

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-03-06 to 2024-03-07 Form: 10-K

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Listed below are certain risk factors associated with us and our businesses. See also certain risk factors discussed in Item 7 – “ Management’ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates ”. In addition to the potential effect of these risk factors, any risk factor which could result in reduced earnings or increased operating losses, or reduced liquidity, could in turn adversely affect our ability to service our liabilities or pay dividends on our common stock or adversely affect the quoted market prices for our securities. Operational Risk Factors

Demand for, and prices of, certain of our Chemicals Segment’ s products are influenced by changing market conditions for its products, which may result in reduced earnings or operating losses. Our Chemicals Segment’ s sales and profitability are largely dependent on the TiO2 industry. In 2023-2024, approximately 90 % of our Chemicals Segment’ s sales were attributable to sales of TiO2. TiO2 is used in many “ quality of life ” products for which demand historically has been linked to global, regional, and local gross domestic product and discretionary spending, which can be negatively impacted by regional and world events or economic conditions. Such events are likely to cause a decrease in demand for our products and, as a result, may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Pricing within the global TiO2 industry over the long term is cyclical and changes in economic conditions worldwide can significantly impact our Chemicals Segment’ s earnings and operating cash flows. Historically, the markets for many of our Chemicals Segment’ s products have experienced alternating periods of increasing and decreasing demand. Relative changes in the selling prices for our Chemicals Segment’ s products are one of the main factors that affect the level of our Chemicals Segment’ s profitability. In periods of increasing demand, our Chemicals Segment’ s selling prices and profit margins generally will tend to increase, while in periods of decreasing demand selling prices and profit margins generally tend to decrease. In addition, pricing may affect customer inventory levels as customers may from time to time accelerate purchases of TiO2 in advance of anticipated price increases or defer purchases of TiO2 in advance of anticipated price decreases. Our Chemicals Segment’ s ability to further increase capacity without additional investment in greenfield- 21- or brownfield capacity may be limited and as a result, our Chemicals Segment’ s profitability may become even more dependent upon the selling prices of its products. The TiO2 industry is concentrated and highly competitive and our Chemical Segment faces price pressures in the markets in which it operates, which may result in reduced earnings or operating losses. The global market in which our Chemicals Segment operates is concentrated, with the top five TiO2 producers accounting for approximately 52-51 % of the world’ s production capacity and is highly competitive. Competition is based on a number of factors, such as price, product quality and service. Our Chemicals Segment faces significant competition from international and regional competitors, including TiO2 producers in China, who have significant sulfate production process capacity. Chinese producers have also continued to develop chloride process technology, and the risk of substitution of our Chemicals Segment’ s products with products made by Chinese producers could increase if Chinese producers increase the use of chloride process technology and improve the quality of their sulfate and chloride products. Some of our Chemicals Segment’ s competitors may be able to drive down prices for our Chemicals Segment’ s products if their costs are lower than our Chemicals Segment’ s costs, including its competitors with vertically integrated sources of raw materials for the chloride process who may have a competitive advantage during periods of high or rising raw material costs or who operate in regions with less stringent regulatory requirements. In addition, some of our Chemicals Segment’ s competitors’ financial, technological and other resources may be greater than its resources and such competitors may be better able to withstand changes in market conditions. Our Chemicals Segment’ s competitors may be able to respond more quickly than it can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements. Further, consolidation of our Chemicals Segment’ s competitors or customers may result in reduced demand for its products or make it more difficult for it to compete with its competitors. The occurrence of any of these events could result in reduced earnings or operating losses. Many of the markets in which our Component Products Segment operates are mature and highly competitive resulting in pricing pressure and the need to continuously reduce costs. Many of the markets our Component Products Segment serves are highly competitive, with a number of competitors offering similar products. Our Component Products Segment focuses its efforts on the middle and high- end segment of the market where it feels that it can compete due to the importance of product design, quality and durability to the customer. However, our Component Products Segment’ s ability to effectively compete is impacted by a number of factors. The occurrence of any of these factors could result in reduced earnings or operating losses.

