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TITANIUM METALS CORP
Form 10-Q
August 05, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

X QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
--- ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004

OR

--- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number 0-28538

Titanium Metals Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-5630895

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1999 Broadway, Suite 4300, Denver, Colorado 80202

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 296-5600

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No
--- ---

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No X
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Number of shares of common stock outstanding on August 4, 2004: 3,180,002

Forward-Looking Information

The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Quarterly Report") that are not historical facts, including, but not limited to, statements found in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A"), are forward-looking statements that represent management's beliefs and assumptions based on currently available information. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words such as "believes," "intends," "may," "will," "looks," "should," "could," "anticipates," "expects" or comparable terminology or by discussions of strategies or trends. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot give any assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. Such statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties that could significantly affect expected results. Actual future results could differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements, and the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the risks and uncertainties discussed in this Quarterly Report, including risks and uncertainties in those portions referenced above and those described from time to time in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") which include, but are not limited to, the cyclicity of the commercial aerospace industry, the performance of aerospace manufacturers and the Company under their long-term agreements, the renewal of certain long-term agreements, the difficulty in forecasting demand for titanium products, global economic and political conditions, global productive capacity for titanium, changes in product pricing and costs, the impact of long-term contracts with vendors on the ability of the Company to reduce or increase supply or achieve lower costs, the possibility of labor disruptions, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, fluctuations in the market price of marketable securities, control by certain stockholders and possible conflicts of interest, uncertainties associated with new product development, the supply of raw materials and services, changes in raw material and other operating costs (including energy costs), possible disruption of business or increases in the cost of doing business resulting from terrorist activities or global conflicts, the Company's ability to achieve reductions in its cost structure, the completion of the exchange offer related to the 6.625% mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities, beneficial unsecured convertible securities issued by the TIMET Capital Trust I, the potential for adjustment of the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowance and other risks and uncertainties. Should one or more of these risks materialize (or the consequences of such a development worsen), or should the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from those forecasted or expected.

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In thousands)

June 30,
2004

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ASSETS	----- (unaudited)
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,216
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,248
Accounts and other receivables, less allowance of \$1,668 and \$2,347	86,286
Refundable income taxes	207
Inventories	187,039
Prepaid expenses and other	1,727
Deferred income taxes	710

Total current assets	287,433
Marketable securities	23,118
Investment in joint ventures	20,967
Investment in common securities of TIMET Capital Trust I	6,259
Property and equipment, net	230,886
Intangible assets, net	5,545
Other	17,131

Total assets	\$ 591,339 =====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
(In thousands, except per share data)

LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	June 30, 2004 ----- (unaudited)
Current liabilities:	
Notes payable	\$ 1,000
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	170
Accounts payable	38,248
Accrued liabilities	44,535
Customer advances	27,767
Income taxes payable	944
Other	320

Total current liabilities	112,984

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Capital lease obligations	9,814
Accrued OPEB cost	13,838
Accrued pension cost	65,396
Accrued environmental cost	3,230
Deferred income taxes	497
Accrued interest on debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I	-
Debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I	207,465
Other	1,819

Total liabilities	415,043

Minority interest	10,791

Stockholders' equity:	
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 100 shares authorized, none issued	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 9,900 shares authorized, 3,189 and 3,190 shares issued	32
Additional paid-in capital	350,635
Accumulated deficit	(140,216)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(43,713)
Treasury stock, at cost (9 shares)	(1,208)
Deferred compensation	(25)

Total stockholders' equity	165,505

Total liabilities, minority interest and stockholders' equity	\$ 591,339
	=====

Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Net sales	\$ 124,125	\$ 101,813
Cost of sales	108,639	97,455
	-----	-----

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Gross margin	15,486	4,358	
Selling, general, administrative and development expense	11,151	9,583	
Equity in (losses) earnings of joint ventures	(149)	228	
Other income (expense), net	2,778	2,910	
	-----	-----	
Operating income (loss)	6,964	(2,087)	
Interest expense	4,088	4,059	
Other non-operating income (expense), net	159	(161)	
	-----	-----	
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interest and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	3,035	(6,307)	
Income tax expense	799	24	
Minority interest, net of tax	371	20	
	-----	-----	
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	1,865	(6,351)	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	-	
	-----	-----	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,865	\$ (6,351)	\$
	=====	=====	
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 0.59	\$ (2.00)	\$
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	-	
	-----	-----	
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.59	\$ (2.00)	\$
	=====	=====	
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	3,176	3,170	
	=====	=====	
Diluted	3,187	3,170	
	=====	=====	

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (unaudited)
(In thousands)

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	Three months ended June 30,		
	2004	2003	
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,865	\$ (6,351)	\$
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation adjustment	(1,634)	4,830	
Unrealized gains on marketable securities	2,135	-	
TIMET's share of VALTIMET's unrealized net losses on derivative financial instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges	(304)	-	
Total other comprehensive income	197	4,830	
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 2,062	\$ (1,521)	\$

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Six months e	
	2004	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$	212
Depreciation and amortization		16,385
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		-
Equity in earnings of joint ventures, net of distributions		232
Equity in earnings of common securities of TIMET		
Capital Trust I, net of distributions		536
Deferred income taxes		(96)
Minority interest, net of tax		761
Other, net		(246)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables		(16,860)
Inventories		(21,580)
Prepaid expenses and other		884
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		7,543

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Customer advances	23,957
Income taxes	2,814
Accrued OPEB and pension costs	2,260
Accrued interest on debt payable to TIMET Capital Trust I	(17,857)
Other, net	(1,328)

Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(2,383)

Cash flows from investing activities:	
Capital expenditures	(6,714)
Purchase of marketable securities	(16,533)
Other	-

Net cash used by investing activities	(23,247)

Cash flows from financing activities:	
Indebtedness:	
Borrowings	21,070
Repayments	(20,070)
Dividends paid to minority interest	(691)
Other, net	(446)

Net cash used by financing activities	(137)

Net cash (used) provided by operating, investing and financing activities	\$ (25,767)
	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited) (CONTINUED)
(In thousands)

	Six months e

	2004

Cash and cash equivalents:	
Net (decrease) increase from:	
Operating, investing and financing activities	\$ (25,767)
Currency translation	(57)

	(25,824)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	35,040

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 9,216

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Supplemental disclosures:

Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$	25,860
Income taxes, net	\$	-

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)

Six months ended June 30, 2004
(In thousands)

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2003	3,181	\$ 32	\$ 350,643	\$ (140,428)	\$ (50,226)
Components of comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	-	-	-	212	-
Change in cumulative currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(18)
Unrealized gains on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	6,585
TIMET's share of VALTIMET's unrealized net gains on derivative financial instruments qualifying as cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	(54)
Issuance of common stock	-	-	53	-	-
Stock award cancellations	(1)	-	(61)	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation, net of effects of stock award cancellations	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2004	3,180	\$ 32	\$ 350,635	\$ (140,216)	\$ (43,713)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Note 1 - Organization and basis of presentation

Titanium Metals Corporation ("TIMET") is a vertically integrated producer of titanium sponge, melted products and a variety of mill products for aerospace, industrial and other applications. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of TIMET and its majority-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") except the TIMET Capital Trust I (the "Capital Trust"), a wholly-owned subsidiary which was deconsolidated at December 31, 2003, and for which all prior periods were retroactively restated. Such retroactive restatement did not impact net income (loss), stockholders' equity or cash flow from operations for any prior period. All material intercompany transactions and balances with consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated, and certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2004, and the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Comprehensive Income (Loss), Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Cash Flows for the interim periods ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, as applicable, have been prepared by the Company without audit in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been made. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results of a full year or of future operations. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. The Company's first three fiscal quarters reported are the approximate 13-week periods ending on the Saturday generally nearest to March 31, June 30 and September 30. The Company's fourth fiscal quarter and fiscal year always end on December 31. For presentation purposes, the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto have been presented as ending on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31, as applicable. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as amended (the "2003 Annual Report").

