone Star East Quarry, and Lone Star Extension areas using the same criteria as the limestone Resources in those areas and determined the vast majority of dolostone Resource blocks in these areas are Measured. All shale Resources are located within a 660-foot ROI around one or more drillholes and can be classified as Measured Resources. Lapis is of the opinion that the dolostone in the aggregates Resource area should all be classified as Inferred as there is no materials testing available to confirm that the dolostone in this area can be used for aggregates.

Resource estimates are shown in Table 11-3 and are exclusive of tons to be converted to Reserves. The effective date of the Mineral Resource estimate is May 1, 2024. The point of reference for the Resource estimates stated in this TRS is the raw material stack, located after the primary crusher.

**Table 11-3. Roanoke Cement Company – Summary of Mineral Resources (exclusive of Mineral Reserves) as of May 1, 2024**

<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>k tons</u>	<u>SiO<sub>2</sub> (%)</u>	<u>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (%)</u>	<u>CaO (%)</u>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Inferred	48	18.3	1.2	30.8
<b>Catawba Farm Extension Limestone</b>				
Measured	30,000	10.8	2.3	46.5
Indicated	0	—	—	—
Measured + Indicated	30,000	10.8	2.3	46.5
<b>Catawba Farm Extension Dolostone</b>				
Measured	4,600	12.9	1.4	31.2
Indicated	190	12.9	1.4	31.2
Measured + Indicated	4,790	12.9	1.4	31.2
Inferred	48	12.9	1.4	31.2
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Measured	1,500	13.3	1.7	32.0
Measured + Indicated	1,500	1.7	32.0	1.1
<b>Lone Star East Extension Limestone</b>				
Measured	54,000	7.9	1.5	48.3
Measured + Indicated	54,000	7.9	1.5	48.3
<b>Lone Star East Extension Dolostone</b>				
Measured	22,000	10.4	1.7	33.5
Measured + Indicated	22,000	10.4	1.7	33.5
<b>Roanoke Site Totals – Limestone</b>				
Measured	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
Indicated	0	—	—	—
Measured + Indicated	84,000	8.9	1.8	47.7
Inferred	0	—	—	—
<b>Roanoke Site Totals – Dolostone</b>				
Measured	28,100	11.0	1.6	33.0
Indicated	190	12.9	1.4	31.2
Measured + Indicated	28,290	11.0	1.6	33.0
Inferred	96	15.6	1.3	31.0

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.
- (2) Mineral Resources are exclusive of Mineral Reserves.
- (3) Mineral Resources' point of reference is the raw material stack at the plant area.
- (4) Mineral Resources Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE) commodity price is based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton, Free on Board (FOB) the plant.
- (5) Tons are rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (6) Sums may not be exact because of rounding.
- (7) There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources estimated will be converted into Mineral Reserves

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#### 11.4.2 GEOLOGIC CONFIDENCE AND UNCERTAINTY

There is a high degree of confidence in the geologic formation based on drilling data, regional geologic mapping, and mining history.

#### 11.5 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The QP opines that the carbonate deposits at the Roanoke site are modeled adequately considering the quality and geologic characteristics of the ore body. Such interpretations were made based on the drilling campaigns, other exploration activities, and the mining history at the site. The QP also opines that the Resource estimates have been developed following customary and industry standard practices in the construction materials mining industry. No proprietary methods, standards, or software were used in the Resource estimate.

## 12. MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

### 12.1 DEFINITIONS

The following text provides definitions of Mineral Reserve and the different Mineral Reserve categories according to 17 CFR § 229.1301 (2021):

*A Mineral Reserve* is an estimate of tonnage and grade or quality of indicated and measured mineral resources that, in the opinion of the qualified person, can be the basis of an economically viable project. More specifically, it is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource, which includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined or extracted.

*Probable Mineral Reserves* comprise the economically mineable part of an indicated and, in some cases, a measured mineral resource. Proven mineral reserves represent the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource and can only result from conversion of a measured mineral resource.

### 12.2 KEY ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETERS AND METHODS

#### 12.2.1 RESERVE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Portions of the deposit that were identified in Section 11 as Indicated Resources have been converted to Probable Reserves and tons identified as Measured Resources have been converted to Proven Reserves.

LOM pit designs are constrained by surface features such as property setbacks, conservation easements, water bodies, quarry infrastructure, and/or geology. The Catawba Farm Quarry, Catawba Farm Extension, and High Grade Shale Quarry LOM pits were designed using benching plans recommended in slope stability studies performed specifically for those areas. The Lone Star East Quarry is well developed, with no history of slope failure; future development will continue with the existing parameters.

The Mineral Reserves figures for limestone represent the number of tons estimated to be in the full LOM pit design.

The Mineral Reserves figures for shale and dolostone represent the quantity expected to be consumed during the production schedule for cement raw feed. The quantity of both materials at the site exceeds the quantity required to blend with the limestone Reserves at the site. As more Resources are converted to Reserves in future years, this approach could be modified.

The point of reference for the Reserves stated in this TRS is the raw material stack, located after the primary crusher.

#### 12.2.2 CUT-OFF GRADE

No cut-off grades were applied to this project. Limestone consumption to produce cement was based on approximately 1.425 million t/a of crushed stone used in multiple sub-product streams, each with varying specifications, and adjusted per Titan's current blending strategy to meet the final specifications of the cement products.

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A recovery factor of 95 percent is used to convert in situ volumetrics to recoverable Resources and Reserves. The point of reference is the raw material stack after the primary crusher. This 5 percent loss represents minimal mining and processing losses.

#### 12.2.3 MARKET PRICE

The 2025 reference price for cement for the economic analysis supporting the determination of economic viability is \$136/ton. This is based on figures from the USGS and detailed in sections 16.5 and 19.1.2.

#### 12.3 MINERAL RESERVES

Table 12-1 shows the Reserve estimate for all Resource areas at the site. Values are stated in short tons.

**Table 12-1. Roanoke Cement Company - Summary of Mineral Reserves as of May 1, 2024**

<u>Quarry/Reserve Category</u>	<u>Tons (k ton)</u>	<u>SiO<sub>2</sub> (%)</u>	<u>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (%)</u>	<u>CaO (%)</u>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	23,000	8.91	1.92	48
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Catawba Farm Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	18.3	1.16	30.8
Probable	68	18.3	1.16	30.8
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Limestone</b>				
Proven	13,000	5.7	1.3	49.4
Probable	4,100	7.6	1.2	47.9
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Lone Star East Quarry Dolostone</b>				
Proven	1,600	13.3	1.7	32
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>High Grade Shale Quarry</b>				
Proven	12,000	19.7	4.4	38.7
Probable	0	—	—	—
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Limestone</b>				
Proven	36,000	7.8	1.7	48.5
Probable	4,100	7.6	1.2	47.9
Proven + Probable	40,100	7.7	1.6	48.4
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Dolostone</b>				
Proven	3,200	15.8	1.4	31.4
Probable	68	18.3	1.16	30.8
Proven + Probable	3,268	15.9	1.4	31.4
<b>Roanoke Site Totals - Shale</b>				
Proven	12,000	19.7	4.4	38.7
Probable	0	—	—	—
Proven + Probable	12,000	19.7	4.4	38.7

Notes:

- (1) Mineral Resources Reasonable Prospects for Economic Extraction (RPEE) commodity price is based on a 2025 cement price of \$136 per ton, Free on Board (FOB) the plant.
- (2) Limestone Mineral Reserves are stated on a Life of Mine basis.
- (3) Shale and dolostone Mineral Reserves represent the tons that will be consumed during the Life of Mine production schedule.
- (4) No cut-off grades are applied.



- 
- (5) The point of reference for the Reserves is the raw material stack, located after the primary crusher and includes mining recovery of 95%.
  - (6) Tons are rounded to nearest 1,000s, which could cause apparent summation errors.
  - (7) Catawba Farm Extension dolostone Resource quantity based on production requirements.
  - (8) Dolostone blocks of Indicated and Inferred Resources are interspersed within the deposit. It is not reasonable to report separate chemistry statistics for these categories.

#### 12.4 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

Given the extent of geologic information, mine planning activities, and operating history at the site, the QP is confident that Reserves can be extracted and processed at the quantity and quality required to meet the site's production schedule to produce Portland cement and construction aggregates.

As part of this study, an economic analysis that included Capex estimates for development, infrastructure relocations, fleet acquisitions, permitting needs, and plant upgrades was performed. Opex was obtained from the cost tracking performed by Titan over its 20 plus year history of operating the site.

The QP opines that the Reserve estimate has been developed following customary standards in the construction materials mining industry. The QP is of the opinion that all relevant technical and economic factors are not likely to be significantly influenced by further work and that any technical and economic issues are not material to the site.

### 13. MINING METHODS

The site consists of two developed open-pit mining areas (limestone and shale) and one planned limestone quarry in development. All mineral extraction is used for cement production; materials from the two active quarries are blended based on their chemical composition.

#### 13.1 GEOTECHNICAL AND HYDROLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS

Titan has conducted two slope stability analysis studies and one hydrogeologic study for the site. The studies are discussed in Section 7. CPI determined that the slope stability safety factors for the High Grade Shale Quarry meet or exceed the generally accepted minimum safety factors using the design parameters shown in Table 13-1. KBJW determined that the slope stability safety factors for the Catawba Farm Quarry meet or exceed the generally accepted minimum safety factors using the design parameters shown in Table 13-2.

**Table 13-1.** High Grade Shale Quarry Design Parameters

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Bench Height	50 feet
Bench Face Angle	65 –75 degrees
Catch Bench Width	25 feet
Haul Road Width	60 feet
Overall Pit Slope	46 degrees

**Table 13-2.** Catawba Farm Quarry Design Parameters

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Bench Height	50 feet
Bench Face Angle (Limestone or Shale)	65 –75 degrees
Bench Face Angle (Dolostone)	55 degrees
Catch Bench Width	25 feet
Haul Road Width	60 feet
Max Haul Road Grade	10%
Soft Overburden Slope	3:1
Overall Pit Slope (Limestone or Shale)	61 degrees
Overall Pit Slope (Dolostone)	49 degrees

#### 13.2 MINE OPERATING PARAMETERS

The site currently averages a production rate of 1.6 million t/a from the Lone Star East limestone quarry, and 0.4 million t/a from the High Grade Shale Quarry. Approximately 50,000 t/a of sandstone is sourced from the High Grade Shale Quarry to control alkali and silica in the raw mix. The Lone Star East Quarry is an irregular shape, approximately 3,700 ft long by 800 ft wide. The current quarry bottom elevation is 950 ft. The High Grade Shale Quarry is also an irregular shape, approximately 6,000 ft long by 600 ft wide. The future Catawba Farm Quarry is estimated to be approximately 4,100 ft long and approximately 1,500 ft wide with a bottom elevation of 850 ft.