- Competitors may be able to drive down prices for our Component Products Segment’ s products beyond its ability to adjust costs because their costs are lower than our Component Products Segment’ s, especially products sourced from Asia.
- Competitors’ financial, technological and other resources may be greater than our Component Products Segment’ s resources, which may enable them to more effectively withstand changes in market conditions.
- Competitors may be able to respond more quickly than our Component Products Segment can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements.
- **Consolidation of our Component Products Segment’ s competitors or its customers in any of the markets in which it competes may result in reduced demand for its products.**
- A reduction of our Component Products Segment’ s market share with one or more of its key customers, or a reduction in one or more of its key customers’ market share for their end- use products, may reduce demand for its products.
- New competitors could emerge by modifying their existing production facilities to manufacture products that compete with our Component Products Segment’ s products.
- Our Component Products Segment may not be able to sustain a cost structure that enables it to be competitive.
- Customers may no longer value our Component Products Segment’ s product design, quality or durability over the lower cost products of its competitors.

- 22- Our development of innovative features for current products is critical to sustaining and

growing our Component Product Segment' s sales. Historically, our Component Products Segment' s ability to provide value-added custom engineered products that address requirements of technology and space utilization has been a key element of its success. Our Component Products Segment spends a significant amount of time and effort to refine, improve and adapt its existing products for new customers and applications. Since expenditures for these types of activities are not considered research and development expense under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), the amount of our Component Products Segment' s research and development expenditures, which is not significant, is not indicative of the overall effort involved in the development of new product features. The introduction of new product features requires the coordination of the design, manufacturing and marketing of the new product features with current and potential customers. The ability to coordinate these activities with current and potential customers may be affected by factors beyond our Component Products Segment' s control. While our Component Products Segment will continue to emphasize the introduction of innovative new product features that target customer- specific opportunities, we do not know if any new product features our Component Products Segment introduces will achieve the same degree of success that it has achieved with its existing products. At times our Component Products Segment works with new and existing customers on specific product innovations. Sometimes it has a cost sharing arrangement for development efforts, although our Component Products Segment may also fully bear the development costs. If a customer were to ultimately reject or abandon custom product innovation efforts, our Component Products Segment may not be able to recover its development costs. Higher costs or limited availability of our raw materials may reduce our earnings and decrease our liquidity. In addition, many of our raw material contracts contain fixed quantities we are required to purchase. For our Chemicals Segment, the number of sources for and availability of certain raw materials is specific to the particular geographical region in which our facilities are located. Titanium- containing feedstocks suitable for use in our Chemicals Segment' s TiO₂ facilities are available from a limited number of suppliers around the world. Political and economic instability or increased regulations in the countries from which our Chemicals Segment purchases or mines its raw material supplies could adversely affect raw material availability. If our Chemicals Segment or its worldwide vendors are unable to meet their planned or contractual obligations and our Chemicals Segment is unable to obtain necessary raw materials, it could incur higher costs for raw materials or may be required to reduce production levels. Our Chemicals Segment experienced increases in feedstock costs in ~~2022 and 2023~~ **and 2024**, for example, which affected its margins. Our Chemicals Segment has also experienced higher operating costs such as energy costs. Future variations in the cost of energy, which primarily reflect market prices for oil and natural gas, and for raw materials may significantly affect its operating results and decrease liquidity as our Chemicals Segment may not always be able to increase its selling prices to offset the impact of any higher costs or reduced production levels. Our Chemicals Segment has supply contracts that provide for its TiO₂ feedstock requirements. While our Chemicals Segment believes it will be able to renew these contracts, as necessary, we do not know if our Chemicals Segment will be successful in renewing them or in obtaining long- term extensions to them prior to expiration. Our Chemicals Segment' s current agreements require it to purchase certain minimum quantities of feedstock with minimum purchase commitments aggregating approximately \$ ~~583-542~~ million beginning in ~~2024-2025~~ and extending through 2026. In addition, our Chemicals Segment has other long- term supply and service contracts that provide for various raw materials and services. These agreements require it to purchase certain minimum quantities or services with minimum purchase commitments aggregating approximately \$ ~~72-67~~ million at December 31, ~~2023-2024~~. Our Chemicals Segment' s commitments under these contracts could adversely affect our financial results if it significantly reduces its production and is unable to modify the contractual commitments. Certain raw materials used in our Component Products Segment' s products are commodities that are subject to significant fluctuations in price in response to world- wide supply and demand as well as speculative investor activity. Zinc and brass are the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of security products. Stainless steel and aluminum are the major raw materials used in the manufacture of marine components. These raw materials are purchased from several suppliers and are generally readily available from numerous sources. Our Component Products Segment occasionally enters into short- term raw material supply arrangements to mitigate the impact of future increases in commodity- related- raw material costs and ensure supply. Materials purchased outside of these arrangements are sometimes subject to unanticipated and sudden price increases. Certain components used in our Component Products Segment' s products are manufactured by foreign suppliers located in China and elsewhere. Global economic and political conditions, including natural disasters, terrorist acts, transportation disruptions, global conflict and public health crises such as pandemics, could prevent our Component Products Segment' s vendors from being able to supply these components. Should our Component Products Segment' s vendors not be able to meet their supply obligations or should it be otherwise unable to obtain necessary raw materials or components, it may incur higher supply costs or may be required to reduce production levels, either of which may decrease our liquidity or negatively impact our financial condition or results of operations as our Component Products Segment may be unable to offset the higher costs with increases in its selling prices or reductions in other operating costs. **Kronos' recent acquisition of the remaining 50 % interest in LPC may not generate benefits we anticipate and may otherwise affect our business and prospects. Kronos recently completed the LPC acquisition in which it purchased the 50 % ownership interest in LPC it did not previously own. If Kronos experiences unforeseen technological, operational or other difficulties in managing the integration of LPC as its wholly- owned subsidiary, Kronos may not be able to implement the process innovations at the facility that it expects. In addition, Kronos may not be able to achieve the synergies or improve efficiency and product quality that it expects. With or without such difficulties, the integration of the LPC facility into Kronos' operations may divert significant management time and attention from its other operations. If Kronos fails to successfully integrate LPC into its operations, or if the LPC acquisition does not provide expected synergies or sales increases, or if LPC has unexpected legal, regulatory, or financial liabilities, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.** Our Real Estate Management and Development Segment has significant development obligations related to a residential / planned community in Henderson, Nevada. Increases in labor or construction costs related to the

