

CONEFRY JOHN J JR  
Form 4  
December 12, 2012

**FORM 4**

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

OMB APPROVAL

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES**

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person \*  
CONEFRY JOHN J JR

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol  
1 800 FLOWERS COM INC  
[FLWS]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer  
  
(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)  
391 INDIES DRIVE  
  
(Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)  
12/10/2012

Director  10% Owner  
 Officer (give title below)  Other (specify below)

ORCHID, FL 32963  
  
(City) (State) (Zip)

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)  
 Form filed by One Reporting Person  
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

**Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned**

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)	Price		
				Code	V	Amount	
Class A Common Stock	12/10/2012		A	5,882	A	\$ 0 (1)	37,802 D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

**Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)**

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1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Nu Deriv Secur Bene Own Follo Repor Trans (Instr
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	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares
Code V (A) (D)				

## Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
CONEFRY JOHN J JR 391 INDIES DRIVE ORCHID, FL 32963	X			

## Signatures

/s/John J.  
Conefry, Jr. 12/12/2012

         \*\*Signature of Date  
Reporting Person

## Explanation of Responses:

- \* If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).
- \*\* Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

The Stock Options were issued under Mr. Conefry's compensation package as a Director of the Company. Each non-employee Director of (1) the Company receives on the date of the Annual Shareholder Meeting shares of Class A Common Stock valued at \$20,000 based on the closing price of the stock on the day of the annual meeting of the stockholders and vest ratably over three years.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. pt;margin-bottom:0pt;margin-left:0pt;;text-indent:0pt;;font-size:10pt;">

1,033

Joint Venture

218

212

1,251

1,203

14

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	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)	
Operating Earnings -		
Cement	\$ 31,600	\$ 25,713
Gypsum Wallboard	39,336	40,894
Paperboard	11,227	6,030
Oil and Gas Proppants	(5,912 )	(5,636 )
Concrete and Aggregates	3,684	1,926
Other, net	1,075	435
Sub-total	81,010	69,362
Corporate General and Administrative	(9,833 )	(8,991 )
Earnings Before Interest and Income Taxes	71,177	60,371
Interest Expense, net	(3,901 )	(4,486 )
Earnings Before Income Taxes	\$ 67,276	\$ 55,885
Cement Operating Earnings -		
Wholly-owned Operations	\$ 23,620	\$ 17,883
Joint Venture	7,980	7,830
	\$ 31,600	\$ 25,713
Capital Expenditures -		
Cement	\$ 5,245	\$ 8,150
Gypsum Wallboard	1,328	1,497
Paperboard	1,304	844
Oil and Gas Proppants	57	15,967
Concrete and Aggregates	1,044	664
Other	—	—
	\$ 8,978	\$ 27,122
Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization -		
Cement	\$ 8,611	\$ 7,866
Gypsum Wallboard	4,762	4,786
Paperboard	2,100	2,053
Oil and Gas Proppants	5,184	7,559
Concrete and Aggregates	1,749	1,505
Other, net	457	495
	\$ 22,863	\$ 24,264

As of	
June 30,	March 31,
2016	2016

(dollars in thousands)

Identifiable Assets -		
Cement	\$845,018	\$819,994
Gypsum Wallboard	380,640	392,523
Paperboard	128,448	127,371
Oil and Gas Proppants	401,285	409,497
Concrete and Aggregates	111,195	106,634
Corporate and Other	22,499	27,616
	\$1,889,085	\$1,883,635

Segment operating earnings, including the proportionately consolidated 50% interest in the revenues and expenses of the Joint Venture, represent revenues, less direct operating expenses, segment depreciation, and segment selling, general and administrative expenses. Corporate assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, general office assets, miscellaneous other assets and unrecognized tax benefits. The segment breakdown of goodwill is as follows:

	As of	
	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016
	(dollars in thousands)	
Cement	\$9,729	\$9,729
Gypsum Wallboard	116,618	116,618
Paperboard	7,538	7,538
	\$133,885	\$133,885

We perform our annual test of impairment on goodwill during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year. If business conditions in the operating units containing goodwill change substantially during the fiscal year, and we are unable to conclude that an impairment loss is not likely to occur, we will perform impairment tests for those business units during our quarterly periods. At June 30, 2016, we determined that impairment losses are not likely to occur; therefore, no impairment tests were performed during the quarter.

Summarized financial information for the Joint Venture that is not consolidated is set out below (this summarized financial information includes the total amount for the Joint Venture and not our 50% interest in those amounts):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)	
Revenues	\$ 49,776	\$ 54,022
Gross Margin	\$ 17,337	\$ 17,012
Earnings Before Income Taxes	\$ 16,138	\$ 15,660

	As of	
	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016
	(dollars in thousands)	
Current Assets	\$69,965	\$ 70,491
Non-Current Assets	\$41,032	\$ 41,464
Current Liabilities	\$ 16,399	\$ 15,964

## (M) INTEREST EXPENSE

The following components are included in interest expense, net:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(dollars in thousands)	
Interest (Income)	\$ —	\$ (1 )
Interest Expense	3,748	4,296
Other Expenses	153	191
Interest Expense, net	\$ 3,901	\$ 4,486

Interest income includes interest on investments of excess cash. Components of interest expense include interest associated with the Senior Notes, the Credit Facility and commitment fees based on the unused portion of the Credit Facility. Other expenses include amortization of debt issuance costs, and credit facility costs.

#### (N) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We have certain deductible limits under our workers' compensation and liability insurance policies for which reserves are established based on the undiscounted estimated costs of known and anticipated claims. We have entered into standby letter of credit agreements relating to workers' compensation and auto and general liability self-insurance. At June 30, 2016, we had contingent liabilities under these outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$10.7 million.

In the ordinary course of business, we execute contracts involving indemnifications that are standard in the industry and indemnifications specific to a transaction such as sale of a business. These indemnifications may include claims relating to any of the following: environmental and tax matters; intellectual property rights; governmental regulations and employment-related matters; customer, supplier, and other commercial contractual relationships; construction contracts and financial matters. While the maximum amount to which the Company may be exposed under such agreements cannot be estimated, it is the opinion of management that these indemnifications are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We currently have no outstanding guarantees.

We are currently contingently liable for performance under \$14.4 million in performance bonds required by certain states and municipalities, and their related agencies. The bonds are principally for certain reclamation obligations and mining permits. We have indemnified the underwriting insurance company against any exposure under the performance bonds. In our past experience, no material claims have been made against these financial instruments.

#### EPA Notice of Violation

On October 5, 2010, Region IX of the EPA issued a Notice of Violation and Finding of Violation ("NOV") alleging violations by our subsidiary, Nevada Cement Company ("NCC"), of the Clean Air Act ("CAA"). The NOV alleges that NCC made certain physical changes to its facility in the 1990s without first obtaining permits required by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Title V permit requirements of the CAA. The EPA also alleges that NCC has failed to submit to the EPA since 2002 certain reports required by the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants General Provisions and the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry Standards. On March 12, 2014, the EPA Region IX issued a second NOV to NCC. The second NOV is materially similar to the 2010 NOV except that it alleges violations of the new source performance standards ("NSPS") for Portland cement plants. The NOVs state that the EPA may seek penalties although it does not propose or assess any specific level of penalties or specify what relief the EPA will seek for the alleged violations. NCC believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations in the NOVs. The EPA and NCC remain in discussions regarding a resolution of the alleged violations. If a negotiated settlement cannot be reached, NCC intends to vigorously defend these matters

Explanation of Responses:



in any enforcement action that may be pursued by the EPA. As a part of a settlement, or should NCC fail in its defense in any enforcement action, NCC could be required to make substantial capital expenditures to modify its facility and incur increased operating costs. NCC could also be required to pay significant civil penalties. Additionally, an enforcement action could take many years to resolve the underlying issues alleged in the NOV. We are currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter or the impact of an unfavorable determination upon our financial position or results of operations.

#### Domestic Wallboard Antitrust Litigation

Since late December 2012, several purported class action lawsuits were filed in various United States District Courts, including the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of North Carolina and the Northern District of Illinois, against the Company's subsidiary, American Gypsum Company LLC ("American

Gypsum”), alleging that American Gypsum conspired with other wallboard manufacturers to fix the price for drywall sold in the United States in violation of federal antitrust laws and, in some cases related provisions of state law. The complaints allege that the defendant wallboard manufacturers conspired to increase prices through the announcement and implementation of coordinated price increases, output restrictions, and other restraints of trade, including the elimination of individual “job quote” pricing. In addition to American Gypsum, the defendants in these lawsuits include CertainTeed Corp., USG Corporation and United States Gypsum (together “USG”), New NGC, Inc., Lafarge North America (“Lafarge”), Temple Inland Inc. (“TIN”) and PABCO Building Products LLC. On April 8, 2013, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) transferred and consolidated all related cases to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for coordinated pretrial proceedings.

On June 24, 2013, the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs filed consolidated amended class action complaints. The direct purchasers’ complaint added the Company as a defendant. The plaintiffs in the consolidated class action lawsuits bring claims on behalf of purported classes of direct or indirect purchasers of wallboard from January 1, 2012 to the present for unspecified monetary damages (including treble damages) and in some cases injunctive relief. On July 29, 2013, the Company and American Gypsum answered the complaints, denying all allegations that they conspired to increase the price of drywall and asserting affirmative defenses to the plaintiffs’ claims.

In 2014, USG and TIN entered into agreements with counsel representing the direct and indirect purchaser classes pursuant to which they agreed to settle all claims against them. On August 20, 2015, the court entered orders finally approving USG and TIN’s settlements with the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs. Initial discovery in this litigation is complete. Following completion of the initial discovery, the Company and remaining co-defendants moved for summary judgement. On February 18, 2016, the court denied the Company’s motion for summary judgement. On June 16, 2016, Lafarge entered into an agreement with counsel for the direct purchaser class under which it agreed to settle all claims against it. The court entered an order preliminarily approving this settlement on July 18, 2016. On July 14, 2016, the Company’s motion for permission to appeal the summary judgement decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit was denied. Discovery related to this class certification is ongoing. At this stage we are unable to estimate the amount of any reasonably possible loss or range of reasonably possible losses. We deny the allegations in these lawsuits and will vigorously defend ourselves against these claims.

On March 17, 2015, a group of homebuilders filed a complaint against the defendants, including American Gypsum, based upon the same conduct alleged in the consolidated class action complaints. On March 24, 2015, the JPML transferred this action to the multidistrict litigation already pending in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Following the transfer, the homebuilder plaintiffs filed two amended complaints, on December 14, 2015 and March 25, 2016. Discovery in this lawsuit is ongoing.

In June 2015, American Gypsum and an employee received grand jury subpoenas from the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina seeking information regarding an investigation of the gypsum drywall industry by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. We believe the investigation, although a separate proceeding, is related to the same subject matter at issue in the litigation described above and we intend to fully cooperate with government officials. Given its preliminary nature, we are currently unable to determine the ultimate outcome of such investigation.