At June 30, 2004, Valhi, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Valhi") held approximately 40.8% of TIMET's outstanding common stock and approximately 0.4% of the Capital Trust's outstanding 6.625% mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities, beneficial unsecured convertible securities ("BUCS"). At June 30, 2004, the Combined Master Retirement Trust ("CMRT"), a trust formed by Valhi to permit the collective investment by trusts that maintain the assets of certain employee benefit plans adopted by Valhi and certain related companies, held approximately 8% of TIMET's common stock. TIMET's U.S. pension plans invest in a portion of the CMRT that does not hold TIMET common stock. At June 30, 2004, Contran Corporation ("Contran") held, directly or through subsidiaries, approximately 90% of Valhi's outstanding common stock. Substantially all of Contran's outstanding voting stock is held by trusts established for the benefit of certain children and grandchildren of Harold C. Simmons, of which Mr. Simmons is sole trustee, or is held by Mr. Simmons or persons or other entities related to Mr. Simmons. In addition, Mr. Simmons is the sole trustee of the CMRT and a

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member of the trust investment committee for the CMRT. At June 30, 2004, Mr. Simmons' spouse owned 39.8% of the outstanding BUCS. Mr. Simmons may be deemed to control each of Contran, Valhi and TIMET.

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The Company has elected the disclosure alternative prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, and has chosen to account for its stock-based employee compensation related to stock options in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its various interpretations. Under APB Opinion No. 25, compensation cost is generally recognized for fixed stock options for which the exercise price is less than the market price of the underlying stock on the grant date. All of the Company's stock options have been granted with exercise prices equal to or in excess of the market price on the date of grant, and the Company recognized no compensation expense for fixed stock options during the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to all options granted since January 1, 1995:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands, except per share)		
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 1,865	\$ (6,351)	\$ 21
Less stock option related stock-based employee compensation expense determined under SFAS No. 123	(11)	(52)	(4)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ 1,854	\$ (6,403)	\$ 17
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
As reported	\$ 0.59	\$ (2.00)	\$ 0.0
Pro forma	\$ 0.59	\$ (2.02)	\$ 0.0

VALTIMET, the Company's 43.7% owned affiliate accounted for by the equity method, has entered into certain derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges under GAAP. The Company's pro-rata share of VALTIMET's unrealized net gains (losses) on such derivative financial instruments is included as a component of other comprehensive income.

In March 2004 the Company's Board of Directors approved a proposal to amend

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the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company's capital stock, one of the purposes of which is to permit a split of the Company's common stock at a ratio of five shares of post-split common stock for each outstanding one share of pre-split common stock, to be effected in the form of a stock dividend following the New York Stock Exchange's ("NYSE") approval of the Company's Supplemental Listing Application ("SLA"). The Company's Board of Directors approved the stock split at the same time. On August 5, 2004, the Company's stockholders approved the proposed amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. When the stock split is completed upon approval of the Company's SLA, the Company will retroactively adjust all earnings per share data for the effect of the stock split in all future filings.

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Note 2 - Inventories

	June 30, 2004
(In thou)	
Raw materials	\$ 49,389
Work-in-process	85,010
Finished products	60,646
Supplies	12,927
	207,972
Less adjustment of certain inventories to LIFO basis	20,933
	\$ 187,039

Note 3 - Marketable securities

During the first six months of 2004, the Company purchased 1,365,510 shares of CompX International, Inc. ("CompX") Class A common stock for an aggregate of \$14.0 million in open market or privately negotiated transactions with unaffiliated parties, representing approximately 9.0% of the total number of shares of all classes of CompX common stock outstanding. Valhi and a wholly owned subsidiary of Valhi own approximately 68.4% of all classes of CompX common stock outstanding. At June 30, 2004, the quoted market price for CompX's Class A common stock was \$15.00 per share. Subsequent to June 30, 2004 and through August 4, 2004, the Company purchased an additional 843,110 shares of CompX Class A common stock for an aggregate of \$12.6 million, increasing the Company's total holdings of all classes of CompX common stock to 14.6%.

During the second quarter of 2004, the Company purchased 221,100 shares of NL Industries, Inc. ("NL") common stock for an aggregate of \$2.5 million in open market transactions, representing approximately 0.5% of the total number of shares of NL common stock outstanding. Valhi and a wholly owned subsidiary of Valhi own an additional 83.4% of NL common stock outstanding. At June 30, 2004, the quoted market price for NL common stock was \$14.50 per share.

The Company's shares of CompX and NL common stock are classified as

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noncurrent available-for-sale marketable securities carried at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2004, with all unrealized gains reported as a component of other comprehensive income.

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Note 4 - Property and equipment

	June 30, 2004
(In thousands)	
Land and improvements	\$ 6,372
Buildings and improvements	41,616
Information technology systems	60,704
Manufacturing equipment and other	324,096
Construction in progress	6,455
	439,243
Less accumulated depreciation	208,357
	\$ 230,886

Note 5 - Other noncurrent assets

	June 30, 2004
(In thousands)	
Deferred financing costs	\$ 7,438
Prepaid pension cost	9,574
Notes receivable from officers	119
Other	-
	17,131
	\$ 17,131

Note 6 - Accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2004
(In thousands)	

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(In thou

OPEB cost	\$	3,095
Pension cost		6,609
Payroll and vacation		6,144
Incentive compensation		5,018
Other employee benefits		8,257
Deferred income		1,544
Environmental costs		833
Taxes, other than income		4,595
Accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust		1,145
Wyman-Gordon installment		-
Other		7,295

	\$	44,535
		=====

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During the third quarter of 2003, the Company and Wyman-Gordon Company ("Wyman-Gordon") agreed to terminate the 1998 purchase and sale agreement associated with the formation of the titanium castings joint venture previously owned by the two parties. The Company agreed to pay Wyman-Gordon a total of \$6.8 million in three quarterly installments in connection with this termination, which included the termination of certain favorable purchase terms. The Company recorded a one-time charge for the entire \$6.8 million as a reduction to sales in the third quarter of 2003. The Company paid the first two installments aggregating \$4.0 million to Wyman-Gordon during 2003 and paid the remaining \$2.8 million in the first quarter of 2004.

Effective January 1, 2004, the Company modified the vacation policy for its U.S. salaried employees. Such employees no longer accrue their entire year's vacation entitlement on January 1, but rather will accrue the current year's vacation entitlement over the course of the year. As a result, the Company's reduced its vacation accrual for these employees from \$1.9 million to zero during the first quarter of 2004, resulting in one-time reductions in cost of sales of \$1.6 million and selling, general, administrative and development expense of \$0.3 million.

See Note 9 with respect to accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust.

Note 7 - Boeing advance

Under the terms of the amended long-term agreement ("LTA") between TIMET and The Boeing Company ("Boeing"), in years 2002 through 2007, Boeing is required to advance TIMET \$28.5 million annually less \$3.80 per pound of titanium product purchased by Boeing subcontractors from TIMET during the preceding year. The advance relates to Boeing's take-or-pay obligations under the LTA. Effectively, the Company collects \$3.80 less from Boeing than the LTA selling price for each pound of titanium product sold directly to Boeing and reduces the related customer advance recorded by the Company. For titanium products sold to Boeing subcontractors, the Company collects the full LTA selling price, but gives Boeing credit by reducing the next year's annual advance by \$3.80 per pound of titanium product sold to Boeing subcontractors.

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The Boeing customer advance is also reduced as take-or-pay benefits are earned. As of June 30, 2004, approximately \$23.1 million of customer advances related to the Company's LTA with Boeing.