completion of such development obligations may reduce our earnings and decrease our liquidity. A substantial portion of the revenues and assets associated with our Real Estate Management and Development Segment relates to certain land under development in Henderson, Nevada, including approximately 2,100 acres zoned for residential / planned community purposes. A substantial majority of the land in the residential / planned community was sold prior to 2023-2024. We generally recognize revenue from these land sales over time using cost-based inputs because we receive substantially all cash payment at the time of sale but significant development obligations still exist. We currently estimate development obligations are approximately \$ 107-78 million and will take approximately two to three to four years to complete. Our estimates of our development obligations include certain assumptions about future labor and construction costs. If actual costs were significantly above our estimates, revenue, profits and liquidity in our Real Estate Management and Development Segment may be significantly and negatively affected.

Financial Risk Factors Our assets consist primarily of investments in our operating subsidiaries, and we are dependent upon distributions from our subsidiaries to service our liabilities. The majority of our operating cash flows are generated by our operating subsidiaries, and our ability to service liabilities and pay dividends on our common stock depends to a large extent upon the cash dividends or other distributions we receive from our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and they have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay cash dividends or other distributions to us. In addition, the payment of dividends or other distributions from our subsidiaries could be subject to restrictions under applicable law, monetary transfer restrictions, currency exchange regulations in jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries operate or any other restrictions imposed by current or future agreements to which our subsidiaries may be a party, including debt instruments. Events beyond our control, including changes in general business and economic conditions, could adversely impact the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other distributions to us. If our subsidiaries were to become unable to make sufficient - 24- cash dividends or other distributions to us, our ability to service our liabilities and to pay dividends on our common stock could be adversely affected. In addition, a significant portion of our assets consist of ownership interests in our subsidiaries. If we were required to liquidate our subsidiaries' securities in order to generate funds to satisfy our liabilities, we may be required to sell such securities at a time or times for less than what we believe to be the long-term value of such assets. Our leverage may impair our financial condition or limit our ability to operate our businesses. We have a significant amount of debt, primarily related to Kronos' 9.50 % Senior Secured Notes due issued in September 2017 and February 2024-2029, Kronos' and our 3.75 % Senior Secured Notes due 2025, Kronos' term loans - loan from Contran, Kronos' borrowings on its global revolving credit facility (the "Global Revolver"), our loan from Contran Corporation and the LandWell bank note. As of December - 24-31, 2023-2024, our total consolidated debt was approximately \$ 547-563 million. Our level of debt could have important consequences to our stockholders and creditors, including:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our liabilities;
- increasing our vulnerability to adverse general economic and industry conditions;
- requiring that a portion of our cash flows from operations be used for the payment of interest on our debt, which reduces our ability to use our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, dividends on our common stock, acquisitions or general corporate requirements;
- limiting the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or general corporate requirements;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our businesses and the industries in which we operate; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage relative to other less leveraged competitors.

