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

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported):
February 11, 2013

Eagle Materials Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	1-12984	75-2520779
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

3811 Turtle Creek Blvd., Suite 1100, Dallas, Texas	75219
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: (214) 432-2000

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address if changed from last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

Eagle Materials Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Eagle"), has prepared presentation materials that will be used by management in investor presentations on February 11, 2013 and from time to time thereafter. The presentation materials are being furnished with this report as Exhibit 99.1 and are incorporated herein by reference. Pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the information contained in this report (including the exhibits) shall not be deemed to be "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and will not be incorporated by reference into any filing by Eagle under such Act or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
99.1	Investor Presentation

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 hereunto duly authorized.

EAGLE MATERIALS INC.

By: /s/ D. Craig Kesler

D. Craig Kesler
Executive Vice President – Finance and Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 11, 2013

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
99.1	Investor Presentation

Exhibit 99.1

Low Cost Producer

Profitable Growth

- *Smart Investments*
- *Up-Cycle Tailwinds*
- *Favorable Secular Trends*
- *Low-Cost Foundation*

Spring 2013

Forward Looking Statement

Forward-Looking Statements. This press release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the context of the statement and generally arise when the Company is discussing its beliefs, estimates or expectations. These statements are not historical facts or guarantees of future performance but instead represent only the Company's belief at the time the statements were made regarding future events which are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are outside the Company's control. Actual results and outcomes may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in such forward-looking statements. The principal risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company’s actual performance include the following: the cyclical and seasonal nature of the Company’s business; public infrastructure expenditures; adverse weather conditions; availability of raw materials; changes in energy costs including, without limitation, natural gas, coal and oil; changes in the cost and availability of transportation; unexpected operational difficulties; inability to timely execute expansion opportunities; governmental regulation and changes in governmental and public policy (including, without limitation, climate change regulation); possible outcomes of pending or future litigation or arbitration proceedings; changes in economic conditions specific to any one or more of the Company’s markets; competition; announced increases in capacity in the gypsum wallboard and cement industries; changes in the demand for residential housing construction or commercial construction; general economic conditions; and interest rates. For example, increases in interest rates, decreases in demand for construction materials or increases in the cost of energy (including, without limitation, natural gas, coal and oil) could affect the revenues and operating earnings of our operations. In addition, changes in national or regional economic conditions and levels of infrastructure and construction spending could also adversely affect the Company's result of operations. These and other factors are described in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and in its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2012. These reports are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, with respect to any acquisition, factors, risks and uncertainties that may cause actual events and developments to vary materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, failure to realize the expected benefits of the transaction, possible negative effects of consummation of the transaction, significant transaction costs or unknown liabilities, and general economic and business conditions that may affect us following the acquisition. All forward-looking statements made herein are made as of the date hereof, and the risk that actual results will differ materially from expectations expressed herein will increase with the passage of time. The Company undertakes no duty to update any forward-looking statement to reflect future events or changes in the Company's expectations.

Eagle Materials Business Definition

Minerals-Based Commodity Products

Infrastructure and Related Construction Materials	*Energy Industry Materials*	*Residential and Commercial Construction Materials*
Construction Cement	**Oil Well Cement**	**Gypsum Wallboard**
↓		↑
Aggregates and Concrete	**Frac Sand**	**Gypsum Paperboard**

Strategy Emphasis Now	*Profitable, High-Returning Growth*		*Asset Optimization*
Key Demand Drivers	*Secular and Cyclical Growth*		*Cyclical Recovery*
Competitive Advantage	*Cost Position*	*Scarcity*	*Cost Position*
Innovation Focus	*Extension of Low Cost Producer Positions*		