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At the current production rates, the Lone Star East Quarry and High Grade Shale Quarry can maintain production through 2027, with some limestone production supplemented from the Catawba Farm Quarry while it is in development. In 2028, the Lone Star East Quarry will begin to scale down limestone production to approximately one-third of current levels while primary limestone production shifts to the Catawba Farm Quarry. To achieve full production capacity, the Catawba Farm Quarry development is planned to begin in 2025 with proposed limestone production in 2027. Once full production capacity is achieved at the Catawba Farm Quarry, limestone can be extracted through 2051.

Initial overburden removal from the Catawba Farm Quarry will be used to create perimeter berms, sediment basins, and haul road fill. Any remaining overburden material will be placed into the stockpile dump. Through 2051, approximately 6,300,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of overburden material will be stripped from the Catawba Farm Quarry with approximately 3,370,000 yd<sup>3</sup> removed through 2032 as the quarry is developed and ramps up production.

Figure 13-1 shows final limits for the active and proposed quarries. The mine plan supporting Reserves estimates incorporates the Lone East, High Grade Shale, and Catawba Farm Quarries. Resource areas under evaluation for mine life extension include the Lone Star Extension and Catawba Farm Extension areas. The Lone Star West Quarry is effectively mined out. The aggregates area is under evaluation.

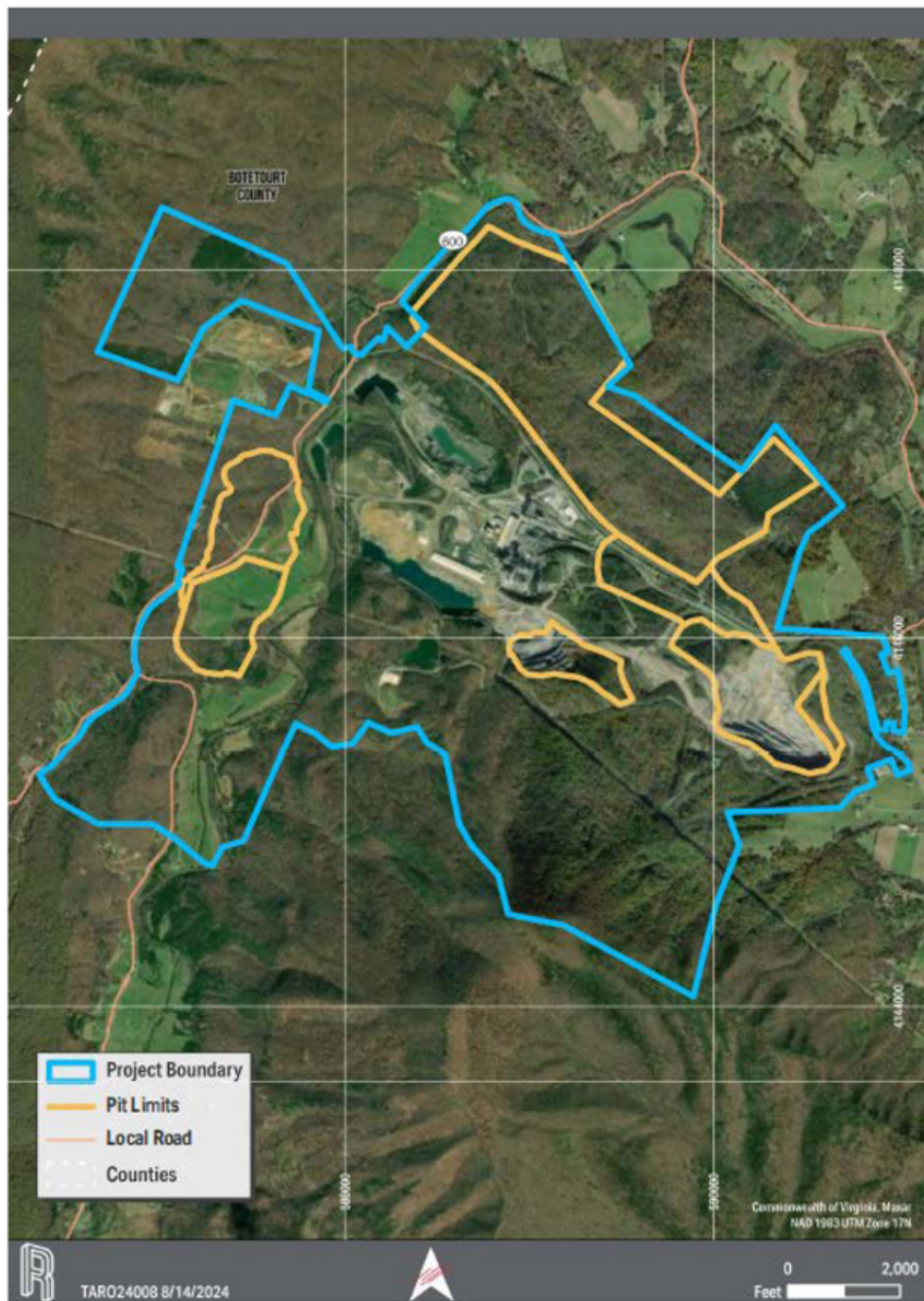
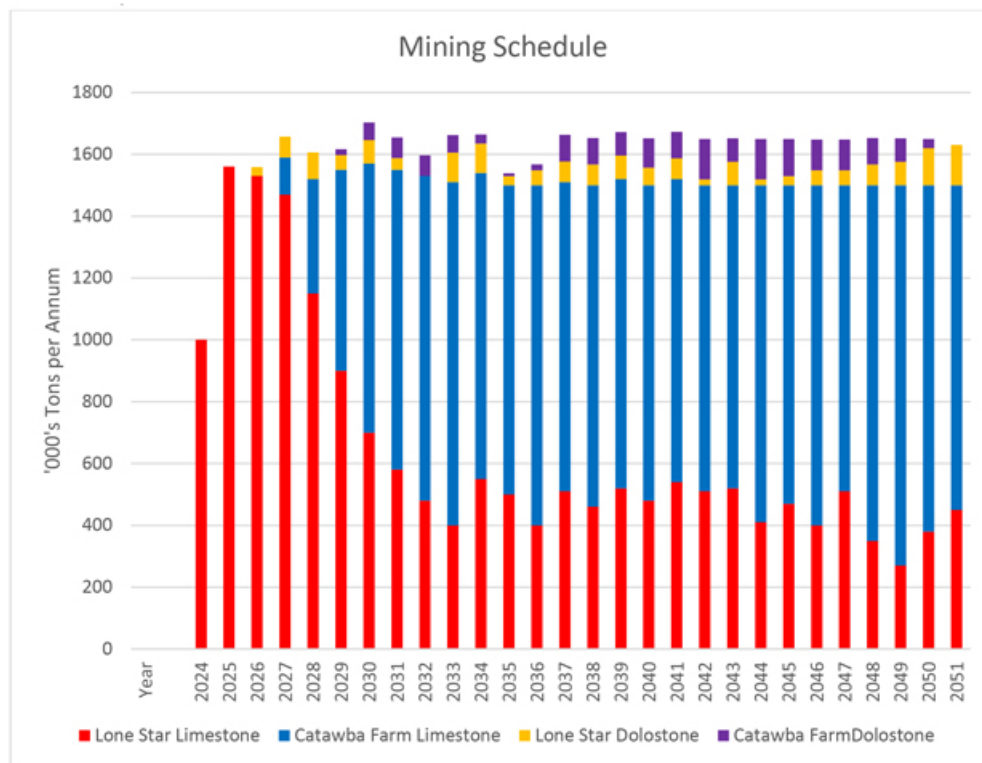


Figure 13-1. Final Quarry Limit.

Figure 13-2 shows the mine plan production quantities from each of the quarries. The 2024 mine plan shows there is sufficient limestone in the Catawba Farm Quarry and Lone Star East Quarries to support kiln feed through the year 2051, assuming limestone production of approximately 1.425 million t/a. It should be noted that 2024 production represents the remainder of the year's production after the effective date of the TRS. The following Mining Schedule details the transition from mining the Lone Star East Quarry to the new Catawba Farm Quarry. For additional information on future production, see section 19.1.3.



**Figure 13-2.** Annual Mine Production Schedule.

### 13.3 MINING OPERATIONS

The Lone Star East and High Grade Shale Quarries are developed with a series of benches oriented perpendicular to the strike of the bedding planes. The waste removal process starts with land clearing and stripping of the overburden material. Stripping activities are completed by contractors who free-dig the waste material. If rocks are encountered, drilling and blasting may be used. Operators maintain approximately 160,000-tons across three working faces to blend material and achieve chemistry targets for the raw mix.

The drilling and blasting operations are currently performed by contractors. Site personnel load and haul the material to the stockpiles adjacent to the primary crusher. A front-end loader works the various stockpiles near the primary crusher to manage the blend of the raw mix stockpiles being built. The loader operator manages material quality from the stockpiles using real-time data from a cross-belt analyzer.

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#### 13.4 MINE PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

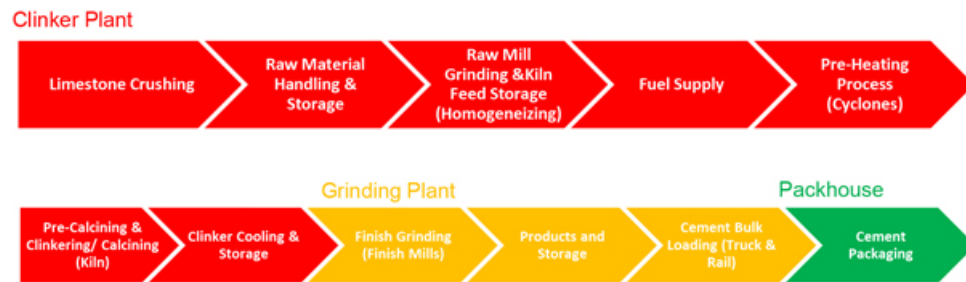
The mobile fleet consists of five Caterpillar 777 100-ton haul trucks, three Caterpillar 992 16-yd<sup>3</sup> front-end loaders, and one Caterpillar 349F excavator. Ancillary mobile equipment includes one Caterpillar 336 excavator used for rock breaking, one Caterpillar 773D water truck, one Caterpillar 140M grader, one Komatsu 375 dozer, and one Volvo A25D water truck. All the mining equipment is owned, except for a leased grader. Contractors have additional equipment for overburden removal and drilling and blasting operations. Equipment necessary for supporting mining operations includes various utility vehicles and dewatering pumps.

The quarries operate year-round, five days per week with two 10-hour shifts per day. Operating personnel for the quarries consist of 4 salaried employees and 15 hourly employees. 22 contract personnel work to complete stripping, drilling, blasting, and heavy mobile equipment maintenance activities for the quarries.

## 14. PROCESSING AND RECOVERY METHODS

### 14.1 PROCESS PLANT DESCRIPTION

The material process for the cement operation is illustrated in Figure 14-1. The cement plant comprises three main plant sections: the clinker plant, the grinding plant, and the packhouse.



**Figure 14-1.** Cement Plant Process.

The plant components are typical of a dry process cement plant. The clinker section includes material blending two vertical roller raw mills, a six-stage preheater tower, a calciner, a rotary kiln, and clinker cooling and storage. Cement grinding includes material handling for additional additives, two finish mills, and product silos. The overall process flow of the cement plant is presented in Figure 14-2.