Indebtedness outstanding under our loan from Contran and Kronos' global revolving credit facility (Global Revolver) accrues interest at variable rates. To the extent market interest rates rise, the cost of our debt could increase, even if the amount borrowed remains the same, adversely affecting financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition to our indebtedness, we are party to various lease and other agreements (including feedstock purchase contracts and other long-term supply and service contracts as discussed above) pursuant to which, along with our indebtedness, we are committed to pay approximately \$ 632-794 million in 2024-2025. Our ability to make payments on and refinance our debt and to fund planned capital expenditures depends on our ability to generate cash flow in the future. To some extent, this is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other factors that are beyond our control. In addition, our ability to borrow funds under certain of our revolving credit facilities in the future, in some instances, will depend in part on these subsidiaries' ability to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial covenants contained in the applicable credit agreement. Our businesses may not generate cash flows from operating activities sufficient to enable us to pay our debts when they become due and to fund our other liquidity needs. As a result, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our debt before maturity, as we have done in the past. We may not be able to refinance any of our debt in a timely manner on favorable terms, if at all, in the current credit markets. Any inability to generate sufficient cash flows or to refinance our debt on favorable terms could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates can adversely affect our net sales, profits, and cash flows. We operate our businesses in several different countries and sell our products worldwide. For example, during 2022 and 2023 and 2024 approximately 45 % and 44 %, respectively, of our Chemicals Segment's sales volumes were sold into European markets. The majority (but not all) of our sales from our Chemicals Segment's operations outside the United States are denominated in - 25- currencies other than the United States dollar, primarily the euro, other major European currencies and the Canadian dollar. Therefore, we are exposed to risks related to the need to convert currencies we receive from the sale of our products into the currencies required to pay for certain of our operating costs and expenses and other liabilities (including indebtedness), all of which could result in future losses depending on fluctuations in currency exchange rates and affect the comparability of our results of operations between periods.

-25- Legal, Compliance and Regulatory Risk Factors We could incur significant costs related to legal and environmental remediation matters. NL formerly manufactured lead pigments for use in paint. NL and others have been named as defendants in various legal proceedings seeking damages for personal injury, property damage and governmental expenditures allegedly caused by the use of lead-based paints. These lawsuits seek recovery under a variety of theories, including public and private nuisance, negligent product design, negligent failure to warn, strict liability, breach of