**(O) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The fair value of our long-term debt has been estimated based upon our current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. The fair value of our Private Placement Senior Notes at June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Fair Value (dollars in thousands)
Series 2005A Tranche C	\$ 59,197
Series 2007A Tranche B	8,074
Series 2007A Tranche C	25,025
Series 2007A Tranche D	40,108

The estimated fair value of our long-term debt was based on quoted prices of similar debt instruments with similar terms that are publicly traded (level 2 input). The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values at June 30, 2016 due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities. The fair value of our Credit Facility also approximates its carrying value at June 30, 2016.

**(P) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR GUARANTORS OF THE SENIOR NOTES**

On July 25, 2016, the Company launched a public offering of \$300.0 million principal of senior unsecured notes due in 2026 (the “New Notes”). The New Notes will be senior unsecured obligations of the Company and will be offered under the Company’s existing shelf registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The New Notes will be guaranteed by all of the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, and all guarantees will be full and unconditional and are joint and several. The following unaudited condensed consolidating financial statements present separately the earnings and comprehensive earnings, financial position and cash flows of the parent issuer (Eagle Materials Inc.) and the guarantors (all wholly-owned subsidiaries of Eagle Materials Inc.) on a combined basis with eliminating entries (dollars in thousands).

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Earnings and  
Comprehensive Earnings

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016				
Revenues	\$ —	\$ 297,504	\$ —	\$ 297,504
Cost of Goods Sold	—	225,549	—	225,549
Gross Profit	—	71,955	—	71,955
Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Joint Venture	7,980	7,980	(7,980 )	7,980
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	49,703	—	(49,703 )	—
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses	(8,231 )	(1,602 )	—	(9,833 )
Other Income (Loss)	(77 )	1,152	—	1,075

Explanation of Responses:

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Interest Expense, net	(10,011)	6,110	—	(3,901 )
Earnings before Income Taxes	39,364	85,595	(57,683 )	67,276
Income Taxes	5,980	(27,912 )	—	(21,932 )
Net Earnings	\$45,344	\$ 57,683	\$ (57,683 )	\$ 45,344
Net Earnings	\$45,344	\$ 57,683	\$ (57,683 )	\$ 45,344
Net Actuarial Change in Benefit Plans, net of tax	312	312	(312 )	312
Comprehensive Earnings	\$45,656	\$ 57,995	\$ (57,995 )	\$ 45,656

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Earnings and Comprehensive Earnings

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2015	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues	\$—	\$ 284,963	\$—	\$ 284,963
Cost of Goods Sold	—	223,866	—	223,866
Gross Profit	—	61,097	—	61,097
Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Joint Venture	7,830	7,830	(7,830 )	7,830
Equity in Earnings of Subsidiaries	41,446	—	(41,446 )	—
Corporate General and Administrative Expenses	(7,691 )	(1,300 )	—	(8,991 )
Other Income	(133 )	568	—	435
Interest Expense, net	(9,216 )	4,730	—	(4,486 )
Earnings before Income Taxes	32,236	72,925	(49,276 )	55,885
Income Taxes	5,526	(23,649 )	—	(18,123 )
Net Earnings	\$37,762	\$ 49,276	\$ (49,276 )	\$ 37,762
Net Earnings	\$37,762	\$ 49,276	\$ (49,276 )	\$ 37,762
Net Actuarial Change in Benefit Plans, net of tax	131	131	(131 )	131
Comprehensive Earnings	\$37,893	\$ 49,407	\$ (49,407 )	\$ 37,893

## Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

At June 30, 2016	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current Assets -				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,208	\$ 4,972	\$—	\$ 9,180
Accounts and Notes Receivable	1,135	141,163	—	142,298
Inventories	—	240,999	—	240,999
Income Tax Receivable	17,349	—	(17,349 )	—
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	1,485	6,535	—	8,020
Total Current Assets	24,177	393,669	(17,349 )	400,497
Property, Plant and Equipment -	2,613	2,080,979	—	2,083,592
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(842 )	(836,400 )	—	(837,242 )
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	1,771	1,244,579	—	1,246,350
Notes Receivable	—	2,652	—	2,652
Deferred Income Taxes	3,974	—	(3,974 )	—
Investment in Joint Venture	37	48,663	—	48,700
Investments in Subsidiaries and Receivables from Affiliates	4,219,567	2,682,721	(6,902,288 )	—
Goodwill and Intangible Assets, net	—	163,298	—	163,298
Other Assets	5,473	22,115	—	27,588
	\$4,254,999	\$ 4,557,697	\$ (6,923,611 )	\$ 1,889,085

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Explanation of Responses:

Current Liabilities-				
Accounts Payable	\$6,320	\$ 55,002	\$—	\$ 61,322
Accrued Liabilities	10,563	29,946	—	40,509
Income Tax Payable	—	27,268	(17,349 )	9,919
Current Portion of Long-term Debt	8,000	—	—	8,000
Total Current Liabilities	24,883	112,216	(17,349 )	119,750
Long-term Debt	490,714	—	—	490,714
Other Long-term Liabilities	239	58,403	—	58,642
Payables to Affiliates	2,682,720	2,133,303	(4,816,023 )	—
Deferred Income Taxes	—	167,510	(3,974 )	163,536
Total Liabilities	3,198,556	2,471,432	(4,837,346 )	832,642
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,056,443	2,086,265	(2,086,265 )	1,056,443
	\$4,254,999	\$ 4,557,697	\$(6,923,611 )	\$ 1,889,085

## Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet

At March 31, 2016	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current Assets -				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$3,507	\$1,884	\$—	\$5,391
Accounts and Notes Receivable	324	119,897	—	120,221
Inventories	—	243,595	—	243,595
Income Tax Receivable	—	6,731	(1,108 )	5,623
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	1,365	3,808	—	5,173
Total Current Assets	5,196	375,915	(1,108 )	380,003
Property, Plant and Equipment -	2,612	2,070,164	—	2,072,776
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(814 )	(816,651 )	—	(817,465 )
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	1,798	1,253,513	—	1,255,311
Notes Receivable	—	2,672	—	2,672
Deferred Income Taxes	3,375	—	(3,375 )	—
Investment in Joint Venture	33	49,432	—	49,465
Investments in Subsidiaries and Receivables from Affiliates	4,085,806	2,529,480	(6,615,286 )	—
Goodwill and Intangible Assets, net	—	165,827	—	165,827
Other Assets	5,557	24,800	—	30,357
	\$4,101,765	\$4,401,639	\$(6,619,769 )	\$1,883,635
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>				
Current Liabilities-				
Accounts Payable	\$6,968	\$59,646	\$—	\$66,614
Accrued Liabilities	15,708	30,267	—	45,975
Income Tax Payable	1,108	—	(1,108 )	—
Current Portion of Long-term Debt	8,000	—	—	8,000
Total Current Liabilities	31,784	89,913	(1,108 )	120,589
Long-term Debt	499,714	—	—	499,714
Other Long-term Liabilities	256	60,866	—	61,122
Payables to Affiliates	2,529,480	2,042,633	(4,572,113 )	—
Deferred Income Taxes	—	165,054	(3,375 )	161,679
Total Liabilities	3,061,234	2,358,466	(4,576,596 )	843,104
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,040,531	2,043,173	(2,043,173 )	1,040,531
	\$4,101,765	\$4,401,639	\$(6,619,769 )	\$1,883,635



## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

Three Months ended June 30, 2016	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$(35,457 )	\$ 89,540	\$ —	\$ 54,083
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	—	(8,978 )	—	(8,978 )
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	—	(8,978 )	—	(8,978 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Increase in Credit Facility	(9,000 )	—	—	(9,000 )
Dividends Paid to Stockholders	(4,828 )	—	—	(4,828 )
Purchase and Retirement of Common Stock	(39,135 )	—	—	(39,135 )
Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises	10,632	—	—	10,632
Shares Redeemed to Settle Employee Taxes on Stock Compensation	(2,284 )	—	—	(2,284 )
Excess Tax Benefits from Share Based Payment Arrangements	3,299	—	—	3,299
Intra-entity Activity, net	77,474	(77,474 )	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	36,158	(77,474 )	—	(41,316 )
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,789</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,391</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$4,208</b>	<b>\$ 4,972</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 9,180</b>

## Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

Three Months ended June 30, 2015	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$(35,394 )	\$ 56,009	\$ —	\$ 20,615
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	—	(27,122 )	—	(27,122 )
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	—	(27,122 )	—	(27,122 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Increase in Credit Facility	11,000	—	—	11,000
Dividends Paid to Stockholders	(5,025 )	—	—	(5,025 )
Purchase and Retirement of Common Stock	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises	950	—	—	950

Explanation of Responses:

Shares Redeemed to Settle Employee Taxes on Stock Compensation	(1,523 )	—	—	(1,523 )
Excess Tax Benefits from Share Based Payment Arrangements	1,142	—	—	1,142
Intra-entity Activity, net	30,048	(30,048 )	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	36,592	(30,048 )	—	6,544
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>(1,161 )</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,514</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$4,482</b>	<b>\$ 2,709</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 7,551</b>

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eagle Materials Inc. is a diversified producer of basic building products used in residential, industrial, commercial and infrastructure construction. Information presented for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, reflects the Company's business segments, consisting of Cement, Gypsum Wallboard, Recycled Paperboard, Oil and Gas Proppants and Concrete and Aggregates. These operations are conducted in the U.S. and include the mining of limestone and the manufacture, production, distribution and sale of Portland cement (a basic construction material which is the essential binding ingredient in concrete) as well as specialty oil well cement; the grinding of slag; the mining of gypsum and the manufacture and sale of gypsum wallboard; the manufacture and sale of recycled paperboard to the gypsum wallboard industry and other paperboard converters; the sale of readymix concrete, the mining and sale of aggregates (crushed stone, sand and gravel) and the mining and sale of sand used in hydraulic fracturing ("frac sand"). The products that we manufacture, distribute and sell are basic materials with broad application as construction products, building materials and basic materials used for oil and natural gas extraction. Our construction products are used in residential, industrial, commercial and infrastructure construction and include cement, slag, concrete and aggregates. Our building materials are sold into similar markets and include gypsum wallboard. Our basic materials used for oil and gas extraction include frac sand and oil well cement. Certain information for each of Concrete and Aggregates is broken out separately in the segment discussions.

We operate in cyclical commodity businesses that are affected by changes in market conditions and the overall construction environment. Our operations, depending on each business segment, range from local in nature to national businesses. We have operations in a variety of geographic markets, which subject us to the economic conditions in those geographic markets as well as economic conditions in the national market. General economic downturns or localized downturns in the regions where we have operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our cement and slag companies focus on the U.S. heartland in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada, as well as the Chicago, Illinois metropolitan area. Due to the low value-to-weight ratio of cement, it is usually shipped within a 150 mile radius of the plants by truck and up to 300 miles by rail. Concrete and aggregates are even more regional as our operations serve the areas immediately surrounding Austin, Texas, north of Sacramento, California and the greater Kansas City, Missouri area, while frac sand is currently sold into shale deposit zones across the United States. Cement, concrete and aggregates and frac sand demand may fluctuate more widely because local and regional markets and economies may be more sensitive to changes than the national markets. Our Wallboard and Paperboard operations are more national in scope and shipments are made throughout most of the continental United States, except for the northeast.