Note 8 - Bank debt

During the first quarter of 2004, the Company amended its U.S. credit facility to, among other things, allow the Company the flexibility to remove the equipment component from the determination of the Company's borrowing availability in order to avoid the costs of an appraisal. The Company took advantage of this flexibility during the first quarter of 2004, effectively reducing the Company's current borrowing availability in the U.S. by \$12 million. However, the Company can regain this availability by completing an updated equipment appraisal. As of June 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$1.0 million under one of its European credit facilities and had aggregate unused borrowing availability of approximately \$147 million under its U.S. and European credit facilities.

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Note 9 - Capital Trust

In November 1996, the Capital Trust issued \$201.3 million BUCS and \$6.2 million 6.625% common securities. TIMET owns all of the outstanding common securities of the Capital Trust, and the Capital Trust is a wholly owned finance subsidiary of TIMET. The Capital Trust used the proceeds from such issuance to purchase from the Company \$207.5 million principal amount of TIMET's 6.625% convertible junior subordinated debentures due 2026 (the "Subordinated Debentures"). Interest on the Subordinated Debentures is recorded as interest expense. The Subordinated Debentures and accrued interest receivable were the sole assets of the Capital Trust at June 30, 2004.

In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures, effective beginning with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment. Based on the deferral, accrued interest on the Subordinated Debentures was reflected as a long-term liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2003. On March 24, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved resumption of scheduled quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures beginning with the June 1, 2004 payment. The Company's Board also approved payment of all previously deferred interest on the Subordinated Debentures. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid the deferred interest in the amount of \$21.7 million, \$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS.

The Company's Board of Directors and stockholders have approved an exchange offer, which commenced on July 30, 2004, pursuant to which the Company has offered to exchange any and all of the outstanding 4,024,820 BUCS issued by the Capital Trust for shares of a newly created 6.75% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock to be issued by the Company (the "Series A Preferred Stock") at the exchange rate of one share of Series A Preferred Stock for each BUCS. When issued, each share of Series A Preferred Stock will be convertible, in whole or in part, at any time, at the option of the holder thereof, into one-third of a share of TIMET common stock (or at a rate of one and two-thirds shares of TIMET common stock per one share of Series A Preferred Stock, following completion of the five-for-one stock split discussed in Note 1), subject to adjustment in certain events. The exchange offer is subject to the satisfaction of several conditions, including the continued effectiveness of a registration statement and prospectus on Form S-4.

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The holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6.75% of the liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$3.375 per annum per share), when, as and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors out of funds of TIMET legally available for the payment of dividends. The Series A Preferred Stock will not be mandatorily redeemable, but will be redeemable at the option of the Company under certain circumstances.

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Note 10 - Other income (expense)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Other operating income (expense):			
Litigation settlement	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Boeing take-or-pay	2,507	2,820	2,507
Other, net	271	90	361
	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,910	\$ 2,868
	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,910	\$ 2,868
Other non-operating income (expense):			
Interest income	\$ 35	\$ 69	\$ 138
Equity in earnings of common securities of the Capital Trust	103	107	210
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	99	(257)	51
Other, net	(78)	(80)	(158)
	\$ 159	\$ (161)	\$ 81
	\$ 159	\$ (161)	\$ 81

During the first quarter of 2003, the Company received \$0.5 million related to its settlement of certain litigation relating to power outages suffered at its Henderson, Nevada facility in 1997 and 1998 as a result of contractor activity.

Note 11 - Income taxes

Six months ended
June 30,

2004

(In thousands)

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Expected income tax expense (benefit), at 35%	\$	803
Non-U.S. tax rates		(166)
Incremental tax on earnings of non-U.S. tax group affiliates		125
U.S. state income taxes, net		(208)
Dividends received deduction		(13)
Nontaxable income		-
Adjustment of deferred tax valuation allowance		726
Other, net		54

	\$	1,321
		=====

At June 30, 2004, the Company had, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of \$119 million that expire in 2020 through 2024, (ii) a capital loss carryforward of \$89 million that expires in 2008 and (iii) AMT credit carryforwards of \$4 million, which can be utilized to offset regular income taxes payable in future years, with an indefinite carryforward period. In addition, at June 30, 2004, the Company had the equivalent of (i) a \$26 million NOL carryforward in the United Kingdom and a \$2 million NOL carryforward in Germany, both of which have indefinite carryforward periods, and (ii) \$0.6 million of NOL carryforwards in Italy that expire in 2008 and 2009.

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Note 12 - Employee benefits

Defined benefit pension plans. The components of the net periodic pension expense are set forth below:

	Three months ended June 30,		Si
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$ 792	\$ 712	\$ 1,67
Interest cost	3,143	2,724	6,29
Expected return on plan assets	(3,265)	(2,236)	(6,53
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	122	144	24
Amortization of net losses	1,091	1,059	2,18
	-----	-----	-----
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,403	\$ 3,86
	=====	=====	=====

Through June 30, 2004, the Company has made \$4.1 million of cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans in 2004 (all of which relate to the UK plan), and the Company currently expects to make additional cash

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contributions of approximately \$5.7 million to its defined benefit pension plans during 2004 (\$1.8 million to the US plan and \$3.9 million to the UK plan). The current aggregate estimate for full-year 2004 cash contributions represents a \$1.7 million decrease from estimates as of December 31, 2003, based upon the effects on the US plan of the Company's application of the Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004, which was enacted on April 9, 2004.

Postretirement benefits other than pensions. The components of net periodic OPEB expense are set forth below:

	Three months ended June 30,		Si
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Service cost	\$ 126	\$ 176	\$ 25
Interest cost	403	385	80
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	(116)	(94)	(23)
Amortization of net losses	227	199	45
Net periodic OPEB expense	\$ 640	\$ 666	\$ 1,28
	=====	=====	=====

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The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Medicare Act of 2003"), enacted in December 2003, introduced a prescription drug benefit under Medicare (Medicare Part D) as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. Detailed regulations necessary to implement the Medicare Act of 2003 were not issued upon enactment, including those that would specify the manner in which actuarial equivalency would be determined, the evidence required to demonstrate actuarial equivalence and the documentation requirements necessary to receive the subsidy. In accordance with FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. 106-1, the Company elected to defer accounting for the effects of the Medicare Act of 2003 until authoritative guidance on how to account for such effects was issued. Accordingly, the Company's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic OPEB cost, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, do not reflect any effect of the federal subsidy because the Company is currently unable to conclude whether the benefits provided by its plans are actuarially equivalent. In May 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. 106-2, which is applicable to the Company beginning in the quarter ended September 30, 2004. FSP No. 106-2 provides guidance on (i) accounting for the effects of the Medicare Act of 2003 once the Company is able to determine actuarial equivalency and (ii) various required disclosures. Based upon guidance recently issued (in July 2004) by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, the Company currently anticipates being able to determine during the quarter ended September 30, 2004 whether the benefits provided by its plans are actuarially equivalent, at which time the Company will account for the effect of the federal subsidy, if any, prospectively from that date, as permitted by and in accordance with FSP No.

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106-2.

Note 13 - Commitments and contingencies

Environmental matters. TIMET and Basic Management, Inc. ("BMI") entered into an agreement in 1999 providing that upon payment by BMI of the cost to design, purchase and install the technology and equipment necessary to allow the Company to stop discharging liquid and solid effluents and co-products into settling ponds located on certain lands owned by the Company adjacent to its Henderson, Nevada plant site (the "TIMET Pond Property"), the Company would convey the TIMET Pond Property to BMI, at no additional cost. Under this agreement, BMI will pay 100% of the first \$15.9 million of the cost for this project, and TIMET will pay 50% of the cost in excess of \$15.9 million, up to a maximum payment by TIMET of \$2 million. The Company presently expects that the total cost of this project will not exceed \$15.9 million. The Company and BMI are continuing discussions about modifications to the original project scope and also to the 1999 agreement, and are also continuing investigation with respect to certain environmental issues associated with the TIMET Pond Property, including possible groundwater issues.