## Roanoke Cement Plant – Main Process Flow Chart

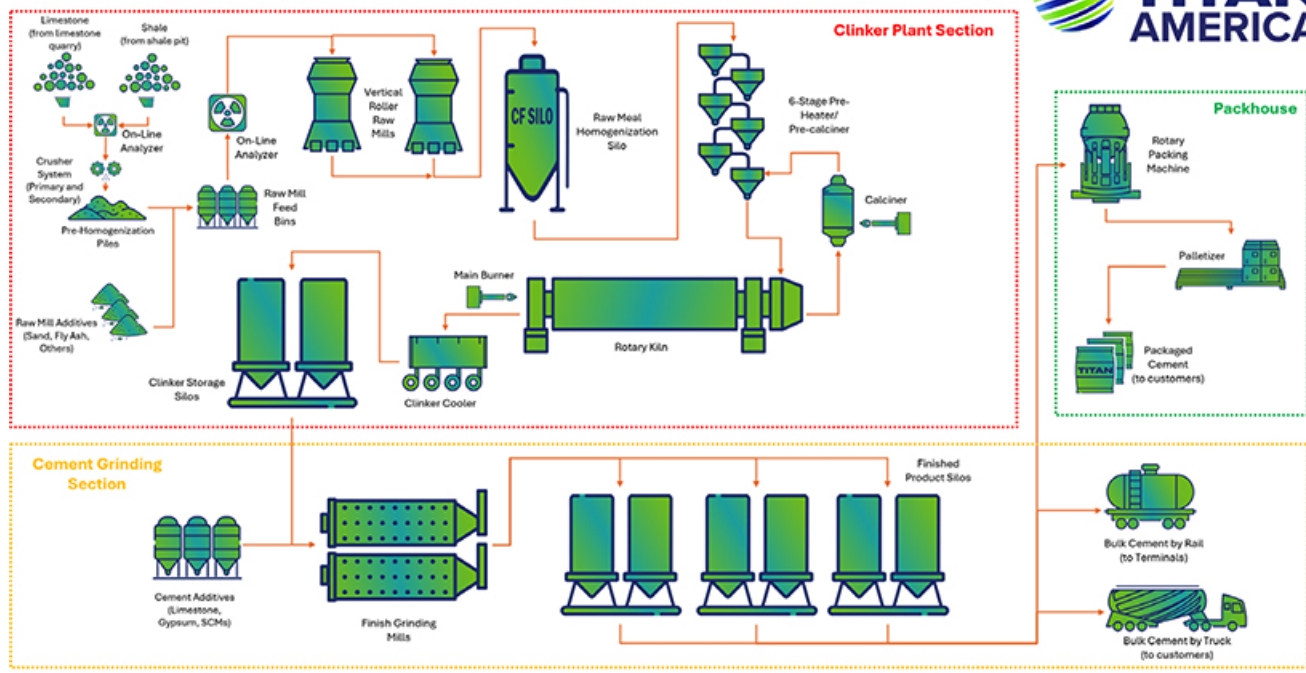


Figure 14-2. Flowsheet of the Roanoke Cement Plant.



The kiln is the limiting process at the cement plant, based on the Title V Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit, which limits clinker production to 184 t/h for a maximum of 1,300,000 t/a.

```

graph LR
    Quarry[In-Situ Limestone Quarry] --> Mining[Mining Process]
    Mining --> Loss[Mining Process Loss 5%]
    Mining --> Storage[Material Storage Building 2M t/a, 95%]
    Storage --> Clinker[Other Clinker Additives]
    Storage --> ClinkerProcess[Clinker/Calcination Process]
    ClinkerProcess --> Clinker[Clinker 1.17M t/a]
    Clinker --> CementPlant[Cement Plant]
    CementPlant --> Products[Cement Products 1.44M t/a]
    Additives[Other Cement Additives] --> CementPlant
    Storage --> RawMeal[Limestone for Raw Meal]
    RawMeal --> TotalFeed[Total Cement Plant Site Feed 2M t/a]
    Storage --> FinishMills[Finish Mills Limestone]
    FinishMills --> TotalFeed
    TotalFeed --> CementPlant
  
```

**In-Situ Limestone Quarry**

**Mining Process**

- Drilling and Blasting
- Excavation
- Load & Haul
- Primary Crushing

**Mining Process Loss 5%**

**Material Storage Building 2M t/a, 95%**

**Other Clinker Additives**

**Clinker/Calcination Process**

- 88.2% Limestone
- 11.8% Other Clinker Additives
- Inherent moisture elimination
- Chemical transformation

**Other Clinker Additives**

**Clinker 1.17M t/a**

**Limestone for Raw Meal (various): 1.8M t/a**

- 1,325K t/a limestone
- 350K t/a shale
- 50K t/a sandstone
- 50K t/a dolomite
- 25K t/a others

**Finish Mills Limestone 200K t/a**

- 100K t/a limestone
- 100K t/a dolomite

**Total Cement Plant Site Feed: 2M t/a**

**Cement Plant**

- <78% Clinker
- >22% Other Cement Additives

**Other Cement Additives**

**Cement Products 1.44M t/a**

**Notes:**

1. Approximate percent from previous process step.
2. Approximate masses/annum

### 14.3 PLANT OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The 3-year average (2021-2023) annual electrical energy consumption at the site is 177 million kilowatt-hours (kWh). Electrical supply to the site is provided by APC (69 kV).

The total fuel consumption for cement operation is 4.2 million British thermal units (BTUs) per ton of clinker. The 3-year average (2021-2023) consumption for different fuel types includes:

- ### 14.3.2 WATER

### 14.3.3 PROCESS MATERIALS

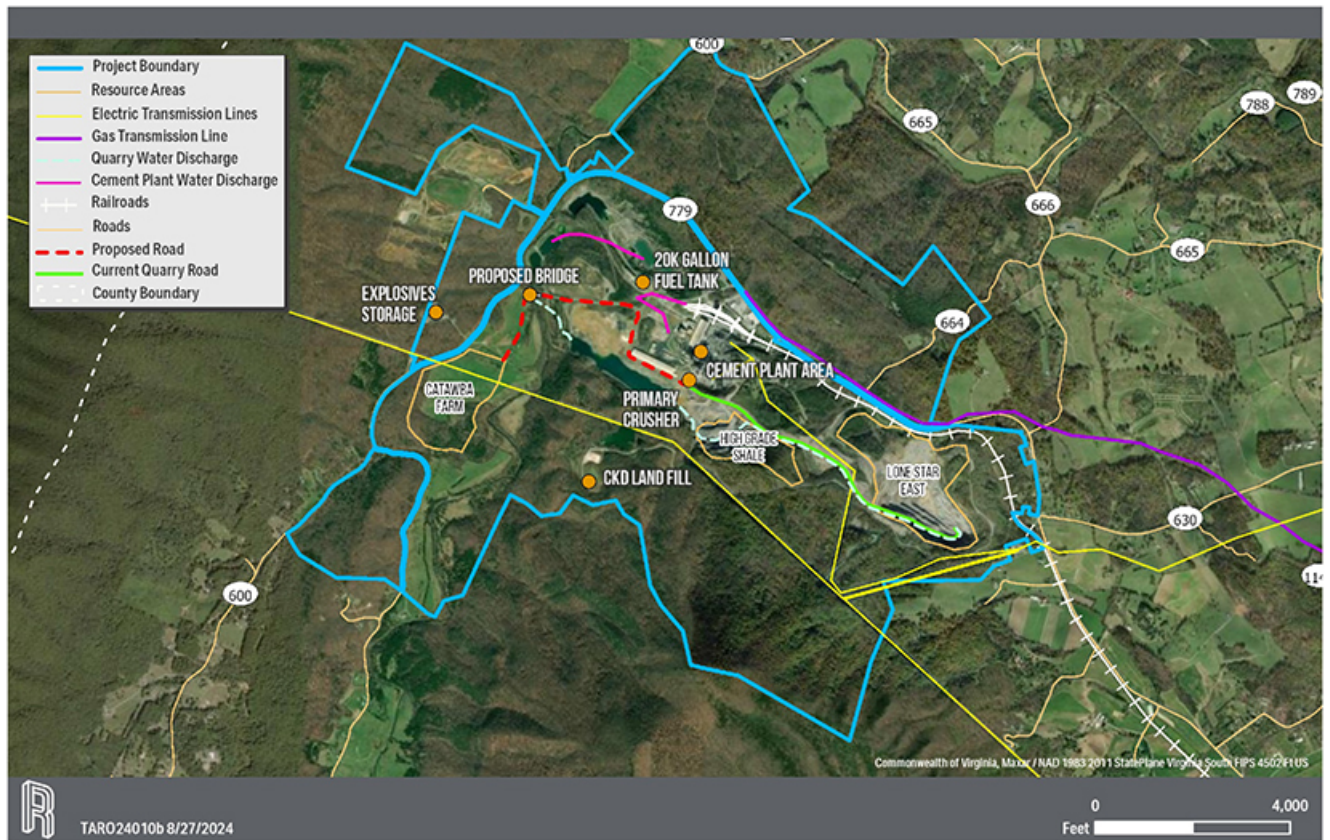
#### 14.3.4 PERSONNEL

#### 14.4 APPLICATION OF NOVEL OR UNPROVEN TECHNOLOGY

None of the processing at the site is considered novel or unproven. The cement manufacturing plant is based on designs typical for the industry and has been operating successfully for decades at this site.

## 15. INFRASTRUCTURE

Figure 15-1 shows a plan view map of the operation and major infrastructure features. Plant area infrastructure detail is shown in Figure 15-2.