On July 10, 2015, we completed the acquisition of a 600,000 ton per year Granulated Ground Blast Furnace Slag ("Slag") plant in South Chicago (the "Skyway Plant") from Holcim (US) Inc. (the "Skyway Acquisition"). Among other applications, slag is used in connection with Portland cement to make lower permeability concrete. The Skyway facility purchases its primary raw material, slag, pursuant to a long-term supply agreement with a third party. The purchase price (the "Skyway Purchase Price") for the Skyway Acquisition was approximately \$29.9 million, net of \$2.5 million which will be refunded by the seller. We received \$1.5 million of the expected refund in January 2016, and we expect to receive the remaining \$1.0 million in January 2017. We funded the payment of the Skyway Purchase Price and expenses incurred in connection with the Skyway Acquisition through operating cash flow. We also assumed certain liabilities, including contractual obligations, related to the Skyway Plant.

We conduct one of our cement operations through a joint venture, Texas Lehigh Cement Company LP, which is located in Buda, Texas (the "Joint Venture"). We own a 50% interest in the Joint Venture and account for our interest

under the equity method of accounting. We proportionately consolidate our 50% share of the Joint Venture's revenues and operating earnings in the presentation of our cement segment, which is the way management organizes the segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## Consolidated Results

	For the Three Months Ended			
	June 30,			
	2016	2015	Change	
	(In thousands except per share)			
Revenues	\$ 297,504	\$ 284,963	4	%
Cost of Goods Sold	(225,549 )	(223,866 )	1	%
Gross Profit	71,955	61,097	18	%
Equity in Earnings of Unconsolidated Joint Venture	7,980	7,830	2	%
Corporate General and Administrative Expense	(9,833 )	(8,991 )	9	%
Other Income	1,075	435	147	%
Interest Expense, net	(3,901 )	(4,486 )	(13)	(%)
Earnings Before Income Taxes	67,276	55,885	20	%
Income Tax Expense	(21,932 )	(18,123 )	21	%
Net Earnings	\$ 45,344	\$ 37,762	20	%
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.75	24	%

**Revenues.** Revenues were \$297.5 million and \$285.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Revenues from the Skyway Acquisition positively impacted revenues by approximately \$8.6 million. Net revenues from our legacy businesses increased approximately \$3.9 million, or 1%, during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. Increased revenues from our cement, recycled paperboard and concrete and aggregates segments were offset by decreased revenues from gypsum wallboard and oil and gas proppants segment. The increase in revenues in our cement, recycled paperboard and concrete and aggregates segments was due primarily to increased sales volumes, while the reduction in revenues from our gypsum wallboard and oil and gas proppants businesses was due primarily to reduced average net sales price and sales volumes, respectively. Excluding revenues from the Skyway Acquisition, increased net sales prices and sales volumes positively impacted net revenue during the quarter ended June 30, 2016 by approximately \$1.0 million and \$2.9 million, respectively.

**Cost of Goods Sold.** Cost of goods sold was \$225.5 million and \$223.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Approximately \$5.5 million of cost of goods sold related to sales volumes attributable to the Skyway Acquisition. The \$3.9 million decrease in our legacy cost of goods sold was related primarily to decreased sales volumes, primarily in our oil and gas proppants business, which decreased cost of sales by approximately \$4.9 million, partially offset by an increase in operating costs of approximately \$1.0 million. The increase in operating costs in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, was primarily related to our cement and oil and gas proppants businesses and was approximately \$3.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, partially offset by decreased costs in our gypsum wallboard, recycled paperboard and concrete and aggregates businesses of approximately \$1.5 million, \$2.3 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit was \$72.0 million and \$61.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The 18% increase in gross profit was due primarily to increased average sales prices, and lower cost of goods sold related to decreased sales volumes, as noted above. The gross margin for the three months ended June 30,

2016, was 24%, compared to a 21% gross margin for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in our gross margin is due to the impact of the Skyway Acquisition, and increased average net sales prices.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Venture. Equity in earnings of our unconsolidated joint venture increased \$0.2 million, or 2%, for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the similar period in 2015. The increase is primarily due to a 3% increase in sales volumes and a decrease in operating costs, partially offset by a 10% decrease in average net sales price. The impact of the increase in sales volumes and decrease in operating costs

on equity in earnings of our unconsolidated joint venture during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, was approximately \$2.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in average net sales price of approximately \$2.9 million. The decrease in operating costs was primarily due to a decrease in maintenance, fuel and power and other raw materials costs of approximately \$2.0 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, while the decrease in the average net sales prices was due to a reduction in oil well cement sales.

**Corporate General and Administrative.** Corporate general and administrative expenses increased 9% for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the similar periods in 2015. The approximately \$0.8 million increase in corporate general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to 2015, is due primarily due to increased legal expenses of approximately \$0.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the similar period in 2015, primarily due to the domestic wallboard antitrust litigation.

**Other Income.** Other income consists of a variety of items that are non-segment operating in nature and includes non-inventoried aggregates income, gypsum wallboard distribution center income, asset sales and other miscellaneous income and cost items.

**Interest Expense, Net.** Interest expense, net, decreased approximately \$0.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. The 13% decrease in interest expense, net, for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the similar three months in the prior fiscal year, is due primarily to the decrease in interest expense from our Private Placement Senior Notes, which decreased approximately \$0.8 million in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in interest expense from our Private Placement Senior Notes is due to lower outstanding balances during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, due to the maturity and repayment of approximately \$57.0 million during November 2015. Interest expense from our Credit Facility increased \$0.2 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, due to increased outstanding borrowings during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015.

**Earnings Before Income Taxes.** Earnings before income taxes were \$67.3 million and \$55.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The increase was primarily due to an approximately \$10.9 million increase in gross profit, a \$0.6 million increase in other income and a \$0.6 million decrease in interest expense, partially offset by an increase of approximately \$0.8 million in corporate general and administrative expenses.

**Income Taxes.** Income tax expense was approximately \$21.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to approximately \$18.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was approximately 33%, which was relatively consistent with the effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2015.

**Net Earnings and Diluted Earnings per Share.** Net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2016 of approximately \$45.3 million, compared to net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 of approximately \$37.8 million. Diluted earnings per share for the three months ended June 30, 2016 were \$0.93, compared to diluted earnings per share of \$0.75 for the three months ended June 30, 2015.





The following table highlights certain operating information related to our five business segments:

	For the Three Months Ended			
	June 30,		Percentage	
	2016	2015	Change	
	(In thousands except per unit)			
<b>Revenues <sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Cement <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 144,792	\$ 128,176	13	%
Gypsum Wallboard	113,262	115,052	(2)	%
Recycled Paperboard	42,815	35,318	21	%
Oil and Gas Proppants	5,096	22,825	(78)	%
Concrete and Aggregates	34,751	28,532	21	%
Gross Revenues	340,716	329,903	3	%
Less: Intersegment Revenues	(18,324 )	(17,929 )	2	%
Less: Joint Venture Revenues	(24,888 )	(27,011 )	(8)	%
	\$ 297,504	\$ 284,963	4	%
<b>Sales Volume</b>				
Cement (M Tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	1,251	1,203	4	%
Gypsum Wallboard (MMSF)	587	577	2	%
Recycled Paperboard (M Tons)	83	69	20	%
Concrete (M Yards)	287	249	15	%
Aggregates (M Tons)	944	667	42	%
Frac Sand (M Tons)	74	231	(68)	%
<b>Average Net Sales Prices <sup>(3)</sup></b>				
Cement <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 100.63	\$ 98.39	2	%
Gypsum Wallboard	157.69	163.46	(4)	%
Recycled Paperboard	498.92	503.80	(1)	%
Concrete	92.73	92.04	1	%
Aggregates	8.30	7.94	5	%
<b>Operating Earnings</b>				
Cement <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 31,600	\$ 25,713	23	%
Gypsum Wallboard	39,336	40,894	(4)	%
Recycled Paperboard	11,227	6,030	86	%
Oil and Gas Proppants	(5,912 )	(5,636 )	(5)	%
Concrete and Aggregates	3,684	1,926	91	%
Other, net	1,075	435	147	%
Net Operating Earnings	\$ 81,010	\$ 69,362	17	%

(1) Gross revenue, before freight and delivery costs.

(2) Includes proportionate share of our Joint Venture.

(3) Net of freight and delivery costs.

Cement Operations. Cement revenues increased 13% to \$144.8 million from \$128.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Approximately \$8.6 million of the increase in revenues for the three

months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, was related to the Skyway Acquisition. The remaining increase in revenues is attributable to increases in both average net sales price and sales volumes during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, which positively impacted cement revenues by approximately \$2.6 million and \$5.4 million, respectively.

Cement operating earnings increased 23% to \$31.6 million from \$25.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Approximately \$3.1 million of the increase in operating earnings for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, was related to the Skyway Acquisition. The remaining increase in operating earnings was due primarily to increased average net sales price and sales volumes, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$2.6 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, partially offset by increased operating costs of approximately \$0.8 million. The increase in operating

costs in the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, is primarily related to increased maintenance costs of approximately \$1.4 million, partially offset by lower fuel and power costs of approximately \$0.7 million. The operating margin increased to 22% for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, compared to 20% for the first quarter of fiscal 2016, primarily due to increased average net sales prices and the impact of the Skyway Acquisition, which has greater operating margins than our legacy businesses.

**Gypsum Wallboard Operations.** Sales revenues decreased 2% to \$113.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, from \$115.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to a 4% decrease in average net sales price, partially offset by a 2% increase in sales volumes. The decrease in our average net sales price negatively impacted revenues by approximately \$3.8 million, partially offset by increased sales volumes which positively impacted revenues by approximately \$2.0 million. The increased sales volumes are primarily due to increased construction activity in the quarter ended June 30, 2016, compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2015. Our market share was essentially unchanged during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Operating earnings decreased to \$39.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$40.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015, primarily due to the decrease in our average net sales price, which adversely impacted operating earnings by approximately \$3.8 million, partially offset by increased sales volumes and reduced operating costs, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$0.7 million and \$1.5 million, respectively. The decrease in operating costs during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, was primarily due to reduced freight, natural gas and paper costs, which positively impacted operating earnings by \$0.4 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. Our operating margin decreased to 35% for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to 36% for the three months ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to the decrease in average net sales price, partially offset by the reduction in operating costs. Fixed costs are not a significant part of the overall cost of wallboard; therefore, changes in utilization have a relatively minor impact on our operating cost per unit.