Under certain circumstances (not presently in effect), TIMET may be required to restore some portion of the TIMET Pond Property to the condition it was in prior to TIMET's use of the property, before returning title of the affected property to BMI. The Company currently believes any liability it may have under this obligation to be remote. The Company is continuing to investigate this potential liability, and is presently unable to estimate the magnitude of such potential liability.

The Company is also continuing assessment work with respect to its own active plant site in Henderson, Nevada. In 2000 through 2002, the Company commissioned studies of certain remediation issues at the Company's plant site and other Company-owned sites within the BMI Complex. The Company currently has \$3.8 million accrued based on the undiscounted cost estimates of the probable costs for remediation of these sites. The Company expects these accrued expenses to be paid over a period of up to thirty years.

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As of June 30, 2004, the Company had accrued an aggregate of approximately \$4.1 million for environmental matters, including those discussed above. The upper end of the range of reasonably possible costs to remediate these matters is approximately \$8.9 million. The Company records liabilities related to environmental remediation obligations when estimated future costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Estimated future costs are not discounted to their present value. It is not possible to estimate the range of costs for certain sites. The imposition of more stringent standards or requirements under environmental laws or regulations, the results of future testing and analysis undertaken by the Company at its operating facilities, or a determination that the Company is potentially responsible for the release of hazardous substances at other sites, could result in costs in excess of amounts currently estimated to be required for such matters. No assurance can be given that actual costs will not exceed accrued amounts or that costs will not be incurred with respect to sites as to which no problem is currently known or where no estimate can presently be made. Further, there can be no assurance that additional environmental matters will not arise in the future.

Legal proceedings. The Company records liabilities related to legal proceedings when estimated costs are probable and reasonably estimable. Such

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accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Estimated future costs are not discounted to their present value. It is not possible to estimate the range of costs for certain matters. No assurance can be given that actual costs will not exceed accrued amounts or that costs will not be incurred with respect to matters as to which no problem is currently known or where no estimate can presently be made. Further, there can be no assurance that additional legal proceedings will not arise in the future.

Other. TIMET is the primary obligor on workers' compensation bonds (having a maximum aggregate exposure of \$3.0 million) issued on behalf of a divested subsidiary that is currently under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The issuers of the bonds have been required to make payments on the bonds for claims and have requested reimbursement from TIMET. Since the third quarter of 2002, TIMET has reimbursed the issuers approximately \$1.0 million for claims under these bonds, and \$1.0 million remains accrued for future payments as of June 30, 2004. TIMET may revise its estimated liability under these bonds in the future as additional facts become known or claims develop.

The Company is involved in various employment, environmental, contractual, product liability and other claims, disputes and litigation incidental to its business including those discussed above. While management currently believes that the outcome of these matters, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, liquidity or overall trends in results of operations, all such matters are subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable outcome to occur in any given period, it is possible that it could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations or cash flows in that particular period.

See the 2003 Annual Report and the March 31, 2004 Quarterly Report for additional information concerning certain legal and environmental matters, commitments and contingencies.

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Note 14 - Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of unrestricted common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflects the dilutive effect of common stock options, restricted stock and the assumed conversion of the BUCS. The assumed conversion of the BUCS was omitted from the diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 because the effect was antidilutive. Had the assumed conversion of the BUCS not been antidilutive, diluted earnings (loss) would have decreased by \$3.4 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and by \$7.0 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. Diluted average shares outstanding would have increased by approximately 540,000 shares for each of these periods from the assumed conversion of the BUCS. Stock options to purchase approximately 63,000 shares of common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2004 and 91,000 shares of common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2004 were excluded from the calculation because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares and were therefore antidilutive during the respective period. Stock options and restricted shares excluded from the calculation because they were antidilutive were approximately 130,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2003.

Note 15 - Business segment information

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The Company's production facilities are located in the United States, United Kingdom, France and Italy, and its products are sold throughout the world. The Company's Chief Executive Officer is the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") as that term is defined in SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. The CODM receives financial information about TIMET from which he makes decisions concerning resource utilization and performance analysis only on a global, consolidated basis. Based upon this level of decision making, the Company currently has one segment, its worldwide "Titanium melted and mill products" segment. Sales, gross margin, operating income (loss), inventory and receivables are the key management measures used to evaluate segment performance. The following table provides segment information supplemental to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six
	2004	2003	2004
	(\$ in thousands, except selling product s		
Titanium melted and mill products:			
Melted product net sales	\$ 18,089	\$ 16,252	\$ 35,4
Mill product net sales	89,755	69,760	180,7
Other product sales	16,281	15,801	28,4
	\$ 124,125	\$ 101,813	\$ 244,6
	=====	=====	=====
Melted product shipments:			
Volume (metric tons)	1,335	1,295	2,7
Average selling price (\$ per kilogram)	\$ 13.55	\$ 12.55	\$ 12.
Mill product shipments:			
Volume (metric tons)	2,900	2,180	5,8
Average selling price (\$ per kilogram)	\$ 30.95	\$ 32.00	\$ 31.

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Note 16 - Accounting principles not yet adopted

In June 2004, the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") published EITF 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments. EITF 03-1, which is applicable to the Company beginning with the quarter ending September 30, 2004, provides guidance for determining when an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other than temporary and the measurement date of an impairment loss. Based upon the current market prices of CompX and NL, EITF 03-1 is not currently applicable to the Company.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summarized financial information. The following table summarizes certain information regarding the Company's results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. Average selling prices, as reported by the Company, are a reflection of not just actual selling prices received by the Company, but also include other related factors such as currency exchange rates and customer and product mix during a given period. Consequently, changes in average selling prices from period to period will be impacted by changes occurring not just in actual prices, but by these other factors as well. The percentage change information presented below represents changes from the respective prior year. See "Results of Operations - Outlook" for further discussion of the Company's business expectations for the remainder of 2004.

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,
	2004	2003	2004
	(\$ in thousands)		
Net sales	\$ 124,125	\$ 101,813	\$ 244,6
Gross margin	\$ 15,486	\$ 4,358	\$ 27,8
Operating income (loss)	\$ 6,964	\$ (2,087)	\$ 9,7
Gross margin percent of net sales	12%	4%	1
Percentage change in:			
Sales volume:			
Melted product sales volume	+3	+109	+
Mill product sales volume	+33	+2	+
Average selling prices - includes changes in product mix:			
Melted products	+8	-16	
Mill products	-3	-3	
Selling prices - excludes changes in product mix:			
Melted products	+6	-13	
Mill products in U.S. dollars	+3	-2	
Mill products in billing currencies (1)	-2	-8	

(1) Excludes the effect of changes in foreign currencies.

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Second quarter of 2004 compared to second quarter of 2003. The Company's melted product sales increased 11% from \$16.3 million during the second quarter of 2003 to \$18.1 million during the second quarter of 2004, primarily due to an 8% increase in melted product average selling prices and a 3% increase in melted product sales volume. Melted products consist of ingot and slab and are generally sold only in U.S. dollars. Melted product sales volume increased principally as a result of increased market demands and share gains. Excluding the effects of changes in product mix, melted product selling prices during the second quarter of 2004 increased 6% compared to the second quarter of 2003.

The Company's mill product sales increased 29% from \$69.8 million during the second quarter of 2003 to \$89.8 million during the second quarter of 2004. This increase was principally due to a 33% increase in mill product sales volume primarily due to increased sales to the aerospace (commercial and military sectors) and industrial markets, partially offset by a 3% decrease in mill product average selling prices. As compared to the second quarter of 2003, mill product average selling prices in the second quarter of 2004 were positively affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar compared to the British pound sterling and the euro and negatively affected by changes in product mix.