warranty, conspiracy / concert of action, aiding and abetting, enterprise liability, market share or risk contribution liability, intentional tort, fraud and misrepresentation, violations of state consumer protection statutes, supplier negligence and similar claims. The plaintiffs in these actions generally seek to impose on the defendants responsibility for lead paint abatement and health concerns associated with the use of lead- based paints, including damages for personal injury, contribution and / or indemnification for medical expenses, medical monitoring expenses and costs for educational programs. NL entered into a legal settlement in one public- nuisance lead pigment case and has recognized a material liability related to the settlement. Any additional liability NL might incur in the future for these matters could be material. See also Item 3- “ Legal Proceedings- Lead pigment litigation- NL. ” Certain properties and facilities used in NL’ s former operations are the subject of litigation, administrative proceedings or investigations arising under various environmental laws. These proceedings seek cleanup costs, personal injury or property damages and / or damages for injury to natural resources. Some of these proceedings involve claims for substantial amounts. Environmental obligations are difficult to assess and estimate for numerous reasons, and we may incur costs for environmental remediation in the future in excess of amounts currently estimated. Any liability we might incur in the future could be material. See also Item 3- “ Legal Proceedings- Environmental matters and litigation. ” Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations may result in increased regulatory scrutiny which could decrease demand for our products, increase our manufacturing and compliance costs or obligations and result in unanticipated losses which could negatively impact our financial results or limit our ability to operate our Chemicals Segment’ s business. From time to time, new environmental, health and safety regulations are passed or proposed in the countries in which we operate or sell our products, seeking to regulate our operations or to restrict, limit or classify TiO₂, or its use. Increased regulatory scrutiny could affect consumer perception of TiO₂ or limit the marketability and demand for TiO₂ or products containing TiO₂ or increase our manufacturing and regulatory compliance obligations and costs. Increased compliance obligations and costs or restrictions on operations, raw materials and certain TiO₂ applications could negatively impact our future financial results through increased costs of production, or reduced sales which may decrease our liquidity, operating income and results of operations. If some or all of our intellectual property were to be declared invalid, held to be unenforceable or copied by competitors or some or all of our confidential information become known to competitors, or if our competitors were to develop similar or superior intellectual property or technology, our ability to compete could be adversely impacted. Protection of our intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, trade secrets, confidential information, trademarks and tradenames, is important to our businesses and our competitive positions. We endeavor to protect our intellectual property rights in key jurisdictions in which our products are produced, sold or used and in jurisdictions into which our products are imported. However, we may be unable to obtain protection for our intellectual property in key jurisdictions. Although we own and have applied for numerous patents and trademarks throughout the world, we may have to engage in judicial enforcement in order to protect our patent rights and other proprietary rights. -26- Our patents and other intellectual property rights may be challenged, invalidated, circumvented, rendered unenforceable or otherwise compromised. A failure to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, third parties may assert claims against us and our customers and distributors alleging our products infringe upon third- party intellectual property rights. In the event that any such third- party prevails against us on such claims, there could be an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. -26- Although it is the practice of our Chemicals Segment to enter into confidentiality agreements with its employees and third parties to protect its proprietary expertise and other trade secrets, these agreements may not provide sufficient protection for its trade secrets or proprietary know- how, or adequate remedies for breaches of such agreements may not be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of such trade secrets and know- how. Our Chemicals Segment also may not be able to readily detect breaches of such agreements. The failure of our Chemicals Segment’ s confidentiality agreements to protect its proprietary technology, know- how or trade secrets could result in a material loss of its competitive position, which could lead to significantly lower revenues, reduced profit margins or loss of market share. Our Component Products Segment relies on patent, trademark and trade secret laws in the United States and similar laws in other countries to establish and maintain our intellectual property rights in our technology and designs. Despite these measures, any of our intellectual property rights could be challenged, invalidated, circumvented or misappropriated. Third parties may independently discover our trade secrets and proprietary information, and in such cases our Component Products Segment could not assert any trade secret rights against such parties. Further, we do not know if any of our Component Products Segment’ s pending trademark or patent applications will be approved. Costly and time- consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our intellectual property rights. In addition, the laws of certain countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions, we may be unable to protect our technology and designs adequately against unauthorized third- party use, which could adversely affect our competitive position. Third parties may claim that we or our customers are infringing upon their intellectual property rights. Even if we believe that such claims are without merit, they can be time- consuming and costly to defend and distract our management’ s and technical staff’ s attention and resources. Claims of intellectual property infringement also might require us to redesign affected technology, enter into costly settlement or license agreements or pay costly damage awards, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or selling certain of our technology. If we cannot or do not license the infringed technology on reasonable pricing terms or at all, or substitute similar technology from another source, our business could be adversely impacted. If we must take legal action to protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property rights, any suits or proceedings could result in significant costs, including attorney’ s fees and diversion of resources and management’ s attention, and we may not prevail in any such suits or proceedings. Global climate change laws and regulations could negatively impact our financial results or limit our ability to operate our businesses. We operate production facilities in several countries and many of our facilities require large amounts of energy, including electricity and natural gas, in order to conduct operations. The U. S. government and various non- U. S. governmental agencies of countries in which we operate have