**Recycled Paperboard Operations.** Revenues increased 21% to \$42.8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$35.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in revenues during the quarter ended June 30, 2016 compared to June 30, 2015, is due primarily to the 20% increase in sales volume, which positively impacted revenue by approximately \$7.6 million, partially offset by a 1% decrease in average net sales price, which adversely impacted revenues by approximately \$0.1 million.

Operating earnings increased to \$11.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, compared to \$6.0 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2016. The increase in operating earnings is primarily due to increased sales volumes and decreased operating costs, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$2.9 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. The decrease in operating costs is primarily related to decreased maintenance, natural gas and electricity costs, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$2.2 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, partially offset by increased special chemical costs, which adversely impacted operating earnings by approximately \$0.7 million. The decrease in maintenance spending is due to the higher than normal maintenance costs incurred during the three months ended June 30, 2015, during which the business conducted an extended annual maintenance outage. The decrease in operating costs was the primary reason the operating margin increased to 26% during the first quarter of fiscal 2017, compared to 17% during the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

**Oil and Gas Proppants.** Revenues for our oil and gas proppants segment decreased approximately 78% to \$5.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$22.8 million during the three months ended June 30, 2015, due to a decrease in both average net sales prices and sales volumes. The decrease in average net sales prices and sales volumes during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, adversely impacted revenues by approximately \$2.2 million and \$15.5 million.



Operating loss for the three months ended June 30, 2016 was approximately \$5.9 million, compared to an operating loss of approximately \$5.6 million during the three months ended June 30, 2015. The increase in operating loss during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, was due primarily to the continued decline in the oil and gas industry, which negatively impacted sales volumes. In addition to the decline in sales volumes during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, operating earnings were adversely impacted by the write-off of a customer contract valued at approximately \$1.3 million. Operating loss was partially offset by the recognition of approximately \$2.0 million related to the forfeiture of a customer prepayment upon the expiration of the related contract. There are no other customer prepayments at June 30, 2016.

Concrete and Aggregates Operations. Concrete and aggregates revenues increased 21% to \$34.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$28.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. The primary reason for the increase in revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2017, compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2016, was the 15% and 42% increase in sales volumes for concrete and aggregates, respectively, which positively impacted revenues by approximately \$5.7 million. Increases in average net sales prices of 1% and 5% for concrete and aggregates, respectively, positively impacted revenues by \$0.6 million.

Operating earnings increased to approximately \$3.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016, from \$1.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2015. Operating earnings during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, were positively impacted by an increase in average net sales price and sales volume and reduced operating costs, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. The decrease in operating costs during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015, was primarily related to purchased materials, maintenance and delivery, which positively impacted operating earnings by approximately \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

## GENERAL OUTLOOK

The drivers of construction products demand continue to improve incrementally, supporting the notion that a cyclic recovery is underway. The recovery continues to hinge on the pace of growth in the U.S. economy. In December 2015, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, or "FAST Act" was signed into law. This is the first significant transportation act enacted in ten years. The FAST Act is legislation to improve the nation's surface transportation infrastructure, including roads, bridges, transit systems and rail transportation network over a five year period. Increased infrastructure spending in the future should positively impact both our cement and concrete and aggregates businesses.

Our cement sales network stretches across the central U.S., both east to west and north to south. While we anticipate construction grade cement consumption to continue to increase during calendar 2016, each region will increase at a different pace. Cement markets are affected by infrastructure spending, industrial construction and residential building activity. We expect volume and pricing improvements to vary in each of our cement markets.

We do not anticipate significant increases in concrete and aggregates sales volumes in northern California. We are experiencing a recovery in both volume and price in our Austin, Texas markets, and expect prices and volumes to continue to improve throughout calendar 2016. Demand in the greater Kansas City area is expected to improve during calendar 2016, compared to calendar 2015.

Wallboard demand is heavily influenced by new residential housing construction as well as repair and remodeling. Most forecasts point to a continued pick-up in demand in both of these areas throughout calendar 2016. Industry

shipments of gypsum wallboard were approximately 22.0 billion square feet in calendar 2015, and we anticipate demand continuing to improve in calendar 2016.

We anticipate increased demand for gypsum wallboard to positively impact our recycled paperboard business as sales of higher priced gypsum paper are expected to continue to increase during calendar 2016 both in gross tons and as a percentage of total sales volumes.

The decline in oil and gas rig count and well completion activity has adversely impacted oil and gas activity, leading to reduced demand and pricing for proppants. In connection with the reduction in demand and pricing, during fiscal 2016, we impaired several of our customer contracts, resulting in a write-down of \$35.0 million, and reduced the value of our sand inventories by approximately \$11.5 million. We anticipate that these conditions will persist throughout calendar 2016; however, we remain focused on strengthening our low-cost position and continuing to improve our low delivered cost position to targeted shale plays.

We will continue to consider the impact reduced oil prices and rig counts have on the operating performance of our oil and gas proppants business and, if necessary, determine whether these trends indicate additional impairment in the value of the tangible and intangible assets of this business. If market conditions continue to deteriorate, both in terms of oil pricing and reduced rig counts, we will perform impairment tests to determine if any actual impairment has occurred.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to adopt accounting policies and make significant judgments and estimates to develop amounts reflected and disclosed in the financial statements. In many cases, there are alternative policies or estimation techniques that could be used. We maintain a thorough process to review the application of our accounting policies and to evaluate the appropriateness of the many estimates that are required to prepare our financial statements. However, even under optimal circumstances, estimates routinely require adjustment based on changing circumstances and the receipt of new or better information.

Information regarding our “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” can be found in our Annual Report. The five critical accounting policies that we believe either require the use of the most judgment, or the selection or application of alternative accounting policies, and are material to our financial statements, are those relating to long-lived assets, goodwill, environmental liabilities, accounts receivable and income taxes. Management has discussed the development and selection of these critical accounting policies and estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and with our independent registered public accounting firm. In addition, Note (A) to the financial statements in our Annual Report contains a summary of our significant accounting policies.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note (A) in the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Form 10-Q for information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements that may affect our financial statements.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

## Cash Flow.

The following table provides a summary of our cash flows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016      2015 (dollars in thousands)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$54,083	\$20,615
Investing Activities:		
Capital Expenditures	(8,978 )	(27,122 )
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(8,978 )	(27,122 )
Financing Activities:		
Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Debt	(9,000 )	11,000
Dividends Paid	(4,828 )	(5,025 )
Purchase and Retirement of Common Stock	(39,135 )	—
Shares Repurchased to Settle Employee Taxes on RSUs	(2,284 )	(1,523 )
Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises	10,632	950
Excess Tax Benefits from Share Based Payment Arrangements	3,299	1,142
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities	(41,316)	6,544
Net Increase in Cash	\$3,789	\$37

Cash flows from operating activities increased to \$54.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to \$20.6 million during the similar period in 2015. This increase was largely attributable to the \$7.5 million increase in net income and the reduction in cash flows from changes in operating assets and liabilities. Cash flows from operations were negatively impacted during the three months ended June 30, 2016 by increases in accounts receivable and other assets of approximately \$22.1 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of approximately \$12.9 million, partially offset by increased cash flows from the decrease in inventory and increase in income tax payable of approximately \$2.6 million and \$18.8 million, respectively. Cash flows from operations were negatively impacted during the three months ended June 30, 2015 by increases in accounts receivable of approximately \$22.1 million and a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of approximately \$26.9 million, partially offset by increased cash flows from the decrease in inventory and increase in income tax payable of approximately \$0.7 million and \$9.8 million, respectively.

Working capital increased to \$280.7 million at June 30, 2016, compared to \$259.4 million at March 31, 2016, primarily due to the increased accounts and notes receivable and decreased accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$22.1 million and \$10.8 million, respectively, partially offset by increased income taxes payable of approximately \$4.3 million. The increase in accounts receivable is due primarily to the increase in revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2016, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2015. The decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is primarily due to increased accruals at year end for expected cement plant outages as well as certain construction payables related to our plant expansion in New Auburn, Wisconsin. The increase in income taxes payable during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, is due to our ability to use previous overpayments to offset our liability at June 30, 2016.

Explanation of Responses:





The increase in accounts and notes receivable at June 30, 2016, compared to March 31, 2016, is primarily due to increased sales revenue during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2016. As a percentage of quarterly sales generated in the quarter then ended, accounts receivable were approximately 48% at both June 30, 2016 and March 31, 2016. Management measures the change in accounts receivable by monitoring the days sales outstanding on a monthly basis to determine if any deterioration has occurred in the collectability of the accounts receivable. No significant deterioration in the collectability of our accounts receivable was identified at June 30, 2016. Notes receivable are monitored on an individual basis, and no significant deterioration in the collectability of notes receivable was identified at June 30, 2016.

Our inventory balance at June 30, 2016 decreased approximately \$2.6 million, or 1%, compared to our inventory balance at March 31, 2016. Within our inventory, finished goods inventory and repair parts and supplies decreased by approximately \$2.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, partially offset by raw materials and materials-in-progress which increased approximately \$1.5 million. The decrease in repair parts and supplies was due to the completion of maintenance outages in the three months ended June 30, 2016, while the changes in raw materials and materials-in-progress and finished inventories was due to timing. The largest individual balance in our inventory is our repair parts. These parts are necessary given the size and complexity of our manufacturing plants, as well as the age of certain of our plants, which creates the need to stock a high level of repair parts inventory. We believe all of these repair parts are necessary and we perform semi-annual analyses to identify obsolete parts. We have less than one year's sales of all product inventories with the exception of raw frac sand inventory, and our inventories have a low risk of obsolescence due to our products being basic construction materials or sand used in hydraulic fracturing.

Net cash used in investing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2016 was approximately \$9.0 million, compared to net cash used in investing activities of approximately \$27.1 million during the similar period in 2015, a decrease of \$18.1 million. The decrease in net cash used in investing activities is primarily related to completion of capital projects in our oil and gas proppants segment during fiscal 2016. We anticipate spending between \$20.0 million and \$25.0 million on sustaining capital expenditures for all of our businesses during fiscal 2017, which is consistent with historic levels.

Net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$41.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of approximately \$6.5 million during the similar period in 2015. The \$47.8 million increase in net cash used in financing activities during the three months ended June 30, 2016, compared to June 30, 2015, is primarily due to the repurchase and retirement of common shares and repayment of long term debt, which increased net cash used in financing by \$39.1 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, partially offset by an increase of \$9.7 million in proceeds from stock option exercises. Our debt-to-capitalization ratio and net-debt-to-capitalization ratio improved to 32.1% and 31.7%, respectively, at June 30, 2016, compared to 32.8% and 32.6%, respectively, at March 31, 2016.