Gross margin (net sales less cost of sales) was 12% of net sales during the second quarter of 2004, compared to 4% during the year-ago period. The improvement in gross margin was primarily a result of improved plant operating rates (from 59% in the second quarter of 2003 to 72% in the second quarter of 2004) and the Company's continued cost management efforts. Offsetting these positive effects were charges to cost of sales for (i) a net increase in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve and (ii) an accrual for potential profit sharing payments. Due to higher raw material costs (including scrap and alloys), higher energy costs and increasing book inventories, the Company currently expects its LIFO inventory reserve to increase at the end of 2004 as compared to the end of 2003. As a result, the Company increased cost of sales by \$1.5 million in the second quarter of 2004. This compared to a decrease in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve during the second quarter of 2003, which decreased cost of sales by \$0.7 million in the second quarter of 2003. Additionally, the Company accrued \$2.8 million to cost of sales during the second quarter of 2004 for potential employee profit sharing payments expected to be paid under the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements, as compared to an accrual of \$0.1 million during the second quarter of 2003.

Selling, general, administrative and development expenses increased 16% from \$9.6 million during the second quarter of 2003 to \$11.2 million during the second quarter of 2004, principally as a result of an \$0.8 million accrual during the second quarter of 2004 for potential payments expected to be paid under the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements and additional auditing and consulting costs relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements.

Equity in (losses) earnings of joint ventures decreased from earnings of \$0.2 million during the second quarter of 2003 to a loss of \$0.1 million during the second quarter of 2004, principally due to a decrease in the operating results of VALTIMET, the Company's minority-owned welded tube joint venture.

Net other income (expense) is primarily related to Boeing take-or-pay income, which decreased from \$2.8 million during the second quarter of 2003 to \$2.5 million during the second quarter of 2004 due to an increase in the amount of product shipped to Boeing during the current period.

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First six months of 2004 compared to first six months of 2003. The Company's melted product sales increased 22% from \$29.1 million during the first six months of 2003 to \$35.4 million during the first six months of 2004, primarily due to a 21% increase in melted product sales volume and a 1% increase in melted product average selling prices. Melted product sales volume increased principally as a result of increased market demand and share gains. Excluding the effects of changes in product mix, melted product selling prices during the first six months of 2004 increased 2% compared to the first six months of 2003.

The Company's mill product sales increased 26% from \$143.4 million during the first six months of 2003 to \$180.7 million during the first six months of 2004. This increase was principally due to a 30% increase in mill product sales volume primarily due to increased sales to the aerospace (commercial and military sectors) and industrial markets, partially offset by a 3% decrease in mill product average selling prices. As compared to the first six months of 2003, mill product average selling prices in the first six months of 2004 were positively affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar compared to the British pound sterling and the euro and negatively affected by changes in product mix.

Gross margin was 11% of net sales during the first six months of 2004, compared to 3% during the year-ago period. The improvement in gross margin was primarily a result of improved plant operating rates (from 55% during the first six months of 2003 to 72% during the first six months of 2004) and the Company's continued cost management efforts. Gross margin during the first six months of 2004 was also positively affected by a \$1.6 million reduction in cost of sales related to the Company's elimination of its vacation accrual for U.S. salaried employees. On January 1, 2004, the Company modified its vacation policy for its U.S. salaried employees, whereby such employees no longer accrue their entire year's vacation entitlement on January 1, but rather will accrue the current year's vacation entitlement over the course of the year. Additionally, gross margin was positively affected by the elimination of \$1.0 million of previously recorded rebate accruals that are no longer required. Offsetting these positive effects were charges to cost of sales for (i) a net increase in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve and (ii) an accrual for potential profit sharing payments. Due to higher raw material costs (including scrap and alloys), higher energy costs and increasing book inventories, the Company currently expects its LIFO inventory reserve to increase at the end of 2004 as compared to the end of 2003. As a result, the Company increased cost of sales by \$1.9 million in the first six months of 2004. This compared to a decrease in the Company's LIFO inventory reserve during the first six months of 2003, which decreased cost of sales by \$0.6 million in the first six months of 2003. Additionally, the Company accrued \$3.6 million to cost of sales during the first half of 2004 for potential employee profit sharing payments expected to be paid under the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements, as compared to an accrual of \$0.1 million during the first six months of 2003.

Selling, general, administrative and development expenses increased 6% from \$19.5 million during the first six months of 2003 to \$20.7 million during the first six months of 2004, principally as a result of a \$1.0 million accrual during the first half of 2004 for potential payments expected to be paid under the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements employee profit sharing and additional auditing and consulting costs incurred relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements.

Equity in (losses) earnings of joint ventures decreased from earnings of \$0.4 million during the first six months of 2003 to a loss of \$0.2 million during the first six months of 2004, principally due to a decrease in the operating results of VALTIMET.

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Net other income (expense) is primarily related to Boeing take-or-pay income, which decreased from \$2.8 million during the first six months of 2003 to \$2.5 million during the first six months of 2004 due to an increase in the amount of product shipped to Boeing during the current period. In addition, net other income (expense) decreased related to the one-time settlement of certain litigation during the first six months of 2003.

Non-operating income (expense).

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended
	2004	2003	2004
	(In thousands)		
Interest expense on debt payable to the Capital Trust	\$ (3,495)	\$ (3,571)	\$ (7,240)
Other interest expense	(593)	(488)	(1,150)
	\$ (4,088)	\$ (4,059)	\$ (8,390)
Interest income	\$ 35	\$ 69	\$ 180
Equity in earnings of common securities of the Capital Trust	103	107	210
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	99	(257)	570
Other, net	(78)	(80)	(70)
	\$ 159	\$ (161)	\$ 890

Quarterly interest expense on the Company's Subordinated Debentures payable to the Capital Trust approximates \$3.4 million, exclusive of any accrued interest on deferred interest payments. In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on this debt effective with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment. Interest continues to accrue at the 6.625% coupon rate on the principal and unpaid interest. On March 24, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors approved resumption of scheduled quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures beginning with the payment on June 1, 2004. The Company's Board also approved payment of all previously deferred interest on the Subordinated Debentures. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid the deferred interest in the amount of \$21.7 million, \$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS.

Income taxes. The Company operates in several tax jurisdictions and is subject to varying income tax rates. As a result, the geographic mix of pretax income or loss can impact the Company's overall effective tax rate. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, the Company's income tax rate varied from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to an increase in the deferred

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tax valuation allowance related to the Company's tax attributes that did not meet the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria during those periods. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company's current income tax expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 relates primarily to its operations in France.

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At June 30, 2004, the Company had an aggregate \$90 million deferred tax asset valuation allowance related to certain tax attributes (including net operating loss carryforwards primarily in the U.S. and United Kingdom) which the Company currently does not believe meet the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria. However, the Company periodically evaluates the "more-likely-than-not" recognition criteria with respect to such tax attributes, and it is possible in the future that the Company may conclude that some of such tax attributes do meet the recognition criteria, at which time the Company would reverse a portion of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance related to such attributes.

European operations. The Company has substantial operations located in Europe, principally the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Approximately 43% of the Company's sales originated in Europe for the six months ended June 30, 2004, of which approximately 61% were denominated in the British pound sterling or the euro. Certain purchases of raw materials, principally titanium sponge and alloys, for the Company's European operations are denominated in U.S. dollars, while labor and other production costs are primarily denominated in local currencies. The functional currencies of the Company's European subsidiaries are those of their respective countries, and the European subsidiaries are subject to exchange rate fluctuations that may impact reported earnings and may affect the comparability of period-to-period operating results. Borrowings of the Company's European operations may be in U.S. dollars or in functional currencies. The Company's export sales from the U.S. are denominated in U.S. dollars and are not subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The Company does not use currency contracts to hedge its currency exposures. Net currency transaction gains/losses included in the Company's results of operations were a gain of \$0.1 million during the three months ended June 30, 2004 and a loss of \$0.3 million during the three months ended June 30, 2003. Net currency transaction gains/losses were a gain of \$0.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2004 and a loss of \$0.9 million during the six months ended June 30, 2003. At June 30, 2004, consolidated assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than functional currencies were approximately \$42.5 million and \$45.4 million, respectively, consisting primarily of U.S. dollar cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

VALTIMET has entered into certain derivative financial instruments that qualify as cash flow hedges under GAAP. The Company's pro-rata share of VALTIMET's unrealized net gains on such derivative financial instruments is included as a component of other comprehensive income.