**Figure 15-1.** Site Infrastructure Features.

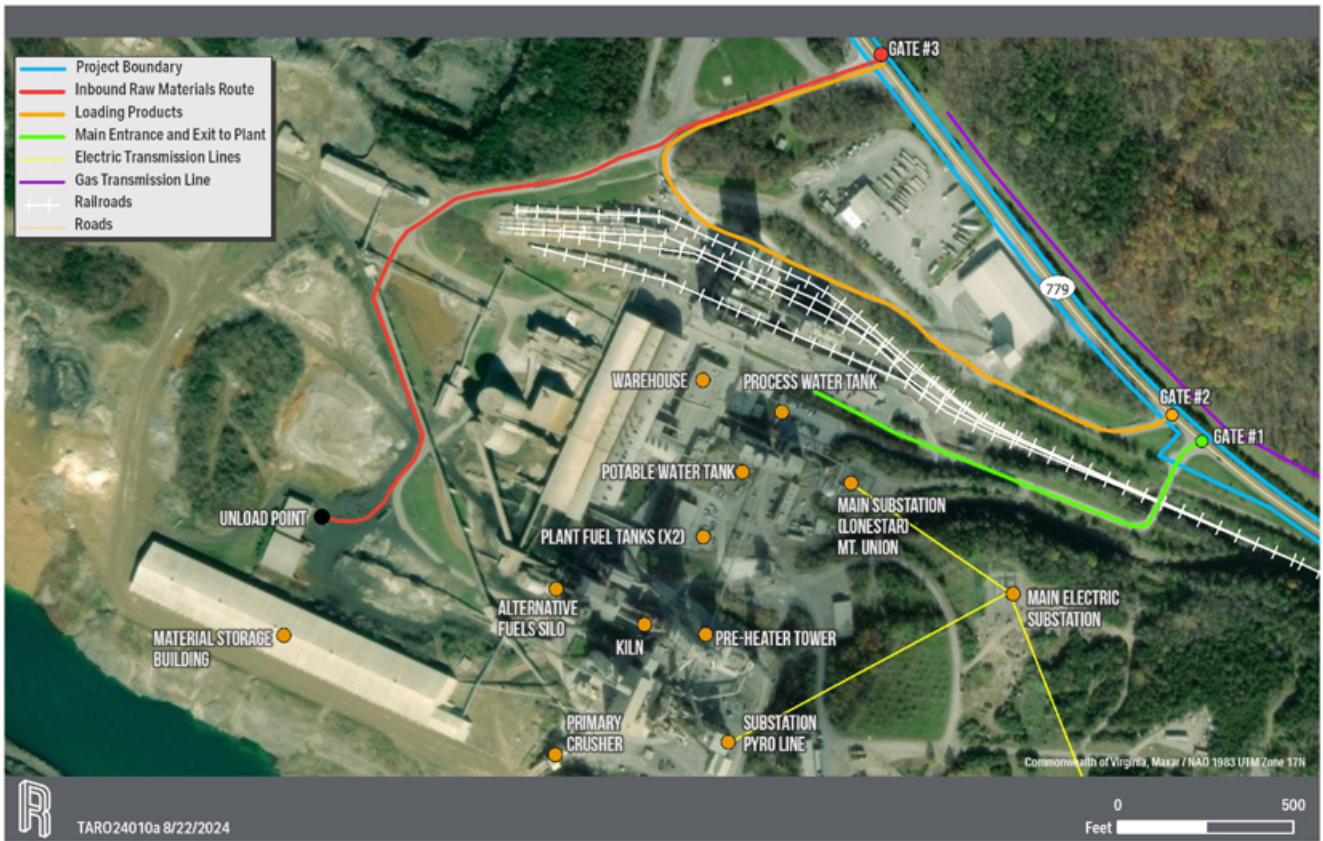


Figure 15-2. Plant Area Infrastructure.

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### 15.1 ACCESS ROAD AND RAIL

The main route to the site is Catawba Road (State Route 779), a two-lane state highway that provides direct access at three designated points of entry: Gate 1, Gate 2, and Gate 3 (see Figure 15-1). Catawba Road connects to US Route 220 (US 220) in Daleville. US 220 connects with US Interstate 81 a mile and a half from its intersection with Catawba Road.

The site has over 16,000 feet of rail track, which is serviced by Norfolk Southern. The rail infrastructure allows for both inbound and outbound transportation of supplies and cement products.

### 15.2 WAREHOUSES AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

The maintenance facilities include three shops, 10 tool storage facilities, and a storeroom. The three shop areas are dedicated to electrical, machine/mechanical, and mobile equipment. The storeroom facility is central to warehousing operations. It stocks standard and specialized components and is climate-controlled and secure.

### 15.3 NATURAL GAS

RGC is the public natural gas utility that services the site. RGC's distribution system is fed by Columbia Gas Transmission (interstate gas producer) at a gate station in Eagle Rock, Virginia, at a design flowrate of five hundred dekatherms per hour. The site also includes redundant runs of piping and equipment in the case of maintenance or a malfunction. The piping owned by Titan runs from the RGC regulator station and runs underground to the kiln and calciner gas racks.

### 15.4 ELECTRIC POWER

Electrical power is provided to the site by APC. Two 138 kV circuits, running in a redundant loop, feed the site. The 138 kV circuits terminate at the Lone Star – Mount Union 69 kV substation. The total plant monthly peak capacity is 25.5 MW, and energy consumption is approximately 15,500 MWh monthly.

### 15.5 FUEL STORAGE

The quarry has a 20,000-gallon diesel fuel tank for its mobile equipment located near the equipment ready line. In addition, close to the maintenance shop, there is one 1,000-gallon diesel tank and one 1,000-gallon gasoline tank.

### 15.6 EXPLOSIVES STORAGE

Explosives are stored on site in a magazine area of approximately 7.36 acres. The storage area contains four vertical bins to load blasting emulsion into blasting trucks. The electronic blasting caps and boosters are stored on site in Type 2 magazines according to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) regulations and requirements.

### 15.7 WATER SUPPLY

The potable water system consists of a drilled well and a 25,000-gallon steel storage tank. The 125-foot well has a 6-inch casing grouted to a depth of 56 feet. A submersible pump powered by a 3-hp electric motor discharges water from the well to the storage tank through a 4-inch line. The well pump is controlled manually and runs continuously. Additionally, rainwater is captured for beneficial use in plant and mine operations and can be supplemented by ground water that accumulates in the mine excavations.

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## 15.8 ALTERNATIVE FUELS

The kiln and calciner consume AF, which include shredded tires, wood chips, and sawdust. The site system includes a receiving hopper, a silo, and a network of screw conveyors. The materials are fed by screw conveyors into the calciner. The AF feed system was refurbished in 2022. The TDF feeder system has 75k cubic feet of bin capacity and is equipped with safety features such as temperature monitoring systems. The capacity of the AF feeding system is rated at 6.5 t/h.

## 15.9 MINE AND PLANT WASTE

The site has multiple permitted facilities to manage overburden and waste rock which are governed by the state Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy (DMME). The location of these facilities are shown in a figure in section 17. Permitted waste rock facilities are adequate to support the current mine plan.

The only byproduct from the cement manufacturing process is cement kiln dust (CKD) which can be reintroduced into the cement manufacturing process. In the event of a mechanical failure of the transfer system, this material is stored on site in the active waste disposal facility. This active landfill, a Class-2 solid waste disposal unit, was permitted by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) in 1988. The storage capacity of the active landfill is adequate to support LOM. The inactive landfill was used during wet kiln operations and removed from service in 1988.

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## 16. MARKET STUDIES

### 16.1 MARKETS

#### 16.1.1 INTRODUCTION

Titan mines limestone, dolostone and shale for use in the manufacturing of a variety of cement. The cement serves as the primary bonding agent in the production of ready-mixed concrete, precast concrete, masonry blocks, concrete siding, and mortar for bonding concrete blocks, stone, and brick. Titan's cement production primarily serves the Virginia and North Carolina markets.

The information presented in this section is based on data from industry organizations and federal, state, and local sources.

- The Portland Cement Association
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- 2024 North American Cement Directory
- Sage Economics Newsletters
- Datamyne (<https://www.datamyne.com>) import data

#### 16.1.2 MARKET REVIEW CONCLUSIONS

The demand for cement is expected to remain high in North Carolina and Virginia because of substantial infrastructure investments and economic growth. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funds various construction projects, including roads, bridges, and public transit systems. Additionally, the rapid urbanization and expansion of residential, commercial, and industrial sectors in these states further drive the need for cement.

#### 16.1.3 COMPETITOR ANALYSIS (COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE)

Virginia's cement market is served by three key suppliers.

- **Titan.** Operates the only cement plant in Virginia and distributes its products through three rail terminals in Virginia and four in North Carolina.
- **Heidelberg Materials.** Operates a 2.3-2.4 million ton cement plant in Union Bridge, Maryland, and supplies Virginia through terminals in Richmond, Hampton Roads, and a rail terminal in Durham, North Carolina.
- **Summit Materials (Argos).** Operates a 2 million ton cement plant in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and distributes through terminals in Ashland and the Hampton Roads area of Virginia.

### 16.2 KEY DRIVERS AND TRENDS AFFECTING THE MARKET

There are several key drivers for the demand of Titan's products in the Virginia and North Carolina markets. The demand for cement is driven by economic growth and infrastructure development. A strong economy has led to increased investments in both residential and commercial real estate. As more people move to urban areas, the demand for housing, office spaces, and retail establishments continues to rise, directly boosting the need for cement.



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## 16.3 GEOGRAPHIC MARKETS

### 16.3.1 VIRGINIA

Virginia's cement demand is expected to remain stable over the next four years at an average annual growth rate of 1.7 percent (PCA, 2024). Within Virginia, the primary markets driving cement demand are the major MSAs of Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Hampton Roads. Northern Virginia, part of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, is a hub of economic activity with significant investments in residential and commercial real estate driven by the region's growing population (Figure 16-1) and expanding technology and data industries. Infrastructure projects, such as the Silver Line Metro extension and numerous highway expansions, contribute substantially to cement demand. Hampton Roads is a large metropolitan area and has the largest naval facility in the US, both of which require significant infrastructure expansion. Examples of projects include Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel expansion and improvements to the I-81 corridor, as well as other infrastructure projects related to transit, roads, bridges, and tunnels. In addition, Richmond's urban revitalization projects, industrial growth, and efforts to expand transportation networks also require large volumes of cement.