#### Debt Financing Activities.

##### Bank Credit Facility

We have a \$500.0 million revolving, including a swingline loan sublimit of \$25.0 million, which is scheduled to expire on October 30, 2019. Borrowings under the Credit Facility are guaranteed by substantially all of the Company's subsidiaries. At the option of the Company, outstanding principal amounts on the Credit Facility bear interest at a variable rate equal to (i) the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") for the selected period plus an applicable rate (ranging from 100 to 225 basis points), which is to be established quarterly based upon the Company's ratio of consolidated EBITDA, defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, to the Company's consolidated indebtedness (the "Leverage Ratio"), or (ii) an alternative base rate which is the higher of (a) the prime rate or (b) the federal funds rate plus ½% per annum, plus an applicable rate (ranging from 0 to 125 basis points). Interest

payments are payable, in the case of loans bearing interest at a rate based on the federal funds rate, quarterly, or in the case of loans bearing interest at a rate based on LIBOR, at the end of the applicable interest period. The Company is also required to pay a commitment fee on unused available borrowings under the Credit Facility ranging from 10 to 35 basis points depending upon the Leverage Ratio. The

Credit Facility contains customary covenants that restrict our ability to incur additional debt, encumber our assets, sell assets, make or enter into certain investments, loans or guaranties and enter into sale and leaseback arrangements. The Credit Facility also requires us to maintain a consolidated indebtedness ratio (calculated as consolidated indebtedness to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, certain transaction-related deductions and other non-cash deductions) of 3.5:1.0 or less and an interest coverage ratio (consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, certain transaction-related deductions and other non-cash deductions to consolidated interest expense) of at least 2.5:1.0. We had \$373.0 million of borrowings outstanding at June 30, 2016. Based on our Leverage Ratio, we had \$116.3 million of available borrowings, net of the outstanding letters of credit, at June 30, 2016.

The Credit Facility has a \$50.0 million letter of credit facility. Under the letter of credit facility, the Company pays a fee at a per annum rate equal to the applicable margin for Eurodollar loans in effect from time to time plus a one-time letter of credit fee in an amount equal to 0.125% of the initial stated amount. At June 30, 2016, we had \$10.7 million of letters of credit outstanding.

Senior Unsecured Notes - We entered into a Note Purchase Agreement on November 15, 2005 (the “2005 Note Purchase Agreement”) in connection with our sale of \$200.0 million of senior unsecured notes, designated as Series 2005A Senior Notes (the “Series 2005A Senior Notes”) in a private placement transaction. The Series 2005A Senior Notes, which are guaranteed by substantially all of our subsidiaries, were sold at par and issued in three tranches. At June 30, 2016, the amount outstanding for the remaining tranche was as follows:

	Principal	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	
Tranche C	\$57.2 million	November 15, 2017	5.48	%

Interest for this tranche of Series 2005A Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year until all principal is paid.

We also entered into an additional Note Purchase Agreement on October 2, 2007 (the “2007 Note Purchase Agreement”) in connection with our sale of \$200.0 million of senior unsecured notes, designated as Series 2007A Senior Notes (the “Series 2007A Senior Notes” and together with the Series 2005A Senior Notes, the “Private Placement Senior Notes”) in a private placement transaction. The Series 2007A Senior Notes, which are guaranteed by substantially all of our subsidiaries, were sold at par and issued in four tranches on October 2, 2007. At June 30, 2016, the amounts outstanding for each of the remaining tranches are as follows:

	Principal	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	
Tranche B	\$8.0 million	October 2, 2016	6.27	%
Tranche C	\$24.0 million	October 2, 2017	6.36	%
Tranche D	\$36.5 million	October 2, 2019	6.48	%

Interest for each tranche of Series 2007A Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on April 2 and October 2 of each year until all principal is paid for the respective tranche.

Our obligations under the 2005 Note Purchase Agreement and 2007 Note Purchase Agreement (together, the “Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements”) and the Private Placement Senior Notes are equal in right of payment with all other senior, unsecured indebtedness of the Company, including our indebtedness under the Credit Facility. The Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements contain customary restrictive covenants, including, but not limited to, covenants that place limits on our ability to encumber our assets, to incur additional debt, to sell assets, or to merge or consolidate with third parties.

The Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements require us to maintain a Consolidated Debt to Consolidated EBITDA (calculated as consolidated indebtedness to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, certain transaction related deductions and other non-cash charges) ratio of 3.50 to 1.00 or less. The 2007 Note Purchase Agreement requires us to maintain an interest coverage ratio

(Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Interest Expense (calculated as consolidated EBITDA, as defined above, to consolidated interest expense)) of at least 2.50:1.00. In addition, the 2007 Note Purchase Agreement requires the Company to ensure that at all times either (i) Consolidated Total Assets equal at least 80% of the consolidated total assets of the Company and its Subsidiaries, determined in accordance with GAAP, or (ii) consolidated total revenues of the Company and its Restricted Subsidiaries for the period of four consecutive fiscal quarters most recently ended equals at least 80% of the consolidated total revenues of the Company and its Subsidiaries during such period. We were in compliance with all financial ratios and tests at June 30, 2016.

Pursuant to a Subsidiary Guaranty Agreement, substantially all of our subsidiaries have guaranteed the punctual payment of all principal, interest, and Make-Whole Amounts (as defined in the Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements) on the Private Placement Senior Notes and the other payment and performance obligations of the Company contained in the Senior Notes and in the Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements. We are permitted, at our option and without penalty, to prepay from time to time at least 10% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Private Placement Senior Notes at 100% of the principal amount to be prepaid, together with interest accrued on such amount to be prepaid to the date of payment, plus a Make-Whole Amount. The Make-Whole Amount is computed by discounting the remaining scheduled payments of interest and principal of the Private Placement Senior Notes being prepaid at a discount rate equal to the sum of 50 basis points and the yield to maturity of U.S. treasury securities having a maturity equal to the remaining average life of the Private Placement Senior Notes being prepaid.

We lease one of our cement plants from the city of Sugar Creek, Missouri. The city of Sugar Creek issued industrial revenue bonds to partly finance improvements to the cement plant. The lease payments due to the city of Sugar Creek under the cement plant lease, which was entered into upon the sale of the industrial revenue bonds, are equal in amount to the payments required to be made by the city of Sugar Creek to the holders of the industrial revenue bonds. Because we are the holder of all of the outstanding industrial revenue bonds, no debt is reflected on our financial statements in connection with our lease of the cement plant. At the conclusion of the lease in fiscal 2021, we have the option to purchase the cement plant for a nominal amount.

Other than the Credit Facility, we have no other source of committed external financing in place. In the event the Credit Facility should be terminated, no assurance can be given as to our ability to secure a new source of financing. Consequently, if any balance were outstanding on the Credit Facility at the time of termination, and an alternative source of financing could not be secured; it would have a material adverse impact on us. None of our debt is rated by the rating agencies.

We do not have any off balance sheet debt, except for approximately \$50.0 million of operating leases, which have an average remaining term of approximately fifteen years. Also, we have no outstanding debt guarantees. We have available under the Credit Facility a \$50.0 million Letter of Credit Facility. At June 30, 2016, we had \$10.7 million of letters of credit outstanding that renew annually. We are contingently liable for performance under \$14.4 million in performance bonds relating primarily to our mining operations.

We believe that our cash flow from operations and available borrowings under our Credit Facility should be sufficient to meet our currently anticipated operating needs, capital expenditures and dividend and debt service requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, our future liquidity and capital requirements may vary depending on a number of factors, including market conditions in the construction industry, our ability to maintain compliance with covenants in our Credit Facility, the level of competition and general and economic factors beyond our control. These and other developments could reduce our cash flow or require that we seek additional sources of funding. We cannot predict what effect these factors will have on our future liquidity.

As market conditions warrant, the Company may from time to time seek to purchase or repay its outstanding debt securities or loans, including the Private Placement Senior Notes and borrowings under the Credit Facility, in

privately negotiated or open market transactions, by tender offer or otherwise. Subject to any applicable limitations contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness, any purchases made by us may be funded by the use of cash on our balance sheet or the incurrence of new debt. The amounts involved in any such purchase

transactions, individually or in the aggregate, may be material. Any such purchases of the notes offered hereby may be with respect to a substantial amount of such notes, with an attendant reduction in the trading liquidity of such notes.

#### Share Repurchases.

	Common Stock	
	Average	Price
Shares	Paid Per	
	Purchased Share	
April 1 through April 30, 2016	230,000	\$ 69.80
May 1 through May 31, 2016	30,000	77.57
June 1 through June 30, 2016	265,000	78.32
Year to Date Totals	525,000	\$ 74.55

On August 10, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional 6,782,700 shares, for a total outstanding authorization of 7,500,000 shares. During three months ended June 30, 2016, we purchased 525,000 shares, at an average price of \$74.55. Subsequent to June 30, 2016, we have purchased an additional 182,500 shares at an average price of \$77.48. Including the shares purchased subsequent to June 30, 2016, we have authorization to purchase an additional 4,898,500 shares.

Share repurchases may be made from time-to-time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and amount of any repurchases of shares will be determined by the Company's management, based on its evaluation of market and economic conditions and other factors. In some cases, repurchases may be made pursuant to plans, programs or directions established from time to time by the Company's management, including plans to comply with the safe-harbor provided by Rule 10b5-1.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, 38,739 shares of stock were withheld from employees upon the vesting of Restricted Shares that were granted under the Plan. These shares were withheld by us to satisfy the employees' minimum statutory tax withholding, which is required once the Restricted Shares or Restricted Shares Units are vested.

#### Dividends.

Dividends paid were \$4.8 million and \$5.0 million for the three month periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Each quarterly dividend payment is subject to review and approval by our Board of Directors, who will continue to evaluate our dividend payment amount on a quarterly basis.

#### Capital Expenditures.

The following table compares capital expenditures:

For the Three Months	
Ended June 30,	
2016	2015

Explanation of Responses:



	(dollars in thousands)	
Land and Quarries	\$ 1,016	\$ 603
Plants	6,149	22,996
Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	1,808	3,523
Total Capital Expenditures	\$ 8,978	\$ 27,122

Historically, annual maintenance capital expenditures have been approximately \$20.0 to \$25.0 million, which we anticipate will be similar for fiscal 2017. Total capital expenditures for fiscal 2017, including sustaining capital expenditures, are expected to be approximately \$40.0 million to \$50.0 million. Historically, we have financed such expenditures with cash from operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our Credit Facility. From time-to-time we have utilized derivative instruments, including interest rate swaps, in conjunction with our overall strategy to manage the debt outstanding that is subject to changes in interest rates. We have a \$500.0 million Credit Facility available at June 30, 2016, under which borrowings bear interest at a variable rate. A hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates on the \$373.0 million of borrowings at June 30, 2016 would increase our interest expense by approximately \$3.7 million on an annual basis. At present, we do not utilize derivative financial instruments.