Outlook. The "Outlook" section contains a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based, unless otherwise noted, on current expectations and exclude the effect of potential future charges related to restructurings, asset impairments, valuation allowances, changes in accounting principles and similar items. Additionally, unless otherwise noted, the "Outlook" section excludes any potential effects from the BUCS exchange offer discussed further in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Other" section of this MD&A. Undue reliance should not be placed on these statements, as more fully discussed in the "Forward-Looking Information" statement of this Quarterly Report. Actual results may differ materially. See also Notes to the Consolidated

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Financial Statements regarding commitments, contingencies, legal matters, environmental matters and other matters, including new accounting principles, which could materially affect the Company's future business, results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

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The Company currently expects its full year 2004 sales revenue to range from \$490 million to \$510 million, which is a \$30 million increase from our previous guidance, primarily related to significant increases in sales volume and somewhat higher average selling prices. Melted product sales volume for the full year 2004 is expected to approximate 5,300 metric tons, a 12% increase over 2003 levels, and mill product sales volume for the full year 2004 is expected to approximate 11,900 metric tons, a 34% increase over 2003 levels. These increases reflect expected volume improvements in all key markets - commercial and military aerospace, industrial and emerging.

The Company currently expects production volume to remain relatively stable throughout the remainder of 2004, resulting in overall full year 2004 capacity utilization of approximately 70% to 75%. Capacity utilization was 72% during the first half of 2004. The Company's backlog of unfilled orders was approximately \$265 million at June 30, 2004, up from \$220 million at March 31, 2004 and \$140 million at June 30, 2003. Substantially all the June 30, 2004 backlog is scheduled to ship within the next 12 months. The Company's order backlog may not be a reliable indicator of future business activity.

The Airline Monitor, a leading aerospace publication, recently issued its July 2004 forecast for commercial aircraft deliveries, which indicated a significant increase in large commercial aircraft deliveries in 2005 through 2008 as compared to its January 2004 forecast. Although the U.S. commercial airline industry continues to struggle financially, this improved forecast is consistent with the recent signs of an improving global operating environment in the commercial airline industry, and the Company expects strong sales volumes to continue in the commercial aerospace sector for the remainder of 2004. Additionally, the Company expects sales volume growth in emerging markets, primarily in the military armor sectors, during the second half of 2004.

The Company expects full year 2004 gross margin to range from 9% to 11% of net sales. The Company's cost of sales is affected by a number of factors, including customer and product mix, material yields, plant operating rates, raw material costs, labor costs and energy costs. Raw material costs represent the largest portion of the Company's manufacturing cost structure. The Company expects to manufacture about one-third of its titanium sponge requirements during 2004. The unit cost in 2004 of titanium sponge manufactured at TIMET's Henderson, Nevada facility is expected to decrease relative to 2003, due primarily to higher sponge plant operating rates as the plant reached full capacity in the second quarter of 2004. The Company expects the aggregate cost of purchased sponge and alloys to increase through the remainder of 2004 and into 2005. Additionally, the industry is currently experiencing higher prices for scrap, and the Company expects those costs to continue to increase throughout 2004 and into 2005. When the demand for titanium melted and mill products begins to increase, the Company's requirements precede the increase in scrap generation by downstream customers and the supply chain, placing upward pressure on the market price of scrap. In February 2004, the Company announced an increase in prices on all non-contract titanium melted and mill products in an effort to offset the effects of increased raw material and energy costs. In the event the Company is unable to realize certain of these price increases, the Company may not be able to meet all demand because of its inability to obtain certain raw materials at acceptable prices.

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Selling, general, administrative and development expenses for 2004 should approximate \$43 million, an increase of \$7 million from 2003. This increase relates primarily to (i) potential employee profit sharing payouts based upon the Company's various incentive compensation arrangements, (ii) increases in costs related to the Company's intercompany services agreement with Contran and (iii) additional auditing and consulting costs expected to be incurred relative to the Company's compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's internal control requirements.

The Company currently anticipates that it will receive orders from Boeing for about 1.5 million pounds of product during 2004. At this projected order level, the Company expects to recognize about \$23 million of income in 2004 under the Boeing LTA's take-or-pay provisions.

The current outlook is for 2004 operating income to range between \$28 million and \$38 million, which is a \$12 million increase from previous guidance. Excluding the Boeing take-or-pay income, operating income in 2004 is expected to range from \$5 million to \$15 million.

Interest expense should approximate \$17 million in 2004, including interest on the Company's Subordinated Debentures held by the Capital Trust.

The Company currently expects 2004 full year net income to range between \$8 million and \$18 million, which is an \$8 million increase from previous guidance. Excluding the Boeing take-or-pay income, the Company would expect a net loss in 2004 to range from \$5 million to \$15 million. These net income (loss) estimates, however, exclude any effects from (i) a non-operating gain the Company may recognize in the second half of 2004 related to the sale of certain real property at the Company's Henderson, Nevada facility and (ii) any increase in net income from the potential for reversal of a portion of the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowance at some point in the second half of 2004 (see Results of Operations - Income taxes).

The Company expects its cash flows from operating activities to be slightly positive during 2004, reflecting in part the 2004 resumption of quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures and payment of the \$19 million of deferred interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures that were accrued as of December 31, 2003. Capital expenditures during 2004 are expected to approximate \$29 million, an increase of \$11 million over previous guidance primarily related to \$9 million for the construction of a wastewater neutralization plant at the Henderson facility (which is scheduled to be completed in the first half of 2005). Depreciation and amortization should approximate \$33 million in 2004. The Company currently expects its full-year cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans to approximate \$10 million and expects its pension expense to approximate \$8 million in 2004.

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The Company's results of operations and cash flows from operating and financing activities will be affected by the consummation of the BUCS exchange offer (see Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), should the offer close. If 100% of the BUCS were exchanged, the Company's interest expense would be reduced by \$3.4 million per quarter. However, net income available for common

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stockholders would reflect the impact of preferred stock dividends of \$3.4 million per quarter. Additionally, the Company would recognize either a non-operating gain or loss on the exchange, which would result from the difference, if any, between the carrying value of the Subordinated Debentures eliminated from the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the shares of Series A Preferred Stock issued in the exchange (which will be recorded at fair value on the date the exchange is completed), reduced by the carrying value of any unamortized deferred financing costs related to the BUCS that will be written off upon exchange. If 100% of the BUCS had been exchanged as of June 30, 2004, such gain would have been \$32.8 million, reflecting the \$201.2 million book value of related Subordinated Debentures, less the \$161.9 million estimated fair value of Series A Preferred Stock (at \$40.50 per share, based on the last reported trade of the BUCS through June 30, 2004 according to NASDAQ's website, less \$1.1 million attributable to accrued and unpaid dividends) and the \$6.6 million carrying value of unamortized deferred financing costs.