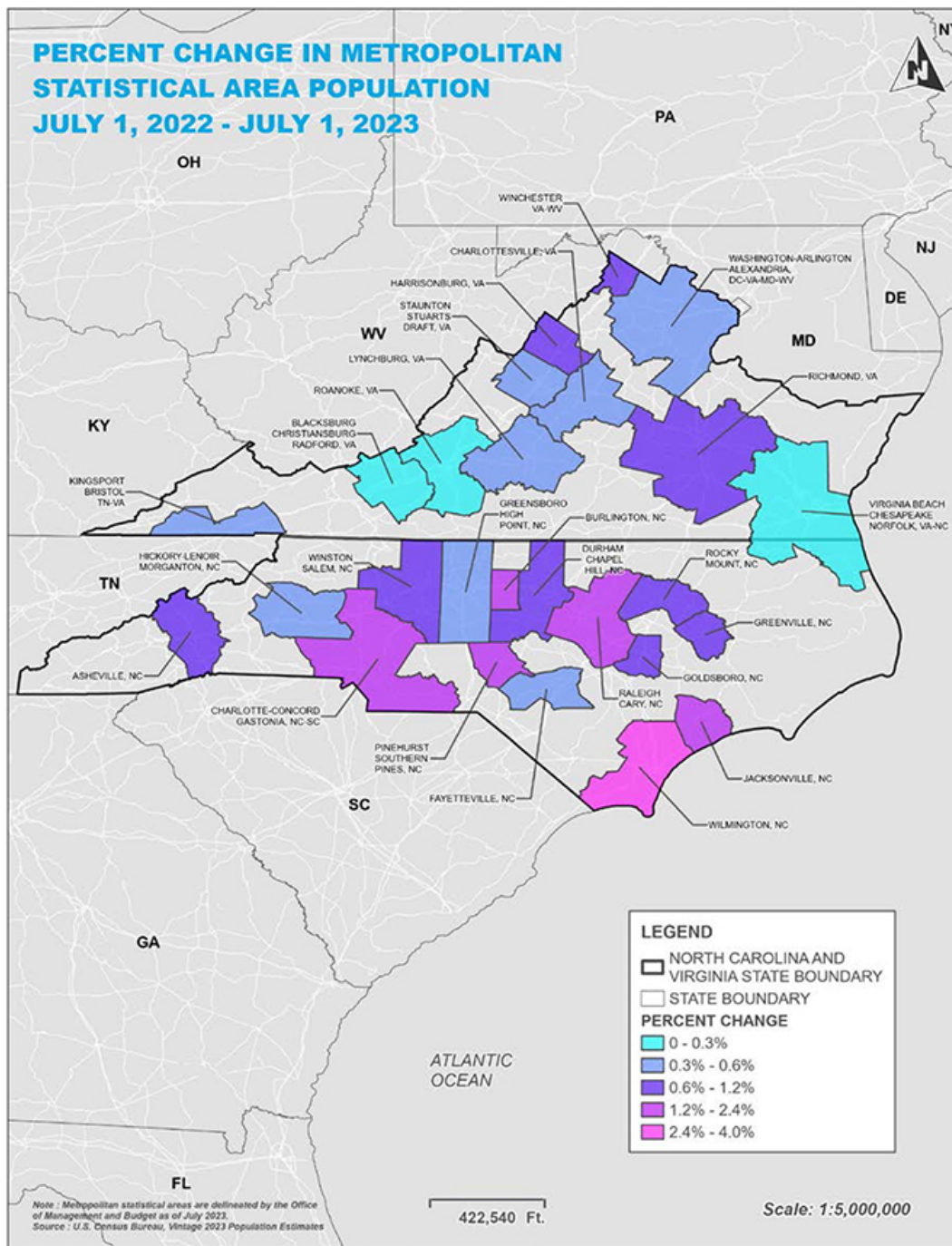


Figure 16-1. Virginia/North Carolina MSA Population Growth.



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### 16.3.2 NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's cement demand is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent (PCA, 2024). This growth is generally attributed to residential and infrastructure projects, while there are three key MSAs influencing cement demand- the Research Triangle, Charlotte, and the Piedmont Triad. The Research Triangle are the cities of Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill and is known for its technology and research sectors. Charlotte is the fifteenth largest city in the US and second largest financial center in the US (Roberts, 2018), and experiences development in commercial real estate, residential projects, and infrastructure improvements, such as the expansion of the Charlotte Douglas International Airport. The Piedmont Triad, which includes Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and High Point, also contributes to cement demand through industrial growth and ongoing infrastructure projects aimed at improving transportation and logistics capabilities within the region.

North Carolina's commitment to improving its transportation network is a significant growth driver for cement consumption. Major projects such as the expansion of the I-77 toll lanes, the development of the Southeast High-Speed Rail Corridor, and numerous airport upgrades require substantial quantities of cement. These infrastructure investments are crucial for enhancing connectivity, reducing congestion, and supporting economic growth.

### 16.4 SALES AND DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

Bulk cement is distributed from the site by truck and rail. Approximately 55 percent of the cement sold is distributed via truck, with the remaining 45 percent distributed via rail through seven rail terminals that Titan owns or operates.

Titan's rail-distribution network is served by Class 1 and Class 2 rail carriers in Virginia and North Carolina (Figure 16-2).

Titan's trucking capabilities provide flexible and responsive delivery options for customers. Truck deliveries are made to fixed ready-mix plants, portable ready-mixed concrete plants, full depth reclamation road projects, and soil stabilization projects.

Cement sales are FOB terminal or plant. Customers pick up bulk cement by truck. Package cement sales occur through retail channels.

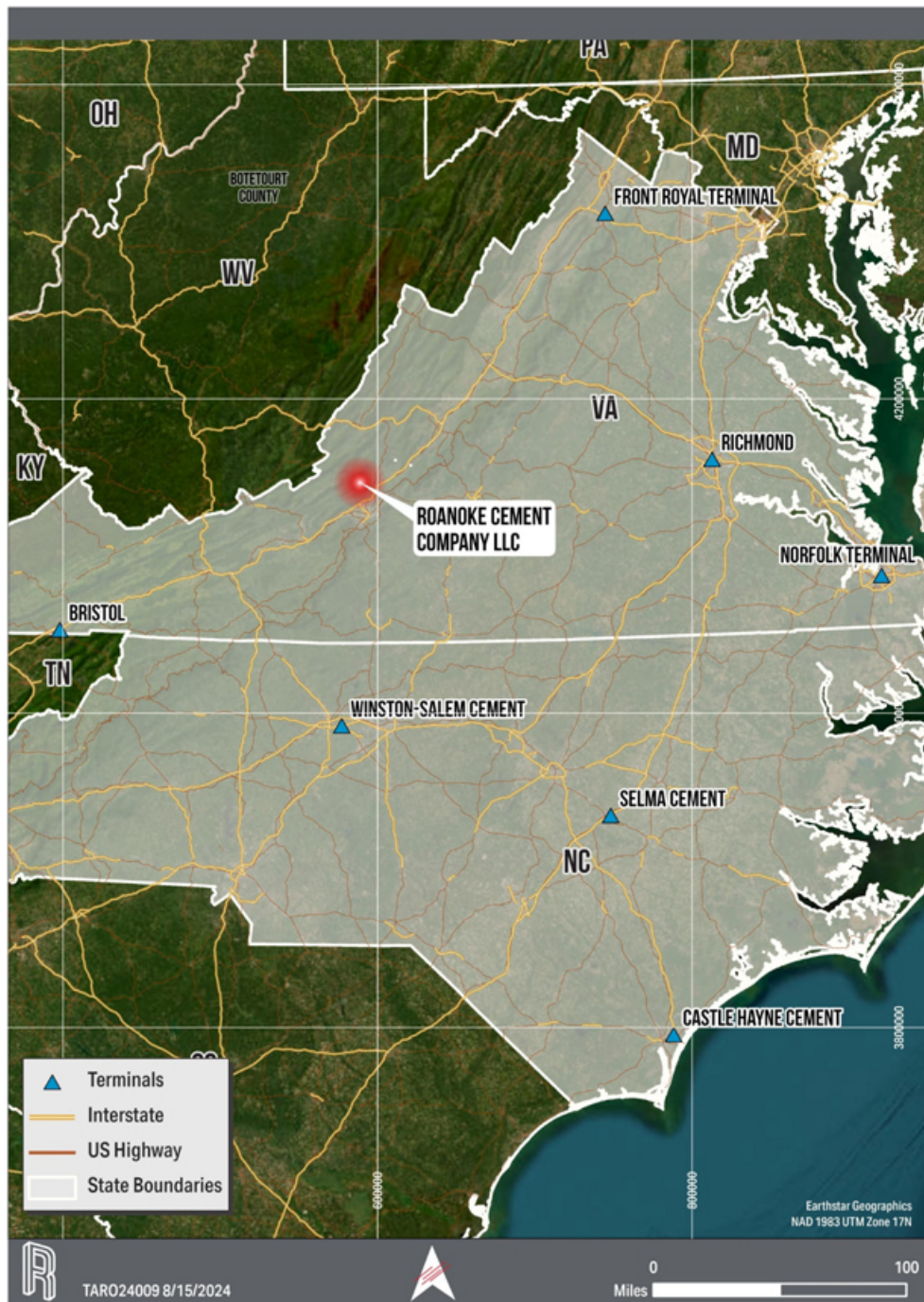


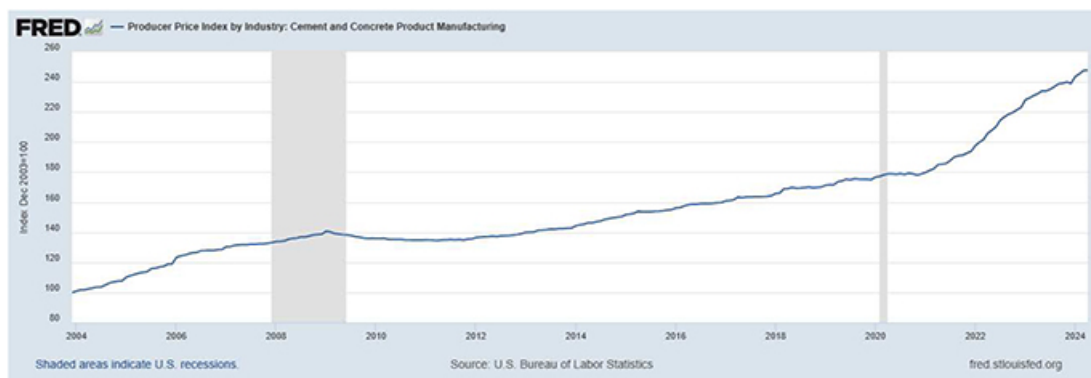
Figure 16-2. Titan Distribution Network.

## 16.5 COMMODITY PRICES

The price forecast for cement over the next 5 years is anticipated to show a moderate upward trend.

National figures to define the cement market are published annually by the USGS. The most recent Mineral Commodity Summary for cement was published in January 2024. The report includes annual data on cement price. The most recent figure is \$150 per tonne, or \$136.08 per ton. As the cement price data is estimated, the 2023 value is used for the 2025 cement price for this study is \$136 per ton.

Cost inputs such as raw materials, energy, and transportation impact cement pricing. Figure 16-3 shows the price index of cement and concrete products nationally.



**Figure 16-3.** PPI for Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024).

## 16.6 PRODUCTS

### 16.6.1 CEMENT

Titan produces Portland limestone cement (Type IL), Type III cement, masonry cements, and a specialty cement designed for one customer. The largest portion of the plant's production is Type IL, a blended cement with up to 15 percent limestone addition, which is a product that has a lower carbon dioxide contribution per ton compared to Type I/II.

### 16.6.2 BULK

The majority of cement sales from Roanoke are bulk. Bulk cement sales are transported in tankers, outbound pressure differential rail cars, and gravity rail cars. Typically, less than 10 percent of the bulk products produced at the cement plant are sold to internal outlets. External customers have long-term buying patterns.

### 16.6.3 PACKAGE

Packaged cement sales of Type IL and masonry cements are sold in 94-pound bags for Type IL and 80-pound bags for masonry. These are palletized and delivered on flatbed trucks. These bags are sold to brick yards, concrete block plants, lumber yards as well as retail outlets like Home Depot and Lowe's.

## 16.7 MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Roanoke does not have any material contracts with respect to the mining and processing of limestone and shale. Roanoke does engage with third-party contractors to perform certain services for the mining operations. Titan has one long-term supply contract with James Hardie Industries since 2006.

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17. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND PLANS, NEGOTIATIONS, OR AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS

17.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

17.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Many studies were completed as part of permitting efforts for the existing site including the Lone Star East Quarry.