We are subject to commodity risk with respect to price changes principally in coal, coke, natural gas and power. We attempt to limit our exposure to changes in commodity prices by entering into contracts or increasing use of alternative fuels.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We have established a system of disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information relating to the Company, which is required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in a timely fashion. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) was performed as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. This evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our CEO and CFO. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

#### EPA Notice of Violation

On October 5, 2010, Region IX of the EPA issued a Notice of Violation and Finding of Violation (“NOV”) alleging violations by our subsidiary, Nevada Cement Company (“NCC”), of the Clean Air Act (“CAA”). The NOV alleges that NCC made certain physical changes to its facility in the 1990s without first obtaining permits required by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Title V permit requirements of the CAA. The EPA also alleges that NCC has failed to submit to the EPA since 2002 certain reports required by the National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants General Provisions and the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry Standards. On March 12, 2014, the EPA Region IX issued a second NOV to NCC. The second NOV is materially similar to the 2010 NOV except that it alleges violations of the new source performance standards (“NSPS”) for Portland cement plants. The NOVs state that the EPA may seek penalties although it does not propose or assess any specific level of penalties or specify what relief the EPA will seek for the alleged violations. NCC believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations in the NOVs. The EPA and NCC remain in discussions regarding a resolution of the alleged violations. If a negotiated settlement cannot be reached, NCC intends to vigorously defend these matters in any enforcement action that may be pursued by the EPA. As a part of a settlement, or should NCC fail in its defense in any enforcement action, NCC could be required to make substantial capital expenditures to modify its facility and incur increased operating costs. NCC could also be required to pay significant civil penalties. Additionally, an enforcement action could take many years to resolve the underlying issues alleged in the NOV. We are currently unable to determine the final outcome of this matter or the impact of an unfavorable determination upon our financial position or results of operations.

#### Domestic Wallboard Antitrust Litigation

Since late December 2012, several purported class action lawsuits were filed in various United States District Courts, including the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Western District of North Carolina and the Northern District of Illinois, against the Company’s subsidiary, American Gypsum Company LLC (“American Gypsum”), alleging that American Gypsum conspired with other wallboard manufacturers to fix the price for drywall sold in the United States in violation of federal antitrust laws and, in some cases related provisions of state law. The complaints allege that the defendant wallboard manufacturers conspired to increase prices through the announcement and implementation of coordinated price increases, output restrictions, and other restraints of trade, including the elimination of individual “job quote” pricing. In addition to American Gypsum, the defendants in these lawsuits include CertainTeed Corp., USG Corporation and United States Gypsum (together “USG”), New NGC, Inc., Lafarge North America (“Lafarge”), Temple Inland Inc. (“TIN”) and PABCO Building Products LLC. On April 8, 2013, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) transferred and consolidated all related cases to the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for coordinated pretrial proceedings.

On June 24, 2013, the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs filed consolidated amended class action complaints. The direct purchasers’ complaint added the Company as a defendant. The plaintiffs in the consolidated class action lawsuits bring claims on behalf of purported classes of direct or indirect purchasers of wallboard from January 1, 2012 to the present for unspecified monetary damages (including treble damages) and in some cases injunctive relief. On July 29, 2013, the Company and American Gypsum answered the complaints, denying all allegations that they conspired to increase the price of drywall and asserting affirmative defenses to the plaintiffs’ claims.



In 2014, USG and TIN entered into agreements with counsel representing the direct and indirect purchaser classes pursuant to which they agreed to settle all claims against them. On August 20, 2015, the court entered orders finally approving USG and TIN's settlements with the direct and indirect purchaser plaintiffs. Initial discovery in this litigation is complete. Following completion of the initial discovery, the Company and remaining co-defendants moved for summary judgement. On February 18, 2016, the court denied the Company's motion for summary judgement. On June 16, 2016, Lafarge entered into an agreement with counsel for the direct purchaser class under which it agreed to settle all claims against it. The court entered an order preliminarily approving this settlement on July 18, 2016. On July 14, 2016 the Company's motion for permission to appeal the summary judgement decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit was denied. Discovery related to this class certification is ongoing. At this stage we are unable to estimate the amount of any reasonably possible loss or range of reasonably possible losses. We deny the allegations in these lawsuits and will vigorously defend ourselves against these claims.

On March 17, 2015, a group of homebuilders filed a complaint against the defendants, including American Gypsum, based upon the same conduct alleged in the consolidated class action complaints. On March 24, 2015, the JPML transferred this action to the multidistrict litigation already pending in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Following the transfer, the homebuilder plaintiffs filed two amended complaints, on December 14, 2015 and March 25, 2016. Discovery in this lawsuit is ongoing.

In June 2015, American Gypsum and an employee received grand jury subpoenas from the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina seeking information regarding an investigation of the gypsum drywall industry by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. We believe the investigation, although a separate proceeding, is related to the same subject matter at issue in the litigation described above and we intend to fully cooperate with government officials. Given its preliminary nature, we are currently unable to determine the ultimate outcome of such investigation.

#### Item 1A. Risk Factors

We are affected by the level of demand in the construction industry.

Demand for our construction products and building materials is directly related to the level of activity in the construction industry, which includes residential, commercial and infrastructure construction. While the most recent downturn in residential and commercial construction, which began in calendar 2007, materially impacted our business, certain economic fundamentals began improving in calendar 2012, and have continued to improve through calendar 2015 and into calendar 2016; however, the rate and sustainability of such improvement remains uncertain. Infrastructure spending continues to be adversely impacted by a number of factors, including the budget constraints currently being experienced by federal, state and local governments. Any decrease in the amount of government funds available for such projects or any decrease in construction activity in general (including any weakness in residential construction or commercial construction) could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is seasonal in nature, and this causes our quarterly results to vary significantly.

A majority of our business is seasonal with peak revenues and profits occurring primarily in the months of April through November when the weather in our markets is more suitable for construction activity. Quarterly results have varied significantly in the past and are likely to vary significantly in the future. Such variations could have a negative impact on the price of our common stock.

We are subject to the risk of unfavorable weather conditions, particularly during peak construction periods, as well as other unexpected operational difficulties.

Explanation of Responses:

Unfavorable weather conditions, such as snow, cold weather, hurricanes, tropical storms and heavy or sustained rainfall, can reduce construction activity and adversely affect demand for construction products. Such weather conditions can also increase our costs, reduce our production or impede our ability to transport our products in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Similarly, operational difficulties, such as business interruption

due to required maintenance, capital improvement projects or loss of power, can increase our costs and reduce our production. In particular, the occurrence of unfavorable weather conditions and other unexpected operational difficulties during peak construction periods could adversely affect operating income and cash flow and could have a disproportionate impact on our results of operations for the full year.

We and our customers participate in cyclical industries and regional markets, which are subject to industry downturns.

A majority of our revenues are from customers who are in industries and businesses that are cyclical in nature and subject to changes in general economic conditions. For example, many of our customers operate in the construction industry, which is affected by a variety of factors, such as general economic conditions, changes in interest rates, demographic and population shifts, levels of infrastructure spending and other factors beyond our control. In addition, since our operations are in a variety of geographic markets, our businesses are subject to differing economic conditions in each such geographic market. Economic downturns in the industries to which we sell our products or localized downturns in the regions where we have operations generally have an adverse effect on demand for our products and adversely affect the collectability of our receivables. In general, any downturns in these industries or regions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our products are commodities, which are subject to significant changes in supply and demand and price fluctuations.

The products sold by us are commodities and competition among manufacturers is based largely on price. Prices are often subject to material changes in response to relatively minor fluctuations in supply and demand, general economic conditions and other market conditions beyond our control. Increases in the production capacity of industry participants for products such as gypsum wallboard or cement or increases in cement imports tend to create an oversupply of such products leading to an imbalance between supply and demand, which can have a negative impact on product prices. Currently, there continues to be significant excess capacity in the gypsum wallboard industry in the United States. There can be no assurance that prices for products sold by us will not decline in the future or that such declines will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Cement business is capital intensive, resulting in significant fixed and semi-fixed costs. Therefore, our earnings are sensitive to changes in volume.

Due to the high levels of fixed capital required to produce cement, our profitability is susceptible to significant changes in volume. 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 cement 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 cement business and at our cement production facilities, decreases in volumes could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Our Oil and Gas Proppants business and financial performance depends on the level of activity in the oil and natural gas industries.

Our operations that produce frac sand are materially dependent on the levels of activity in natural gas and oil exploration, development and production. More specifically, the demand for the frac sand we produce is closely related to the number of natural gas and oil wells completed in geological formations where sand-based proppants are used in fracture treatments. These activity levels are affected by both short- and long-term trends in natural gas and oil prices. In recent years, natural gas and oil prices and, therefore, the level of exploration, development and production activity, have experienced significant fluctuations. Worldwide economic, political and military events, including war,

terrorist activity, events in the Middle East and initiatives by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, have contributed, and are likely to continue to contribute, to price volatility.



Additionally, warmer than normal winters in North America and other weather patterns may adversely impact the short-term demand for natural gas and, therefore, demand for our products. Reduction in demand for natural gas to generate electricity could also adversely impact the demand for frac sand. A prolonged reduction in natural gas and oil prices would generally depress the level of natural gas and oil exploration, development, production and well completion activity and result in a corresponding decline in the demand for the frac sand we produce. In addition, any future decreases in the rate at which oil and natural gas reserves are discovered or developed, whether due to increased governmental regulation, limitations on exploration and drilling activity or other factors, could have material adverse effect on our oil and gas proppants business, even in a stronger natural gas and oil price environment.

Any material nonpayment or nonperformance by any of our key customers could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Any material nonpayment or nonperformance by any of our key customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and cash flows, in particular with respect to our Oil and Gas Proppants business. Our contracts with our customers provide for different potential remedies to us in the event a customer fails to purchase the minimum contracted amount of product in a given period. If we were to pursue legal remedies in the event a customer failed to purchase the minimum contracted amount of product under a fixed-volume contract or failed to satisfy the take-or-pay commitment under a take-or-pay contract, we may receive significantly less in a judgment or settlement of any claimed breach than we would have received had the customer fully performed under the contract. In the event of any customer's breach, we may also choose to renegotiate any disputed contract on less favorable terms (including with respect to price and volumes) to us to preserve the relationship with that customer. Accordingly, any material nonpayment or performance by our customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and cash flows.

Volatility and disruption of financial markets could affect access to credit.

Difficult economic conditions can cause a contraction in the availability, and increase the cost, of credit in the marketplace. A number of our customers or suppliers have been and may continue to be adversely affected by unsettled conditions in capital and credit markets, which in some cases have made it more difficult or costly for them to finance their business operations. These unsettled conditions have the potential to reduce the sources of liquidity for the Company and our customers.

Our and our customers' operations are subject to extensive governmental regulation, including environmental laws, which can be costly and burdensome.