determined the consumption of energy derived from fossil fuels is a major contributor to climate change and have adopted or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impact of climate change, including laws and regulations requiring enhanced reporting (such as the Corporate Social Responsibility Directive adopted by the European Union on November 28, 2022) as well as legislation regarding carbon emission costs, GHG emissions and renewable energy targets. International treaties or agreements may also result in increasing regulation of GHG emissions, including emissions permits and / or energy taxes or the introduction of carbon emissions trading mechanisms. To date, the existing GHG laws and regulations in effect in the various countries in which we operate have not had a material adverse effect on our financial results. Until the timing, scope and extent of any new or future regulation become known, we cannot predict the effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. However, if further GHG laws and regulations were to be enacted in one or more countries, it could negatively impact our future results of operations through increased costs of production, particularly as it relates to our energy requirements or our need to obtain emissions permits. If such increased costs of production were to materialize, we may - 27- be unable to pass price increases on to our customers to compensate for increased production costs, which may decrease our liquidity, operating income and results of operations. In addition, any adopted future laws and regulations focused on climate change and / or GHG emissions could negatively impact our ability (or that of our customers and suppliers) to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such laws and regulations.

General Risk Factors Operating as a global business presents risks associated with global and regional economic, political and regulatory environments. Our Chemicals Segment manufactures and distributes its products globally. Our Chemicals Segment's revenue from non - 27- U. S. markets accounted for approximately 68 %, 66 %, and 66 % of its revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. Our Chemicals Segment has significant international operations which, along with its customers and suppliers, could be substantially affected by a number of risks arising from operating a multi - national business, including: • global or regional economic downturns; • changes in tariffs, trade barriers, and regulatory requirements, such as the enactment of tariffs on goods imported into the U. S. including, but not limited to, the recently enacted tariff on goods imported from Canada where it manufactures a significant portion of the TiO₂ it sells in North America. Tariffs could make its products more expensive which would reduce demand or require our Chemicals Segment to absorb the increased costs reducing its operating margins; • protectionist laws, policies, and business practices and nationalistic campaigns such as economic sanctions and exchange controls; • U. S. relations with the governments of the other countries in which our Chemicals Segment operates; • terrorism, armed conflict (such as the current conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas); • natural disasters, pandemics or other health crises, climate change, and other events beyond our control; • difficulties enforcing agreements or other legal rights; and • our Chemicals Segment's effective tax rate may fluctuate based on the variability of geographic earnings and statutory rates. TiO₂ production requires significant energy input, and economic sanctions or supply disruptions resulting from armed conflict could lead to additional volatility in global energy prices and energy supply disruptions. These risks, individually or in the aggregate, could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Our Chemicals Segment is experiencing increasing competition from China. Chinese competition generally has lower operating costs due to less stringent regulatory and environmental compliance requirements and less expensive energy prices. China has dumped lower cost sulfate process TiO₂ into the markets our Chemicals Segment serves. In some cases, the TiO₂ industry has been successful in getting anti- competitive duties enacted on Chinese imports such as the European duties enacted in 2024. The U. S. federal government has recently implemented tariffs on certain foreign goods and may implement additional tariffs on foreign goods. For example, on March 4, 2025, the U. S. government implemented a 25 % tariff on all imports from Mexico and Canada into the U. S. As our Chemicals Segment currently manufactures a significant portion of its North American TiO₂ in Canada, if sustained for an extended period of time, the 25 % tariff on our Chemicals Segment's imports into the U. S. from Canada, without exclusion, will make its products manufactured in Canada and sold into the U. S. more expensive. As a result, demand for these products could be reduced, or our Chemicals Segment could be required to absorb the increased costs or increase prices of such products. Such tariffs and, if enacted, any further legislation or actions taken by the U. S. government that restrict trade, such as additional tariffs, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures taken in response, could adversely impact our Chemicals Segment's ability to sell its products in the U. S. or reduce its revenues and gross margins. These measures may also increase our Chemicals Segment's costs of Canadian- 28-