Non-GAAP financial measures. In an effort to provide investors with information in addition to the Company's results as determined by GAAP, the Company has provided the following non-GAAP financial disclosures that it believes may provide useful information to investors:

- o The Company discloses percentage changes in its melted and mill product selling prices in U.S. dollars, which have been adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in product mix. The Company believes such disclosure provides useful information to investors by allowing them to analyze such changes without the impact of changes in product mix, thereby facilitating period-to-period comparisons of the relative changes in average selling prices. Depending on the composition of changes in product mix, the percentage change in selling prices excluding the effect of changes in product mix can be higher or lower than such percentage change would be using the actual product mix prevailing during the respective periods;
- o In addition to disclosing percentage changes in its mill product selling prices adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in product mix, the Company also discloses such percentage changes in billing currencies, which have been further adjusted to exclude the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company believes such disclosure provides useful information to investors by allowing them to analyze such changes without the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, thereby facilitating period-to-period comparisons of the relative changes in average selling prices in the various actual billing currencies. Generally, when the U.S. dollar strengthens (weakens) against other currencies, the percentage change in selling prices in billing currencies will be higher (lower) than such percentage changes would be using actual exchange rates prevailing during the respective periods; and
- o The Company discloses forecasted operating income and net income excluding the impact of the Boeing take-or-pay income. The Company believes this provides investors with useful information to better analyze the Company's business and possible future earnings during periods after December 31, 2007, at which time the Company will no longer receive the positive effects of the take-or-pay income.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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The Company's consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 are presented below. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

		Six months ended	

		2004	

		(In thousand)	
Cash (used) provided by:			
Operating activities	\$	(2,383)	\$
Investing activities		(23,247)	
Financing activities		(137)	

Net cash (used) provided by operating, investing and financing activities	\$	(25,767)	\$
		=====	

Operating activities. The titanium industry historically has derived a substantial portion of its business from the aerospace industry. The aerospace industry is cyclical, and changes in economic conditions within the aerospace industry significantly impact the Company's earnings and operating cash flows. Cash flow from operations is considered a primary source of the Company's liquidity. Changes in titanium pricing, production volume and customer demand, among other things, could significantly affect the Company's liquidity.

Certain items included in the determination of net income (loss) have an impact on cash flows from operating activities, but the impact of such items on cash may differ from their impact on net income. For example, pension expense and OPEB expense will generally differ from the outflows of cash for payment of such benefits. In addition, relative changes in assets and liabilities generally result from the timing of production, sales and purchases. Such relative changes can significantly impact the comparability of cash flow from operations from period to period, as the income statement impact of such items may occur in a different period than that in which the underlying cash transaction occurs. For example, raw materials may be purchased in one period, but the cash payment for such raw materials may occur in a subsequent period. Similarly, inventory may be sold in one period, but the cash collection of the receivable may occur in a subsequent period.

The Company's bottom line increased from a net loss of \$19.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2003, to net income of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Accounts receivable increased during the first six months of 2004 and 2003 primarily as a result of increased sales during those respective periods. Inventories increased during the first six months of 2004 as a result of increased run rates and related inventory build in order to meet the anticipated sales volume increases during the next several months, as well as the effects of increased raw material costs. Inventories decreased during the first six months of 2003 as a result of higher melted product sales volumes during the first half of 2003 and the Company's focus on inventory reduction.

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Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflect, among other things, the timing of payments to suppliers of titanium sponge, titanium scrap and other raw material purchases. Additionally, accrued liabilities decreased slightly during the first six months of 2004 due to (i) the \$2.8 million final installment related to termination of the prior Wyman-Gordon agreement and (ii) a \$2.1 million reclassification of the Company's defined benefit pension liability from current to noncurrent, as the current cash contribution requirements were reduced significantly based on the Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004, which were principally offset by the \$4.6 million accrual for potential profit sharing payments.

The increase in customer advances during the first six months of 2004 and 2003 primarily reflects the Company's receipt of the \$27.9 million and \$27.7 million advances from Boeing in January 2004 and 2003, respectively, partially offset by the recognition of Boeing-related take-or-pay income and the application of customer purchases. Under the terms of the amended Boeing LTA, in years 2002 through 2007, Boeing advances TIMET \$28.5 million annually, less \$3.80 per pound of titanium product purchased from TIMET by Boeing subcontractors during the preceding year.

In October 2002, the Company exercised its right to defer future interest payments on its Subordinated Debentures held by the Capital Trust, effective beginning with the Company's December 1, 2002 scheduled interest payment, although interest continued to accrue at the coupon rate on the principal and unpaid interest. On April 15, 2004, the Company paid all previously deferred and accrued interest in the amount of \$21.7 million (\$21.0 million of which related to the BUCS) and on June 1, 2004, the Company resumed its quarterly interest payments on the Subordinated Debentures. Changes in accrued interest on debt payable to the Capital Trust reflect this activity. See further discussion in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investing activities. The Company's capital expenditures were \$6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2004, compared to \$3.6 million for the same period in 2003, principally for replacement of machinery and equipment and capacity maintenance. During the first half of 2004, the Company purchased 1,365,510 shares of CompX Class A common stock for \$14.0 million and 221,100 shares of NL common stock for \$2.5 million. See further discussion in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Subsequent to June 30, 2004 and through August 4, 2004, the Company purchased an additional 843,110 shares of CompX Class A common stock for an aggregate of \$12.6 million.

Financing activities. The Company had \$1.0 million of net borrowings during the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily to support short-term working capital needs in Italy. Cash used during the six months ended June 30, 2003 was due primarily to the Company's \$14.1 million of net repayments on its outstanding borrowings upon the Company's receipt of the \$27.7 million Boeing advance in January 2003. In addition, the Company's 70%-owned subsidiary, TIMET Savoie, S.A. made dividend payments of \$0.7 million and \$1.9 million during the second quarter of 2004 and 2003, respectively, to its 30% minority partner.

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Borrowing arrangements. Under the terms of the Company's U.S. asset-based revolving credit agreement, which matures in February 2006, borrowings are limited to the lesser of \$105 million or a formula-determined borrowing base derived from the value of accounts receivable, inventory and equipment

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("borrowing availability"). During the first quarter of 2004, the Company amended its U.S. credit facility to, among other things, allow the Company the flexibility to remove the equipment component from the determination of the Company's borrowing availability in order to avoid the costs of an appraisal. The Company took advantage of this flexibility during the first quarter of 2004, effectively reducing the Company's current borrowing availability in the U.S. by \$12 million. However, the Company can regain this availability by completing an updated equipment appraisal. Interest generally accrues at rates that vary from LIBOR plus 2% to LIBOR plus 2.5%. Borrowings are collateralized by substantially all of the Company's U.S. assets. The credit agreement prohibits the payment of distributions in respect of the Capital Trust's BUCS if "excess availability," as defined, is less than \$25 million, limits additional indebtedness, prohibits the payment of dividends on the Company's common stock if excess availability is less than \$40 million, requires compliance with certain financial covenants and contains other covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. The Company was in compliance in all material respects with all covenants for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and for all periods during the year ended December 31, 2003. At June 30, 2004, the Company had no outstanding borrowings and excess availability (defined as borrowing availability less outstanding borrowings and certain contractual commitments such as letters of credit) was approximately \$90 million, under the U.S. credit agreement.

The Company's subsidiary, TIMET UK, has a credit agreement that provides for borrowings limited to the lesser of (pound)22.5 million or a formula-determined borrowing base derived from the value of accounts receivable, inventory and property, plant and equipment ("borrowing availability"). The credit agreement includes a revolving and term loan facility and an overdraft facility (the "U.K. Facilities") and matures in December 2005. Borrowings under the U.K. Facilities can be in various currencies, including U.S. dollars, British pounds sterling and euros. Borrowings accrue interest at rates that vary from LIBOR plus 1% to LIBOR plus 1.25% and are collateralized by substantially all of TIMET UK's assets. The U.K. Facilities require the maintenance of certain financial ratios and amounts and other covenants customary in lending transactions of this type. TIMET UK was in compliance in all material respects with all covenants for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004 and for all periods during the year ended December 31, 2003. At June 30, 2004, the Company had no outstanding borrowings, and unused borrowing availability was approximately \$41 million, under the U.K. Facilities.