Our operations and those of our customers are subject to and affected by federal, state and local laws and regulations with respect to such matters as land usage, street and highway usage, noise level and health and safety and environmental matters. In many instances, various certificates, permits or licenses are required in order for us or our customers to conduct business or carry out construction and related operations. Although we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable regulatory requirements, there can be no assurance that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in connection with regulatory requirements or that demand for our products will not be adversely affected by regulatory issues affecting our customers. In addition, future developments, such as the discovery of new facts or conditions, the enactment or adoption of new or stricter laws or regulations or stricter interpretations of existing laws or regulations, may impose new liabilities on us, require additional investment by us or prevent us from opening, expanding or modifying plants or facilities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

For example, greenhouse gasses (“GHGs”) currently are regulated as pollutants under the CAA and subject to reporting and permitting requirements. Future consequences of GHG permitting requirements and potential emission reduction measures for our operations may be significant because (1) the cement manufacturing process requires the combustion of large amounts of fuel, (2) in our cement manufacturing process, the production of carbon dioxide is a byproduct of the calcination process, whereby carbon dioxide is removed from calcium carbonate to produce calcium oxide, and (3) our gypsum wallboard manufacturing process combusts a significant amount of fossil fuel, especially natural gas. In addition, the EPA has proposed to regulate GHG emissions from

existing fossil fuel-fired power plants as a result of the EPA's promulgation of new source performance standards for the same sources. In the future, the EPA is expected to propose new source performance standards for cement manufacturing, which similarly will trigger a requirement for the EPA to promulgate regulations relating to existing cement manufacturing facilities. The timing of such regulation is uncertain.

On September 9, 2010, the EPA finalized National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, or NESHAP, for Portland cement plants ("PC NESHAP"). The PC NESHAP will require a significant reduction in emissions of certain hazardous air pollutants from Portland cement kilns. The PC NESHAP sets limits on mercury emissions from existing Portland cement kilns and increases the stringency of emission limits for new kilns. The PC NESHAP also sets emission limits for total hydrocarbons, particulate matter (as a surrogate for metal pollutants) and acid gases from cement kilns of all sizes. The PC NESHAP was scheduled to take full effect in September 2013; however, as a result of a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *Portland Cement Ass'n. v. EPA*, 665 F.3d 177 (D.C. Cir.) arising from industry challenges to the PC NESHAP, the EPA proposed a settlement agreement with industry petitioners in May 2012. In February 2013, the EPA published the final revised rule to the PC NESHAP which extended the compliance date until September 9, 2015 for existing cement kilns and made certain changes to the rules governing particulate matter monitoring methods and emissions limits, among other revisions. The 2013 revised rule was challenged in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and on April 18, 2014, the court vacated the affirmative defense provision. The court upheld the EPA's particulate matter emission standards and extended compliance date. On November 19, 2014, the EPA proposed a rule removing the affirmative defense provision and making minor technical corrections to the regulations. The PC NESHAP will materially increase capital costs and costs of production for the Company and the industry as a whole.

On March 21, 2011 the EPA proposed revised Standards of Performance for New Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources for Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators (the "CISWI Rule") per Section 129 of the CAA, which created emission standards for 4 subcategories of industrial facilities, one of which is "Waste Burning Kilns." The EPA simultaneously stayed the CISWI Rule for further reconsideration. Effective as of February 13, 2013, the EPA finalized revisions to the CISWI Rule. For those cement kilns that utilize non-hazardous secondary materials ("NHSM") as defined in a rule first finalized on March 21, 2011 (and slightly revised effective on February 13, 2013), the CISWI Rule will require significant reductions in emissions of certain pollutants from applicable cement kilns. The CISWI Rule sets forth emission standards for mercury, carbon monoxide, acid gases, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, certain metals (lead and cadmium) and more stringent standards than PC NESHAP for particulate matter and dioxin/furans. The CISWI Rule as currently promulgated may materially increase capital costs and costs for production but only for those facilities that will be using applicable solid wastes as fuel. The compliance date for this rule is expected to be March 1, 2018 (either 3 years after State CISWI plan approval, or 5 years from the date of the final CISWI Rule, whichever is sooner). It is anticipated that the CISWI Rule may materially increase capital costs and costs of production for the Company and the industry as a whole.

On April 17, 2015, the EPA published its final rule addressing the storage, reuse and disposal of coal combustion products, which include fly ash and flue gas desulfurization gypsum ("synthetic gypsum"). We use synthetic gypsum in wallboard manufactured at our Georgetown, South Carolina plant. The rule, which applies only to electric utilities and independent power producers, establishes standards for the management of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or RCRA, which is the Subtitle that regulates non-hazardous wastes. The rule imposes requirements addressing CCR surface impoundments and landfills, including location restrictions, design and operating specifications, groundwater monitoring requirements, corrective action requirements, recordkeeping and reporting obligations, and closure requirements. Beneficial encapsulated uses of CCRs, including synthetic gypsum, are exempt from regulation. The rule became effective on October 14, 2015, with many of the requirements phased in months or years after the effective date. Given the EPA's decision to continue to allow CCR to be used in synthetic gypsum and to regulate CCR under the non-hazardous waste sections of RCRA, we do not expect the rule to materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.



On October 1, 2015, the EPA lowered the primary and secondary ozone standards from the current 8-hour standard of 75 parts per billion (“ppb”) to 70 ppb. The EPA also strengthened the secondary ozone standard to improve protection for trees, plants and ecosystems. Like the primary standard, an area will meet the secondary standard if the fourth-highest maximum daily 8-hour ozone concentration per year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than 70 ppb. The EPA based the secondary standard on the “W126 metric,” an index designed to show the cumulative impact of ozone on plants and trees seasonally. The EPA has issued an implementation memo describing how it will determine whether the ozone levels in areas across the country, typically on a county level, are above the new standards. Areas above the new standards will be designated as “nonattainment;” areas at or below the new standards will be designated “attainment.” In states with major emitting sources located in or near designated nonattainment areas, States will impose new and costly regulatory requirements. For areas that are determined to be in non-attainment, states will be required to develop plans to bring the areas into attainment by as early as 2020. At this time, it is not possible to determine whether any area in which we operate will be designated nonattainment. However, if that occurs, we may be required to meet new control requirements requiring significant capital expenditures for compliance.

Our cement plants located in Kansas City, Missouri and Tulsa, Oklahoma are subject to certain obligations under a consent decree with the United States requiring the establishment of facility-specific emissions limitations for certain air pollutants. Limitations that significantly restrict emissions levels beyond current operating levels may require additional investments by us or place limitations on operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our cement plant in Tulsa, Oklahoma is subject to NESHAP for hazardous waste combustors (the “HWC MACT”), which imposes emission limitations and operating limits on cement kilns that are fueled by hazardous wastes. Compliance with the HWC MACT could impose additional liabilities on us or require additional investment by us, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. In addition, new developments, such as new laws or regulations, may impose new liabilities on us, require additional investment by us or prevent us from operating or expanding plants or facilities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. For example, while the HWC MACT has not been updated since 2008, 73 Fed. Reg. 64068 (Oct. 28, 2008), future revisions to the HWC MACT regulations would apply to both of the cement kilns used at the cement plant in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Such revision could require new control requirements and significant capital expenditure for compliance. In 2013, the EPA adopted the final CISWI Rule (as discussed above) that likely will apply to the cement kiln used by the cement plant in Sugar Creek, Missouri and the two cement kilns at Nevada Cement Company, and may impose new control requirements requiring significant capital expenditures for compliance. Existing CISWI units will need to comply with the CISWI Rule when it becomes effective, which is expected to occur in early 2018.

We may incur significant costs in connection with pending and future litigation.

We are, or may become, party to various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings, including but not limited to personal injury, environmental, antitrust, tax, asbestos, property entitlements and land use, intellectual property, commercial, contract, product liability, health and safety, and employment matters. The outcome of pending or future lawsuits, claims, investigations or proceedings is often difficult to predict, but could be adverse and material in amount. In addition, the defense of these lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings may divert our management’s attention and we may incur significant costs in defending these matters. See Part I Item 3. Legal Proceedings of this report.

Our results of operations are subject to significant changes in the cost and availability of fuel, energy and other raw materials.

Major cost components in each of our businesses are the costs of fuel, energy and raw materials. Significant increases in the costs of fuel, energy or raw materials or substantial decreases in their availability could materially and adversely affect our sales and operating profits. Prices for fuel, energy or raw materials used in connection with our businesses could change significantly in a short period of time for reasons outside our control. Prices for fuel and electrical power, which are significant components of the costs associated with our gypsum wallboard

and cement businesses, have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may increase in the future. In the event of large or rapid increases in prices, we may not be able to pass the increases through to our customers in full, which would reduce our operating margin.

Changes in the cost or availability of raw materials supplied by third parties may adversely affect our operating and financial performance.

We generally maintain our own reserves of limestone, gypsum, aggregates and other materials that we use to manufacture our products. However, we obtain certain raw materials used to manufacture our products, such as synthetic gypsum, from third parties who produce such materials as by-products of industrial processes. While we try to secure our needed supply of such materials through long-term contracts, those contracts may not be sufficient to meet our needs or we may be unable to renew or replace existing contracts when they expire or are terminated in the future. Should our existing suppliers cease operations or reduce or eliminate production of these by-products, our costs to procure these materials may increase significantly or we may be obliged to procure alternatives to replace these materials, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Any such development may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We may become subject to significant clean-up, remediation and other liabilities under applicable environmental laws.

Our operations are subject to state, federal and local environmental laws and regulations, which impose liability for cleanup or remediation of environmental pollution and hazardous waste arising from past acts. These laws and regulations also require pollution control and prevention, site restoration and operating permits and/or approvals to conduct certain of our operations or expand or modify our facilities. Certain of our operations may from time-to-time involve the use of substances that are classified as toxic or hazardous substances within the meaning of these laws and regulations. Additionally, any future laws or regulations addressing GHG emissions would likely have a negative impact on our business or results of operations, whether through the imposition of raw material or production limitations, fuel-use or carbon taxes emission limitations or reductions or otherwise. We are unable to estimate accurately the impact on our business or results of operations of any such law or regulation at this time. Risk of environmental liability (including the incurrence of fines, penalties or other sanctions or litigation liability) is inherent in the operation of our businesses. As a result, it is possible that environmental liabilities and compliance with environmental regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operations in the future.

Significant changes in the cost and availability of transportation could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of the raw materials used in our manufacturing processes, such as coal or coke, are transported to our facilities by truck or rail. In addition, transportation logistics play an important part in allowing us to supply products to our customers, whether by truck, rail or barge. For example, we deliver gypsum wallboard to many areas of the United States and the transportation costs associated with the delivery of our wallboard products represent a significant portion of the variable cost of our gypsum wallboard segment. Significant increases in the cost of fuel or energy can result in material increases in the cost of transportation, which could materially and adversely affect our operating profits. In addition, reductions in the availability of certain modes of transportation such as rail or trucking could limit our ability to deliver product and therefore materially and adversely affect our operating profits.

Our debt agreements contain restrictive covenants and require us to meet certain financial ratios and tests, which limit our flexibility and could give rise to a default if we are unable to remain in compliance.

Our Credit Facility and the Private Placement Note Purchase Agreements governing our Private Placement Senior Notes contain, among other things, covenants that limit our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to

engage in other business activities, including but not limited to our ability to:

- Incur additional indebtedness;
- Sell assets or make other fundamental changes;

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- Engage in mergers and acquisitions;
- Pay dividends and make other restricted payments;
- Make investments, loans, advances or guarantees;
- Encumber our assets or those of our restricted subsidiaries;
- Enter into transactions with our affiliates.