Titan has completed the following environmental and technical studies for permitting efforts for the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project:

- **Archaeological Study (Cultural Resources).** James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) completed an initial Archaeological Survey of approximately 79.2 acres of the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry in early 2023. An additional 40 acres surrounding the original area was investigated in December 2023. In total from the two surveys, JRIA identified and documented one architectural resource, five architectural sites, and eleven isolated finds within the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project area. JRIA recommended that none of the archaeological sites nor the architectural resources are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and no further investigation was recommended. The recommendation has been included in the permit modification application.
- **Hydrology and Drainage Studies.** A floodplain study was conducted for the Catawba Farm Quarry project. A proposed haul bridge will connect the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry with the existing cement plant site will span the floodplain of Catawba Creek, which is, classified as Flood Zone A. A floodplain model was generated to determine potential impacts of the preliminary haul bridge design to the 100-year flood surface water elevation. During the site plan approval process, Botetourt County will review the bridge design to determine if permitting is required.
- **Hydrogeological Study.** The Catawba Farms Quarry regional hydrogeological study was conducted from 2022-2023 and updated in 2024 to estimate the potential effects dewatering activities may have on the underlying aquifer and on neighboring water supply wells. Hydraulic conductivity, storativity, and transmissivity were derived from both aquifer tests and slug-and-pump tests were used to develop a modeled cone of depression. The model estimated groundwater inflow into the proposed pit at approximately 250 gallons per minute. The groundwater drawdown model estimated the cone of depression with a radius of approximately 1,200 feet from the pit edge. The groundwater model estimated leakage from Catawba Creek, which was calculated to be approximately 0.6 percent of the average streamflow.
- **Wetlands Studies.** Wetland delineations have been completed. A request for a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) was filed with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in February of 2024. The wetlands and stream delineation studies indicate that development of the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry will cause unavoidable impacts to federally and state protected surface waters, including wetlands. Verification of the PJD is likely to occur with the issuance of the Individual 404 Dredge and Fill permit for the proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project.

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#### 17.1.2 ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES STUDY

Catawba Creek has also been designated by the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR) as a "Threatened and Endangered Species Water" for the James spiny mussel. On April 20, 2024, biologists with Daguna Consulting, LLC conducted a survey across a study area of Catawba Creek extending from approximately 2,600 feet downstream to 660 feet upstream of the proposed haul bridge. The survey did not detect live mussels or recent shell material.

#### 17.1.3 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS.

Titan has secured permits, authorizations, and entitlements from regulatory agencies at multiple levels for the existing operation. The proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project will require modification of existing permits and require new permits.

Key permits that apply to the site and their status are listed in Table 17-1. Permitting is in progress, and it is reasonable to anticipate all permits can be acquired. The development of the Catawba Farm Quarry is scheduled for 2025.

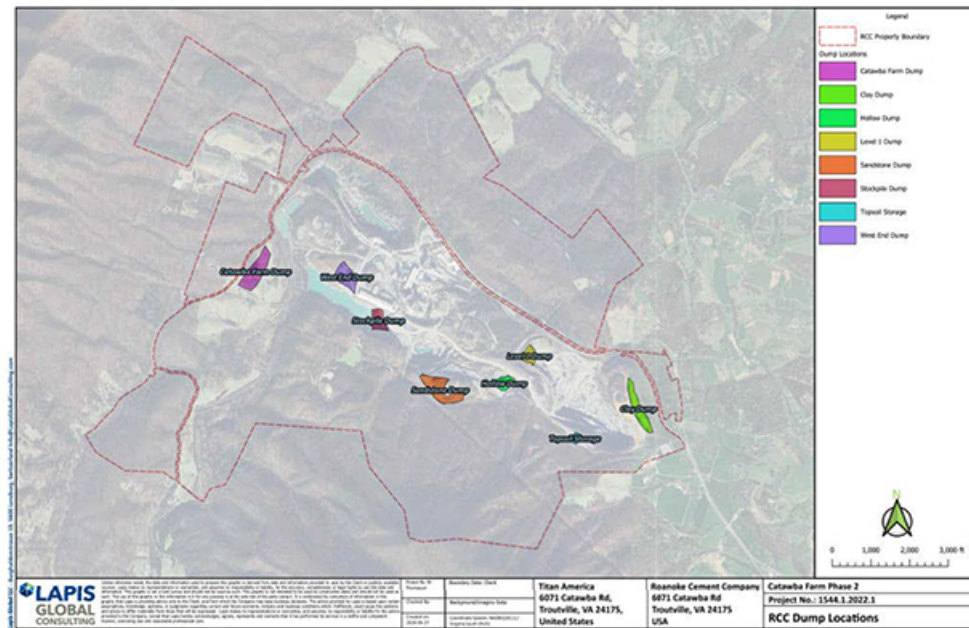
**Table 17-1. Permit Regime**

Reviewed and Issued By:	Permit Name	Existing Site	Proposed Catawba Farm Quarry
		Permit Status	Permit Status
Building – Development Services	Site Plan Review	Authorized work completed	Submitted June 2024
	Building Permit Review	Authorized work completed	Anticipated to follow Site plan review
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	Individual Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit	Current coverage; no modification needed	n/a
	General Permit for Nonmetallic Mineral Mining (VAG84)	n/a	Submitted May 2024
	Individual Water Protection Permit (VWP Permit)	Authorized work completed; modification submitted May 2024	Submitted May 2024
	Solid Waste Facility Permit	Current coverage; no modification needed	n/a; no modification needed to current coverage
	Title V Federal Operating Permit	Current coverage; no modification needed	n/a; no modification needed to current coverage
	Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit (PSD)	Current coverage; no modification needed	n/a; no modification needed to current coverage
Department of Health	Waterworks Operation Permit	Current coverage; no modification needed	n/a; no modification needed to current coverage
Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC)	Subaqueous Permit	n/a	Submitted May 2024 #23-1360
Department of Energy	Mining Permit	Current coverage	Current mine permit modification required; Submitted June 2024
Western Virginia Water Authority	Industrial Use Permit	Current coverage; annual renewal upcoming in 2025	n/a; no modification needed to current coverage
Department of Transportation	Land Use Permit	Authorized work completed	Submitted July 2024
United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Individual 404 Dredge and Fill Permit	Authorized work completed; modification submitted May 2024	Submitted May 2024
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Consultation regarding Endangered Species	Completed concurrent with USACE Permit process	Occurs concurrently with USACE Permit process

## 17.2 WASTE DISPOSAL, SITE MONITORING AND WATER MANAGEMENT

### 17.2.1 MINE WASTE

The site has eight locations for overburden and waste rock storage, which are governed by the state DMME. The locations are shown in Figure 17-1.

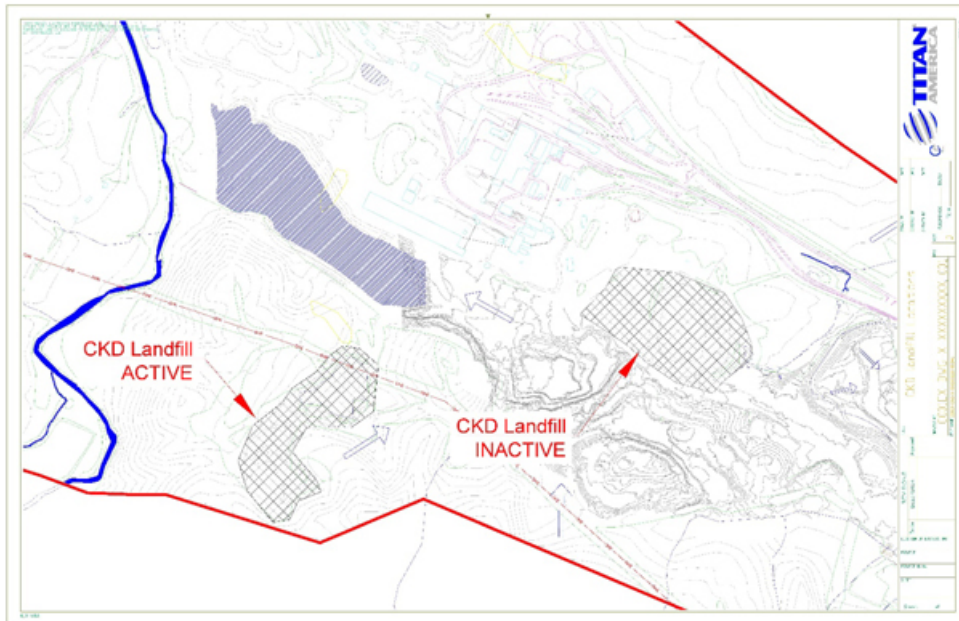


**Figure 17-1.** Mine Waste Location.

### 17.2.2 PLANT WASTE

The only byproduct from the cement manufacturing process is CKD, which is stored on site in two locations. The inactive waste facility was used before 1988 during the operation of the wet kilns. In 1988, a Class-2 solid waste disposal unit was permitted by VDEQ and is currently in use. The locations of the two solid waste disposal locations are provided in Figure 17-2.





**Figure 17-2.** CKD Landfill Locations.

### 17.2.3 WATER MANAGEMENT

The site has three water streams: storm water, process water, and ground water, excluding the sanitary flows.

#### 17.2.3.1 STORMWATER

There are four main stormwater drainage basins on the site, all with multiple Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System approved outfalls. Six new outfalls are proposed for the Catawba Farm Quarry project under VDEQ's General Permit for Nonmetallic Mineral Mining (VAG84), and the registration for coverage was submitted in May 2024.

#### 17.2.3.2 PROCESS WATER

The process water is defined as any water used for mechanical cooling, which comes in contact with raw materials, or may require treatment before discharge. These waters flow to Ponds 1, 2, or 3, and are either discharged or reintroduced as process water to the plant. Water infrastructure exists to store, convey, and manage this flow.

#### 17.2.3.3 GROUNDWATER

Mining activities extract material below the water table, resulting in groundwater infiltration through the floors and walls of the pits. This water is collected and discharged through the mine dewatering system, which results in the commingling with stormwater in the three ponds previously described.



The existing operation will be reclaimed in accordance with the DMME permit (No.05791AE). Reclamation activities include structure removal, earthwork, establishing surface water drainage, and revegetation. To date, two legacy overburden storage sites have been reclaimed., Appalachian Technical Services Inc. (ATS) completed a Reclamation Cost Estimate of the existing operation in February 2024. Figure 17-3 shows the reclamation plan for the current operation. The mine closure costs are estimated at \$18.5 million dollars. The costs are reviewed and updated on an annual basis by Titan. For accounting purposes, the costs are accrued on a percent completion basis and are subject to depreciation.



A local public relations firm, PLUS Communications, was engaged to advise and coordinate outreach to NGOs and stakeholders that might have an interest in the existing facility and proposed Catawba Farm Quarry project. A community engagement team was developed to meet with NGOs and stakeholders to increase awareness about the site. The team developed an engagement toolkit to include presentations, an economic impact study, viewshed analysis, Q&A fact sheets, a project website (<https://roanoquequarryproject.com/>), and a crisis communications task force.

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#### 17.5 OPINION OF THE QUALIFIED PERSON

The QP opines that the current plans are sufficient to address any issues related to environmental compliance and permitting. The QP also opines that all necessary permits are obtainable.