The Company also has overdraft and other credit facilities at certain of its other European subsidiaries. These facilities accrue interest at various rates and are payable on demand. At June 30, 2004, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$1.0 million, and unused borrowing availability was approximately \$16 million, under these facilities.

Legal and environmental matters. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of legal and environmental matters, commitments and contingencies.

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Other. The Company periodically evaluates its liquidity requirements, capital needs and availability of resources in view of, among other things, its alternative uses of capital, debt service requirements, the cost of debt and equity capital and estimated future operating cash flows. As a result of this process, the Company has in the past, or in light of its current outlook, may in the future, seek to raise additional capital, modify its common and preferred dividend policies, restructure ownership interests, incur, refinance or restructure indebtedness, repurchase shares of common stock, purchase or redeem

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BUCS or Series A Preferred Stock, sell assets, or take a combination of such steps or other steps to increase or manage its liquidity and capital resources. In the normal course of business, the Company investigates, evaluates, discusses and engages in acquisition, joint venture, strategic relationship and other business combination opportunities in the titanium, specialty metal and other industries. In the event of any future acquisition or joint venture opportunities, the Company may consider using then-available liquidity, issuing equity securities or incurring additional indebtedness.

Corporations that may be deemed to be controlled by or affiliated with Harold C. Simmons sometimes engage in (i) intercorporate transactions such as guarantees, management and expense sharing arrangements, shared fee arrangements, joint ventures, partnerships, loans, options, advances of funds on open account, and sales, leases and exchanges of assets, including securities issued by both related and unrelated parties, and (ii) common investment and acquisition strategies, business combinations, reorganizations, recapitalizations, securities repurchases, and purchases and sales (and other acquisitions and dispositions) of subsidiaries, divisions or other business units, which transactions have involved both related and unrelated parties and have included transactions which resulted in the acquisition by one related party of a publicly-held minority equity interest in another related party. The Company continuously considers, reviews and evaluates such transactions, and understands that Contran, Valhi and related entities consider, review and evaluate such transactions. Depending upon the business, tax and other objectives then relevant, it is possible that the Company might be a party to one or more such transactions in the future.

In March 2004 the Company's Board of Directors approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company's capital stock, one of the purposes of which is to permit a split of the Company's common stock at a ratio of five shares of post-split common stock for each outstanding one share of pre-split common stock, to be effected in the form of a stock dividend following the NYSE approval of the Company's SLA. The Company's Board of Directors approved the stock split at the same time. On August 5, 2004, the Company's stockholders approved the proposed amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. When the stock split is completed upon approval of the Company's SLA, the Company will retroactively adjust all earnings per share data for the effect of the stock split in all future filings.

The Company's Board of Directors and stockholders have approved an exchange offer which commenced on July 30, 2004, pursuant to which the Company has offered to exchange any and all of the outstanding 4,024,820 BUCS issued by the Capital Trust for shares of newly created Series A Preferred Stock at the exchange rate of one share of Series A Preferred Stock for each BUCS. When issued, each share of Series A Preferred Stock will be convertible, in whole or in part, at any time, at the option of the holder thereof, into one-third of a share of TIMET common stock (or at a rate of one and two-thirds shares of TIMET common stock per one share of Series A Preferred Stock, following completion of the five-for-one stock split discussed above), subject to adjustment in certain events.

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The holders of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 6.75% of the liquidation preference per annum per share (equivalent to \$3.375 per annum per share), when, as and if declared by the Company's Board of Directors out of funds of TIMET legally available for the payment of dividends. The Series A Preferred Stock

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will not be mandatorily redeemable, but will be redeemable at the option of the Company under certain circumstances. See further discussion of the exchange offer in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

This Quarterly Report is not a solicitation or recommendation to security holders in connection with the exchange offer. Security holders are urged to read carefully the Company's Prospectus, filed with the SEC and declared effective as of July 30, 2004, and its Schedule TO, filed with the SEC on July 30, 2004, copies of which have been mailed to all BUCS holders, because these documents contain important information concerning the exchange offer. Additional copies of the Prospectus and Schedule TO are available to security holders without charge by telephone (303-296-5600), in writing (Investor Relations Department, Titanium Metals Corporation, 1999 Broadway, Suite 4300, Denver, Colorado 80202) or on TIMET's website at www.timet.com. In addition, security holders can obtain copies of the Prospectus and Schedule TO filed by TIMET with the SEC without charge on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For a complete discussion of the Company's market risks, refer to the Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk," in the 2003 Annual Report. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company purchased certain publicly-traded marketable equity securities that are exposed to market risk due to changes in prices of the securities as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. The fair value of these marketable equity securities at June 30, 2004 was \$23.1 million, as compared to a cost basis of \$16.5 million. The potential change in the fair value of these securities, assuming a 10% change in prices, would be \$2.3 million at June 30, 2004. See also Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined by regulations of the SEC, means controls and other procedures of the Company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits to the SEC under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and its principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Both J. Landis Martin, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Bruce P. Inglis, the Company's Vice President - Finance and Corporate Controller, have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of June 30, 2004. Based upon their evaluation, these executive officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the date of such evaluation.

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The Company also maintains a system of internal controls over financial reporting. The term "internal control over financial reporting," as defined by regulations of the SEC, means a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Company's board of

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directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- o Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- o Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- o Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There has been no change to the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's system of internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II. - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Reference is made to Note 13 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, which information is incorporated herein by reference, and to the Company's 2003 Annual Report for descriptions of certain previously reported legal proceedings.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders on August 5, 2004, for the following purposes:

1. To elect seven directors to serve until the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All nominees for director were elected with the following vote:

Director	Votes For	Votes Withheld
Norman N. Green	2,800,228	167,674
Gary C. Hutchison	2,798,346	169,556
J. Landis Martin	2,798,596	169,306
Albert W. Niemi, Jr.	2,800,762	167,140
Glenn R. Simmons	2,800,058	167,844
Steven L. Watson	2,800,906	166,996
Paul J. Zucconi	2,799,868	168,034

2. To consider and vote on an amendment to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company's capital stock from 10,000,000 shares (9,900,000 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value, and 100,000

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shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value) to 100,000,000 shares (90,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.01 par value). The amendment was approved with the following vote:

Votes For	Votes Against
1,958,855	375,089

3. To consider and vote on an exchange offer pursuant to which the Company would issue shares of newly created Series A Preferred Stock in exchange for the 6.625% Convertible Preferred Securities, Beneficial Unsecured Convertible Securities of TIMET Capital Trust I. The exchange offer was approved with the following vote:

Votes For	Votes Against
1,846,199	478,319

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Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

- 3.1 Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Titanium Metals Corporations, effective August 5, 2004
 - 10.1** First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between Rolls-Royce plc and Titanium Metals Corporation
 - 10.2** Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement between Rolls-Royce plc and Titanium Metals Corporation
 - 10.3** Termination Agreement by and between Wyman-Gordon Company and Titanium Metals Corporation, effective as of September 28, 2003
 - 31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
 - 31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
 - 32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- ** Portions of the exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

Note: The Company has retained a signed original of any exhibit listed above that contains signatures, and the Company will provide any such exhibit to the SEC or its staff upon request. Such request should be directed to the attention of the Company's Corporate Secretary at the Company's corporate offices located at 1999 Broadway, Suite 4300, Denver, Colorado 80202.

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K filed by the registrant for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and through August 5, 2004:

Date of Report	Items Reported
May 3, 2004	7 and 12
June 28, 2004	9
July 2, 2004	9
August 5, 2004	9 and 12

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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.

TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION

Date: August 5, 2004

By /s/ J. Landis Martin

J. Landis Martin
Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 5, 2004

By /s/ Bruce P. Inglis

Bruce P. Inglis
Vice President - Finance and Corporate
Controller

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