In addition, these agreements require us to meet and maintain certain financial ratios and tests, which may require that we take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business objectives. Events beyond our control, including the changes in general business and economic conditions, may impair our ability to comply with these covenants or meet those financial ratios and tests. A breach of any of these covenants or failure to maintain the required ratios and meet the required tests may result in an event of default under these agreements. This may allow the lenders under these agreements to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable, terminate any commitments to extend further credit to us and pursue other remedies available to them under the applicable agreements. If this occurs, our indebtedness may be accelerated and we may not be able to refinance the accelerated indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all, or repay the accelerated indebtedness. In general, the occurrence of any event of default under these agreements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

We have incurred substantial indebtedness, which could adversely affect our business, limit our ability to plan for or respond to changes in our business and reduce our profitability.

Our future ability to satisfy our debt obligations is subject, to some extent, to financial, market, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Our substantial debt obligations could have negative consequences to our business, and in particular could impede, restrict or delay the implementation of our business strategy or prevent us from entering into transactions that would otherwise benefit our business. For example:

- we may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow for other purposes, including business development efforts, capital expenditures or strategic acquisitions;
- we may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our substantial debt service obligations or to fund our other liquidity needs. If this occurs, we may have to take actions such as selling assets, selling equity or reducing or delaying capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, investments and joint ventures or restructuring our debt;
- as a result of the amount of our outstanding indebtedness and the restrictive covenants to which we are subject, if we determine that we require additional financing to fund future working capital, capital investments or other business activities, we may not be able to obtain such financing on commercially reasonable terms, or at all; and
  - our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry may be limited, thereby placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less indebtedness.

As of June 30, 2016, the aggregate principal amount of our debt instruments with exposure to interest rate risk was approximately \$373.0 million. As of the same date, each change in interest rates of 100 basis points would result in an approximate \$3.7 million change in our annual cash interest expense before any principal payment on our financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk. As a result, increases in interest rates will increase the cost of servicing our financial instruments with exposure to interest rate risk and could materially reduce our profitability and cash flows.

Our production facilities may experience unexpected equipment failures, catastrophic events and scheduled maintenance.

Interruptions in our production capabilities may cause our productivity and results of operations to decline significantly during the affected period. Our manufacturing processes are dependent upon critical pieces of equipment. Such equipment may, on occasion, be out of service as a result of unanticipated events such as fires, explosions, violent weather conditions or unexpected operational difficulties. We also have periodic scheduled shut-downs to perform maintenance on our facilities. Any significant interruption in production capability may require us to make significant capital expenditures to remedy problems or damage as well as cause us to lose revenue and profits due to lost production time, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Increases in interest rates and inflation could adversely affect our business and demand for our products, which would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our business is significantly affected by the movement of interest rates. Interest rates have a direct impact on the level of residential, commercial and infrastructure construction activity by impacting the cost of borrowed funds to builders. Higher interest rates could result in decreased demand for our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, increases in interest rates could result in higher interest expense related to borrowings under our Credit Facility. Inflation can result in higher interest rates. With inflation, the costs of capital increase, and the purchasing power of our cash resources can decline. Current or future efforts by the government to stimulate the economy may increase the risk of significant inflation, which could have a direct and indirect adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Any new business opportunities we may elect to pursue will be subject to the risks typically associated with the early stages of business development or product line expansion.

We are continuing to pursue opportunities which are natural extensions of our existing core businesses and which allow us to leverage our core competencies, existing infrastructure and customer relationships. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations – Executive Summary.” Our likelihood of success in pursuing and realizing these opportunities must be considered in light of the expenses, difficulties and delays frequently encountered in connection with the early phases of business development or product line expansion, including the difficulties involved in obtaining permits; planning and constructing new facilities; transporting and storing products; establishing, maintaining or expanding customer relationships; as well as navigating the regulatory environment in which we operate. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in the pursuit and realization of these opportunities.

We may be adversely affected by decreased demand for frac sand or the development of either effective alternative proppants or new processes to replace hydraulic fracturing.

Frac sand is a proppant used in the completion and re-completion of natural gas and oil wells through hydraulic fracturing. Frac sand is the most commonly used proppant and is less expensive than ceramic proppant, which is also used in hydraulic fracturing to stimulate and maintain oil and natural gas production. A significant shift in demand from frac sand to other proppants, such as ceramic proppants, could have a material adverse effect on our oil and gas proppants business. The development and use of other effective alternative proppants or the development of new processes to replace hydraulic fracturing altogether, could also cause a decline in demand for the frac sand we produce and could have a material adverse effect on our oil and gas proppants business.



Our operations are dependent on our rights and ability to mine our properties and on our having renewed or received the required permits and approvals from governmental authorities and other third parties.

We hold numerous governmental, environmental, mining and other permits, water rights and approvals authorizing operations at many of our facilities. A decision by a governmental agency or other third party to deny or delay issuing a new or renewed permit or approval, or to revoke or substantially modify an existing permit or approval, could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue operations at the affected facility. Expansion of our existing operations is also predicated on securing the necessary environmental or other permits, water rights or approvals, which we may not receive in a timely manner or at all.

Title to, and the area of, mineral properties and water rights may also be disputed. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that we do not have title to one or more of our properties or lack appropriate water rights could cause us to lose any rights to explore, develop and extract any minerals on that property, without compensation for our prior expenditures relating to such property. Our business may suffer a material adverse effect in the event one or more of our properties are determined to have title deficiencies.

In some instances, we have received access rights or easements from third parties, which allow for a more efficient operation than would exist without the access or easement. A third party could take action to suspend the access or easement, and any such action could be materially adverse to or results of operations or financial conditions.

A cyber-attack or data security breach affecting our information technology systems may negatively affect our businesses, financial condition and operating results.

We use information technology systems to collect, store and transmit the data needed to operate our businesses, including our confidential and proprietary information. Although we have implemented industry-standard security safeguards and policies to prevent unauthorized access or disclosure of such information, we cannot prevent all cyber-attacks or data security breaches. If such an attack or breach occurs, our businesses could be negatively affected, and we could incur additional costs in remediating the attack or breach and suffer reputational harm due to the theft or disclosure of our confidential information.

We may pursue acquisitions, joint ventures and other transactions that are intended to complement or expand our businesses. We may not be able to complete proposed transactions, and even if completed, the transactions may involve a number of risks that may result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

As business conditions warrant and our financial resources permit, we may pursue opportunities to acquire businesses or technologies and to form joint ventures that we believe could complement, enhance or expand our current businesses or product lines or that might otherwise offer us growth opportunities. We may have difficulty identifying appropriate opportunities, or if we do identify opportunities, we may not be successful in completing transactions for a number of reasons. Any transactions that we are able to identify and complete may involve one or more of a number of risks, including:

- the diversion of management's attention from our existing businesses to integrate the operations and personnel of the acquired business or joint venture;
- possible adverse effects on our operating results during the integration process;
- failure of the acquired business or joint venture to achieve expected operational, profitability and investment return objectives;
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the incurrence of significant charges, such as impairment of goodwill or intangible assets, asset devaluation or restructuring charges;

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- the assumption of unanticipated liabilities and costs for which indemnification is unavailable or inadequate;
  - unforeseen difficulties encountered in operating in new geographic areas; and
- the inability to achieve other intended objectives of the transaction

In addition, we may not be able to successfully or profitably integrate, operate, maintain and manage our newly acquired operations or their employees. We may not be able to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies, which may lead to operational inefficiencies. In addition, future acquisitions may result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

Our bylaws include a forum selection clause, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us.

Our bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any internal corporate claims within the meaning of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL"), (ii) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (iii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, or employees to us or to our stockholders, or (iv) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL, will be a state or federal court located within the State of Delaware in all cases subject to the court's having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock is deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing provisions. This forum selection provision in our bylaws may limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us. It is also possible that, notwithstanding the forum selection clause included in our bylaws, a court could rule that such a provision is inapplicable or unenforceable.

This report includes various forward-looking statements, which are not facts or guarantees of future performance and which are subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

This report and other materials we have filed or will file with the SEC, as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by us, contain or may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You can identify these statements by the fact that they do not relate to matters of a strictly factual or historical nature and generally discuss or relate to forecasts, estimates or other expectations regarding future events. Generally, the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "project," "n," "can," "could," "might," "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, including statements related to expected operating and performing results, planned transactions, plans and objectives of management, future developments or conditions in the industries in which we participate, including future prices for our products, audits and legal proceedings to which we are a party and other trends, developments and uncertainties that may affect our business in the future.

Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or guarantees of future performance but instead represent only our beliefs at the time the statements were made regarding future events, which are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, and other factors, many of which are outside of our control. Any or all of the forward-looking statements made by us may turn out to be materially inaccurate. This can occur as a result of incorrect assumptions, changes in facts and circumstances or the effects of known risks and uncertainties. Many of the risks and uncertainties mentioned in this report or other reports filed by us with the SEC, including those discussed in the risk factor section of this report, will be important in determining whether these forward-looking statements prove to be accurate. Consequently, neither our stockholders nor any other person should place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements and should recognize that actual results may differ materially from those that may be anticipated by us.



All forward-looking statements made in this report are made as of the date hereof, and the risk that actual results will differ materially from expectations expressed in this report will increase with the passage of time. We undertake no obligation, and disclaim any duty, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in our expectations or otherwise.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The disclosure required under this Item is included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition” of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the heading “Share Repurchases” and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

The information concerning mine safety violations or other regulatory matters required by Section 1503 (a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 104 of Regulation S-K is included in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-Q.



Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Eagle Materials Inc. Salaried Incentive Compensation Program for Fiscal Year 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“the Commission”) on May 20, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference). <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.2 Eagle Materials Inc. Cement Companies Salaried Incentive Compensation Program for Fiscal Year 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 20, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference). <sup>(1)</sup>
- 10.3 Eagle Materials Inc. Special Situation Program for Fiscal Year 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 20, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference). <sup>(1)</sup>
- 12.1\* Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 31.1\* Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Eagle Materials Inc. pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2\* Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Eagle Materials Inc. pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1\* Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Eagle Materials Inc. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2\* Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Eagle Materials Inc. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 95\* Mine Safety Disclosure
- 101.INS\* XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

\*Filed herewith.

\*\*Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, the Company agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted exhibit or schedule to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

<sup>(1)</sup>Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.



SIGNATURES

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

EAGLE MATERIALS INC.  
Registrant

July 26, 2016 /s/ DAVID B. POWERS  
David B. Powers

President and Chief Executive Officer  
  
(principal executive officer)

July 26, 2016 /s/ D. CRAIG KESLER  
D. Craig Kesler

Executive Vice President – Finance and  
Administration and Chief Financial Officer  
  
(principal financial officer)

July 26, 2016 /s/ WILLIAM R. DEVLIN  
William R. Devlin

Senior Vice President – Controller and  
Chief Accounting Officer  
  
(principal accounting officer)