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## 18. CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

### 18.1 SUMMARY AND ASSUMPTIONS

Capital and operating costs are primarily estimated using a combination of equipment quotes from recent projects and vendor quotes for mobile equipment, and based on recent experience with similar projects. These estimates include annual inflation based on the Consumer Price Index projections. Opex estimates are to a +/- 10% accuracy. Capex estimates are to a +/- 20% accuracy.

### 18.2 MINING CAPITAL SUMMARY

#### 18.2.1 STRIPPING

Overburden removal at the quarry is completed as part of the operational cost and reclassified on a yearly basis to capital cost.

Each year, as part of the mine planning and budgeting process, the operation will determine the total volume of overburden that needs to be removed. The unit cost for budgeting is based on the previous year's actualized cost for blasting and excavation, with escalation for changes in scope or dump destination. The volume is based on the internal requirements to always maintain a minimum of one year of uncovered Reserves.

The capitalized stripping costs are expenditures incurred over the life of the mine to remove overburden or waste materials, enabling access to Reserves. The projected stripping costs for both the new Catawba Farm Quarry and the existing Lone Star East Quarry over the LOM are \$82.5 million in 2024 dollars. After adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection, the total cost is \$101 million.

Since 2015, all overburden removal has been contracted to a third-party. This lowers the total cost and increases efficiency, as the crew and equipment fleet can be tailored to the amount of material planned to be moved each year.

In addition to the projected stripping costs, there are current stripping costs that have been capitalized and not yet expensed. The dollar value to be expensed is projected to be \$3.98 million at the end of 2024.

#### 18.2.2 CATAWBA FARM DEVELOPMENT

The Catawba Farm site has been in capital development since 2021, with the completion of a scoping study, a prefeasibility study, and the ongoing permit and engineering phases. During each of these phases, the scope of the project has been refined and major portions of the work have gone through the procurement process. The capital cost estimate provided in Table 18-1 includes a contingency of 15 percent.

The scope of the construction phase can be categorized by the following line items.

- **Initial Site Preparation:** land clearing, erosion and sediment control, and construction entrance.
- **Environmental Mitigation:** purchase of stream and wetlands credits.
- **Infrastructure Relocation:** relocation and construction of public hiking trail.
- **Haul Road Construction:** 157-foot concrete bridge, 6,000 linear feet of dirt road.
- **Quarry Development:** overburden removal, ramp construction, pit dewatering.

**Table 18-1. Catawba Farm Development**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
Infrastructure	\$ 6,322,850
Environmental	\$ 1,660,489
Initial mine development	\$ 4,300,000
Other	\$ 550,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 12,833,339</b>
Contingency @ 15%	\$ 1,925,001
<b>Total Capital Cost</b>	<b>\$ 14,758,340</b>

The projected Catawba Farm Development cost is \$14.8 million in 2024 dollars. After adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection, the total cost will be \$16.7 million.

In addition to the projected capital costs, there are current costs that have been capitalized, including the prefeasibility study, drilling, testing, and permitting. The current amount is projected to be \$0.98 million at the end of 2024.

### 18.2.3 SUSTAINING CAPITAL

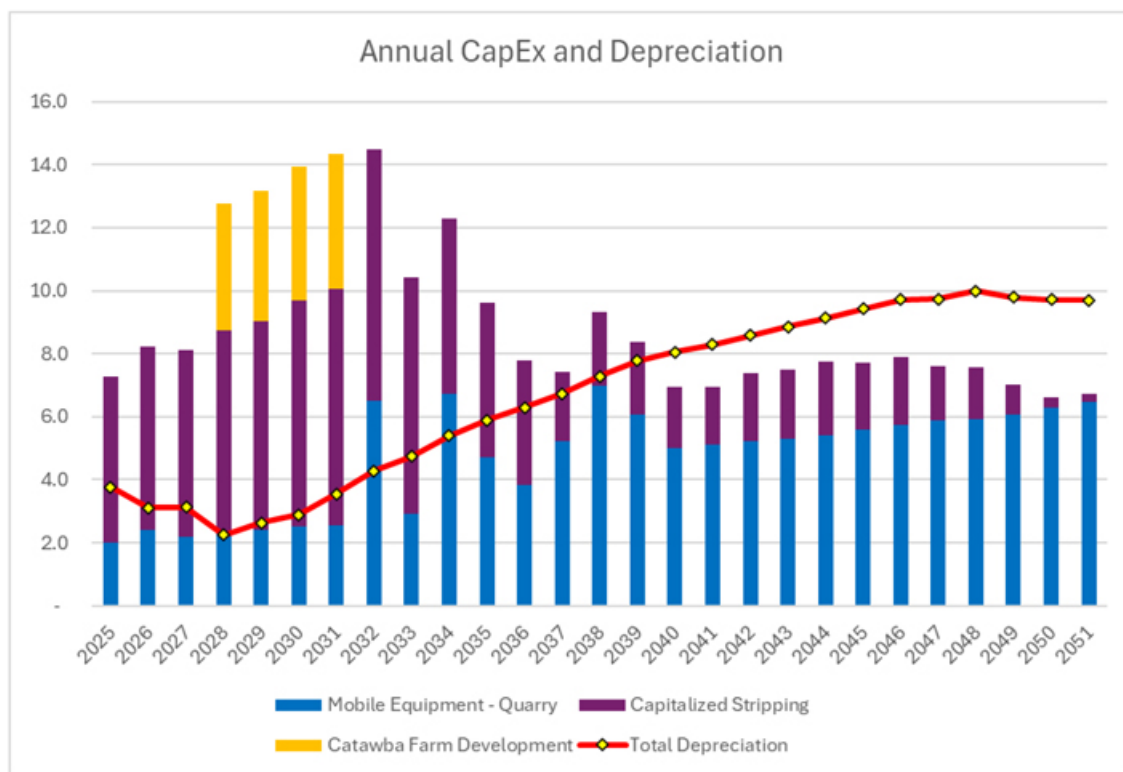
Sustaining capital encompasses all projected investments required to maintain current operations and the specified growth investments of the mining operation over the projected LOM. These projections are derived from historical investment data, as well as current and past quotes for refurbishing or acquiring equipment.

The sustaining capital cost figure includes the refurbishment and replacement of mobile equipment. The projected sustaining capital cost will be \$90.8 million in 2024 dollars. After adjusting for the Consumer Price Index inflation projection, the total cost will be \$127.5 million.

In addition to the projected sustaining capital costs, there are current costs that have been capitalized. The current amount is projected to be \$3.91 million at the end of 2024.

### 18.2.4 SUMMARY

Based on the timing of the projected capital projects the annual Capex is indicated in Figure 18-1. The figure also indicates the annual depreciation for both existing and projected Capex.



**Figure 18-1.** Annual Capital Expenditures.

### 18.3 OPERATING COST ESTIMATE

#### 18.3.1 INTRODUCTION AND ESTIMATE RESULTS

The ongoing operating cost estimate was developed using historical trends and detailed projections based on general economic indices and external forecasts for specific commodities and Resources used in cement production.

Operating costs are presented in 2024 US dollars on a calendar year basis. In addition, Figure 18-1 presents these costs broken down by category.

#### 18.3.2 PRODUCTION

The projected production from the quarry as delivered to the primary crusher or the cement mills is projected to be approximately:

- Raw Mill
  - Limestone 1,325 thousand t/a
  - Shale 350 thousand t/a
  - Sandstone 50 thousand t/a

- Dolostone 50 thousand t/a
- Other 25 thousand t/a
- Cement Mill
  - Limestone 100 thousand t/a
  - Dolostone 100 thousand t/a

Actual tonnages vary because of the chemistry of the mined materials.

In addition to the materials delivered to the primary crusher, there is the associated stripping of overburden. These costs are capitalized as discussed in Section 20.

### 18.3.3 COSTS

Depreciation is calculated based on the following depreciation schedules:

- Stripping is depreciated over 15 years or the remaining LOM, whichever is shorter.
- Catawba Farm development is based on the life of the Catawba Farm Quarry, which is 21 years, with the initial depreciation starting in 2028 when the access bridge is completed.
- Sustaining Capex is depreciated over the life of the individual items of equipment.

The mining and cement processing operating costs (Mining Costs, Processing Costs respectively) over the 27 year life of mine (LOM) are indicated in Table 18-2. The mining costs are estimated on the basis of tons delivered to the primary crusher.

**Table 18-2.** Summary of Mining and Cement Processing Operating Costs over the LOM.

<u>Operating Costs</u>	<u>\$ Million Projected</u>
Mining Costs	\$ 409.1
Processing Costs	\$2,485.6

Eighty percent of the mining costs are for blasting, repairs, labor, and fuel.

In addition, the total mining cost includes:

- Depreciation for the Catawba Farm Development
- Depreciation for the Sustaining Mining costs
- Depletion of the Reserve at \$0.25 per ton
- Amortization of the capitalized stripping cost
- Allocation of SG&A

The processing costs include:

- Grinding, preheating and calcination
- Kiln, grinding and storage
- Allocation of SG&A

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#### 18.3.4 MINING OPERATING COST SUMMARY

After adjusting for inflation and unit costs, the projected total mining cost is \$5.87 per ton in 2025. This increases during the evaluation period to reflect changes in depreciation, and changes to the Consumer Price Index adjustment. The mining cost does not include any contingency and will be addressed through the sensitivity analysis.

## 19. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### 19.1 KEY PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### 19.1.1 DISCOUNT RATES

The discount rate used for the economic analysis is 9.6 percent. This rate reflects the cost of capital, accounting for the time value of money and the risk associated with the cash flows.

#### 19.1.2 COMMODITY PRICES

The commodity prices used in the economic evaluation are determined using a blend of current market prices and long-term forecasts from both internal and external sources.

- **Bulk Cement Pricing.** Bulk base cement pricing (for 2025) is set at \$136.00 per ton. This price is derived from the USGS annual report (as detailed in Section 16) at the cement plant net of freight and distribution expenses. Escalations in price were added based on the Standard and Poor's (S&P) Global 10-year price forecast for cement sales through 2034 and the 2024-to-2034 average rate for the remainder of the evaluation period.
- **Natural Gas.** RCC's current average price of natural gas is \$3.61 per million BTU. Escalation for LOM was based on the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) Short-Term Energy Outlook through 2025 and the Long-Term Outlook for 2026 – 2050.
- **Coal.** RCC's current average coal price delivered is \$126.84 per ton. Escalation for LOM was based on EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook through 2025 and the Long-Term Outlook for 2026 – 2050.
- **AFs.** RCC's current average AF price delivered is \$30.15 per ton. Escalation for LOM was based on an annual price increase of 0.5 percent.
- **Diesel Fuel.** The offroad fuel cost per gallon, \$1.25 per ton of cement, is based on the current average cost. The escalation price is based on EIA's Annual Energy Outlook 2023.
- **Electricity.** The 2025 electricity cost is \$6.62 per ton of cement, based on current average rates. Escalation for LOM was based on EIA's Short Term Energy Outlook through 2025 and the Long-Term Outlook for 2026 – 2050.

#### 19.1.3 INFLATION

The projections for Consumer Price Index percentages through 2054 were obtained from S&P Capital IQ's USA Economic & Demographic Data. These projections were applied to escalate costs that were not directly covered by other basis of estimate methods within the economic model.

#### 19.1.4 LABOR

Labor cost data were sourced from S&P Capital IQ's USA Economic & Demographic Data. These data were used to derive and apply labor cost assumptions within the economic model.

#### 19.1.5 PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

The annual production from the quarry as delivered to the primary crusher is 2.0 million tons per annum (t/a) which is comprised of:

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| • Limestone               | 1.425 million t/a |
| • Dolostone               | 0.150 million t/a |
| • Shale                   | 0.350 million t/a |
| • Sandstone               | 0.050 million t/a |
| • Other (karst limestone) | 0.025 million t/a |

Shale and sandstone are abundant at the site for use in the process. The production schedule only details the limestone and dolomite extraction between the active quarries.

This results in an LOM of 27 years from 2025 through 2051.

Cement annual production rate is 1.46 million tons. The difference between the mined production and cement plant output is a result of the loss in the cement kiln derived from the loss of moisture and chemical transformation.



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#### 19.1.6 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The total Capex for the combined cement plant and quarry is:

- Existing Capex \$85 million
- Total Capital 2025 through 2051 \$599 million

#### 19.1.7 TAXES

The corporate income tax is 25.5 percent.

### 19.2 RESULTS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

#### 19.2.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The summary of the financial model for the combined cement and quarry operations is detailed below. Due to the uncertainty of the timing of specific Capex, except for the mining capital (as defined in Section 18), the analysis is presented with depreciation and amortization. There is no interest line item as the model is always cash positive and hence has no interest payments.

Table 19-1 illustrates the analysis assuming the product production rates over LOM as defined in section 19.1.5.

**Table 19-1. Economic Analysis Model**

	2025F	2026F	2027F	2028F	2029F	2030F	2031F	2032F	2033F	2034F
Net Revenue	\$196	\$197	\$200	\$205	\$210	\$215	\$220	\$225	\$230	\$235
Operating Expense	\$120	\$121	\$124	\$125	\$128	\$132	\$135	\$139	\$144	\$148
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>\$ 76</b>	<b>\$ 76</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 80</b>	<b>\$ 82</b>	<b>\$ 82</b>	<b>\$ 85</b>	<b>\$ 86</b>	<b>\$ 86</b>	<b>\$ 87</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	\$ 27	\$ 35	\$ 36	\$ 31	\$ 29	\$ 57	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 28	\$ 25
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 49</b>	<b>\$ 42</b>	<b>\$ 40</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>	<b>\$ 52</b>	<b>\$ 25</b>	<b>\$ 57</b>	<b>\$ 59</b>	<b>\$ 59</b>	<b>\$ 62</b>
	2035F	2036F	2037F	2038F	2039F	2040F	2041F	2042F	2043F	2044F
Net Revenue	\$242	\$248	\$255	\$262	\$269	\$276	\$284	\$291	\$299	\$307
Operating Expense	\$153	\$157	\$161	\$165	\$169	\$173	\$176	\$179	\$183	\$187
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>\$ 89</b>	<b>\$ 91</b>	<b>\$ 94</b>	<b>\$ 97</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>\$108</b>	<b>\$112</b>	<b>\$117</b>	<b>\$121</b>
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 16	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 26	\$ 29	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 28
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 64</b>	<b>\$ 69</b>	<b>\$ 78</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 79</b>	<b>\$ 78</b>	<b>\$ 78</b>	<b>\$ 86</b>	<b>\$ 91</b>	<b>\$ 93</b>
	2045F	2046F	2047F	2048F	2049F	2050F	2051F			
Net Revenue	\$316	\$324	\$333	\$342	\$352	\$361	\$371			
Operating Expense	\$190	\$194	\$198	\$203	\$206	\$211	\$214			
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$130</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$140</b>	<b>\$145</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$157</b>			
Adjustments to Cash Flow*	\$ 46	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$ 37	\$ 31	\$ 44	\$ 43			
<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>\$ 80</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$104</b>	<b>\$103</b>	<b>\$114</b>	<b>\$107</b>	<b>\$114</b>			

**Note:**

All Figures in USD Millions unless otherwise noted

Total annual quarry production is constant at 2.1 Million tons

\*Adjustments to Cash Flow includes change in Working Capital, Capital Expense, Income Tax, less Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization (DD&A)

### 19.2.2 MEASURES OF ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Based on the analysis the cement plant operation had positive annual income and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization over the evaluation period, confirming the end users of the product from the mining operation is a viable, profitable business and will be able to use the mined product.

Net Present Value (NPV) is also used to evaluate the economic viability of the ongoing mining and processing of material to manufacture cement. Based on the LOM evaluation period (27 years) and the assumed discount rate of 9.6 percent, the NPV of the operation (cement plant and quarry combined), after tax, is \$676 million.

### 19.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Sensitivity analysis is presented below for changes for:

- Operating Costs
- Capital Expenditures
- Sales Price (Cement / Aggregates)
- Mining Costs
- Processing Costs

Table 19-2 illustrates the results of the sensitivity analysis.

**Table 19-2.19-3. Sensitivity Analysis**

<b>Sensitivity Parameter</b>	<b>Variance to Expected Case (%)</b>	<b>After-Tax NPV (US \$,000)</b>
Operating Costs	+10%	\$544,044
	-10%	\$710,871
Price (\$/t)	+\$5.00	\$682,611
	-\$5.00	\$572,304
Mining Costs (\$/t)	+\$1.00	\$613,710
	-\$1.00	\$641,205
Capital Expenditure	+20%	\$669,942
	-20%	\$584,974

#### 19.4 CONCLUSION

The analysis of the cement plant operation, demonstrated a positive annual net income and positive EBITDA over the evaluation period, confirming that the end user of the product from the mining operation is a viable, profitable businesses and will be able to use the mined product.

Sensitivity to increases in the mining cost indicates that these increases do not materially impact the profitability of the combined cement and aggregate financial performance.

The effect of a \$1 increase in the mining cost was evaluated for the sensitivity of increases in the mining cost. With \$1 increase in mining cost, the NPV (after tax) is reduced from \$627 million to \$614 million or 2.1 percent.

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20. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties from which relevant information material to the Resource and Reserves estimates was available or considered.

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## 21. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

### 21.1 CATAWBA ROAD RELOCATION

This Catawba Road crosses the site and will be relocated in the future for extension of the Catawba Farm Quarry. The road ROW is currently owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia. To relocate the road, both county and the state need to accept the relocation. The current proposal is that a new road will be constructed on Titan owned land and deeded to the Commonwealth. With the acceptance of the new road and the existing ROW will be abandoned with Titan having the right to purchase. As a precedent a relocation of a section of this road was completed at the site in the 1970s.

### 21.2 AGGREGATES PRODUCTION

A resource in excess of 340 million tons of dolomitic limestone was confirmed in the northern region of the site, first delineated in 2007. Because of the chemistry of this material (higher magnesium values), it is not suitable for cement production. Some dolomitic limestones can be introduced in the finish mills process, but the Reserves have sufficient amounts of this material available for the foreseeable future. This dolomitic limestone is ideal for producing construction aggregates, and this specific geological formation, the Beekmantown dolostone, is mined in other parts of Virginia as an aggregates source.

### 21.3 LONE STAR WEST RECOVERY

The mining activity ceased in the Lone Star West Quarry in 1995, as the quarry walls had reached the limit based on the location of existing infrastructure. The updated geological model shows that several places along the legacy high walls did not fully extract the available limestone Resources. Redeveloping mine benches on these high walls in the future could yield additional limestone resources.

### 21.4 UNDERGROUND EXPANSION

The limestone mined on site extends under the current operation well beyond the current pit floor, and the strike of the deposit runs under various portions of the site that are not open for surface development. These resources could potentially be accessed via an underground development. A future engineering study will be required to assess viability.

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## 22. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 22.1 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary concerning the Resource and Reserve estimates for the Roanoke site:

- Geology is well known and understood and proven to supply suitable stone both for cement raw material.
- Mining operations and practices have been well established over many decades.
- The processing of raw materials and manufacture of cement has been in place for many decades and upgraded to be a state-of-the-art, very low emissions facility.
- All necessary off-site infrastructure is in place and has served the operation for many decades.
- Additional infrastructure will be required to develop the Catawba Farm Quarry and planning and design for this is adequate.
- All necessary permits are in place and future permitting is expected to enable extraction of all Reserves included in the estimate.
- Costs are well understood and predictable, with the operations having been economic for many years and reasonably expected to be so for the LOM projected.

The QP opines that no issues are unresolved with the technical or economic factors considered in determining RPEE that supports the Resource estimate and that the risk of material impacts on the Reserve estimate is low.

### 22.2 RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

#### Catawba Farm Quarry – Joint Permit Application Delay

The extension of the mining operation to the new Catawba Farm Quarry location is predicated on the timely receipt of local, state, and federal permits. The geology is well understood, there are no land use issues with zoning or mineral rights, and the capital cost has been established. The permit with the most significant potential for delay is the Joint Permit Application (JPA) that covers the state DEQ, state VMRC, and the US Army Corps of Engineers permitting scope. These permits are critical to the quarry operations are related Resources and Reserves. The QP opines that the permits are obtainable. The risk is the potential of delay. This is mitigated in the mine schedule with no activity taking place at the Catawba Farm Quarry until 2026.

#### Catawba Farm Extension

Measured Resources in this pit extension will require extensive permitting activities including the VDEQ, VMRC, USACE, VDOT and Botetourt County as well as a road relocation in order to be considered Reserves. The QP opines that this process, while achievable will be costly and time consuming.

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## 23. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the site:

- Dedicate Resources and effort to securing the Catawba Farm permits and advancing the necessary infrastructure for mining. Permit applications are submitted. Capital costs are included in Section 18.
- Advance the approval process for the Catawba Farm Extension Permitting and infrastructures costs are estimated at \$20 million. Road Relocation is estimated at \$26 million.
- Continue evaluation of development of the Lone Star East Extension. A prefeasibility study is planned to support internal approval of the Extension. The current estimated cost of the prefeasibility study is less than \$50,000.

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## 25. RELIANCE ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE REGISTRANT

In the development of this TRS, various information and data were provided by Titan. The information and data that were presented to the QP were used to substantiate the content and findings of this TRS. The QP opines based on evaluation of other similar operations that the information is valid and represents similar expected information for the mining of limestone and the production of cement. The information that was provided by the registrant for the development of this TRS are listed below.

- Macroeconomic trends and data – Sections 18 & 19
- Marketing – Section 16
- Environmental – Section 17
- Accommodations to local groups – Section 17
- Governmental factors regarding Catawba Road relocation – Sections 3 & 22

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26. DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled, “Technical Report Summary for Roanoke Quarry, Botetourt County, Virginia” with an effective date of May 1, 2024, was prepared and signed by:

Signed by Continental Placer Inc.

Continental Placer Inc.

Dated at Lutz, FL  
August 30, 2024