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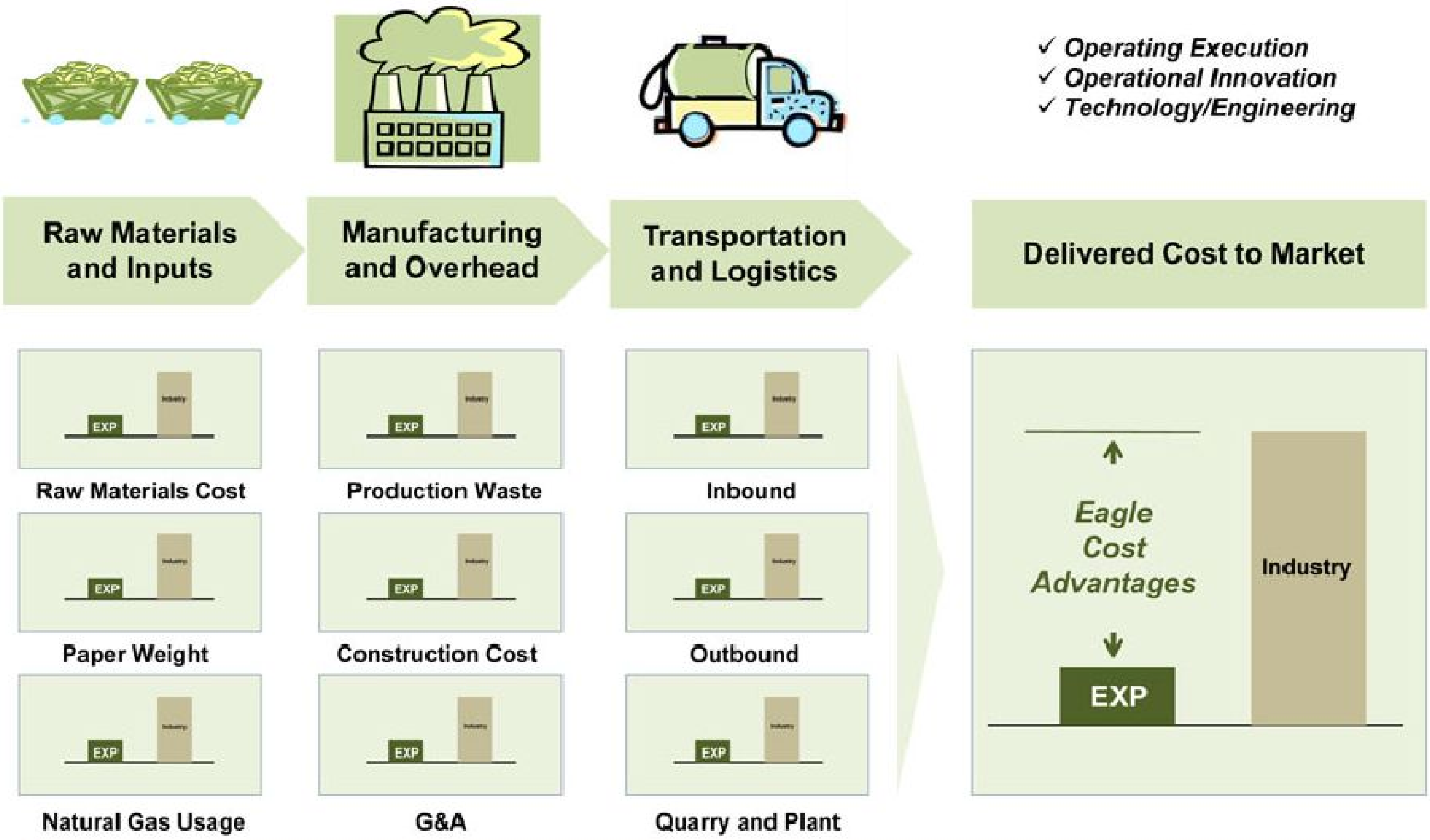
Multiple Sources of Cost Advantage

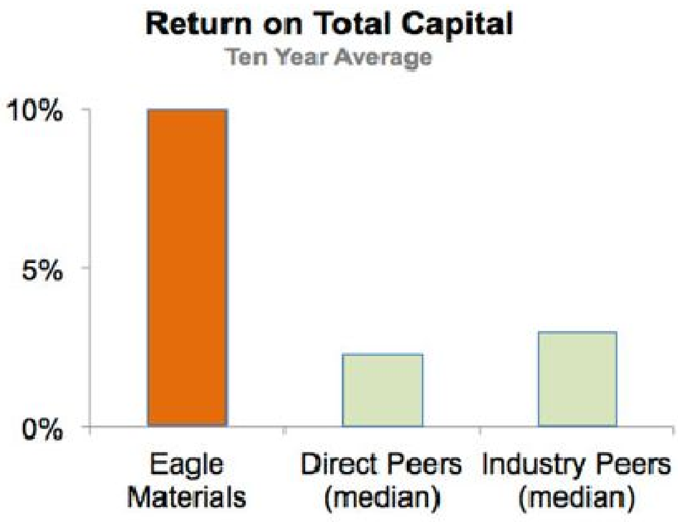


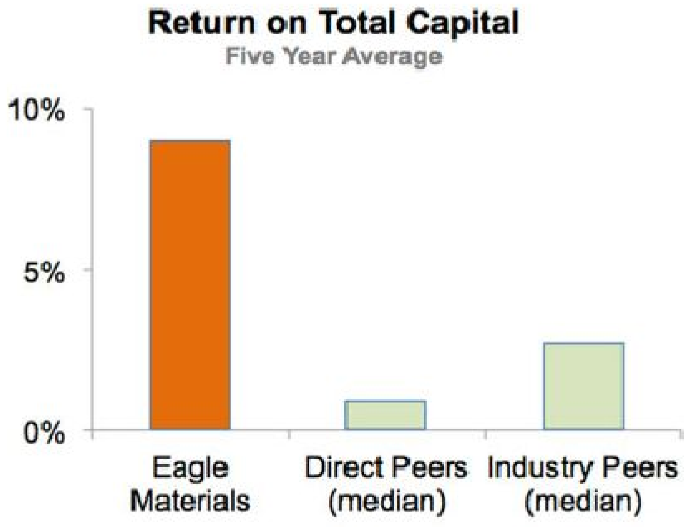
Our Low Cost Producer Strategy Is Also Aligned with Sustainability

	Strategy Objective	Sustainability Result
Less waste	Reduced cost	Responsible use of resources
Less energy used	Reduced cost	Smaller environmental footprint
Less mineral resource used	Reduced cost	Greater conservation
Less water used	Reduced cost	Lower energy requirements
More recycled resource use	Reduced cost	Beneficial use of external waste streams

Track Record of Disciplined Investment

Some Say "The Best Predictor of Grades is Grades"





Source: Longnecker & Associates. All measures are based on last fiscal year end.

Note: Direct Peers include: Martin Marietta, Texas Industries Inc., USG Corp., Vulcan Materials

Note: Industry Peers include: Martin Marietta, Texas Industries Inc., USG Corp., Vulcan Materials, Titan Cement Co. S.A., CRH, Buzzi Unicem S.p.A., Holcim Ltd., HeidelbergCement AG, Lafarge S.A., Cementos Bio-Bio S.A., Cementos Portland Valderrivas, Cemex S.A.B. de C.V., Italcementi S.p.A., Cementos Argos S.A., Headwaters Incorporated.

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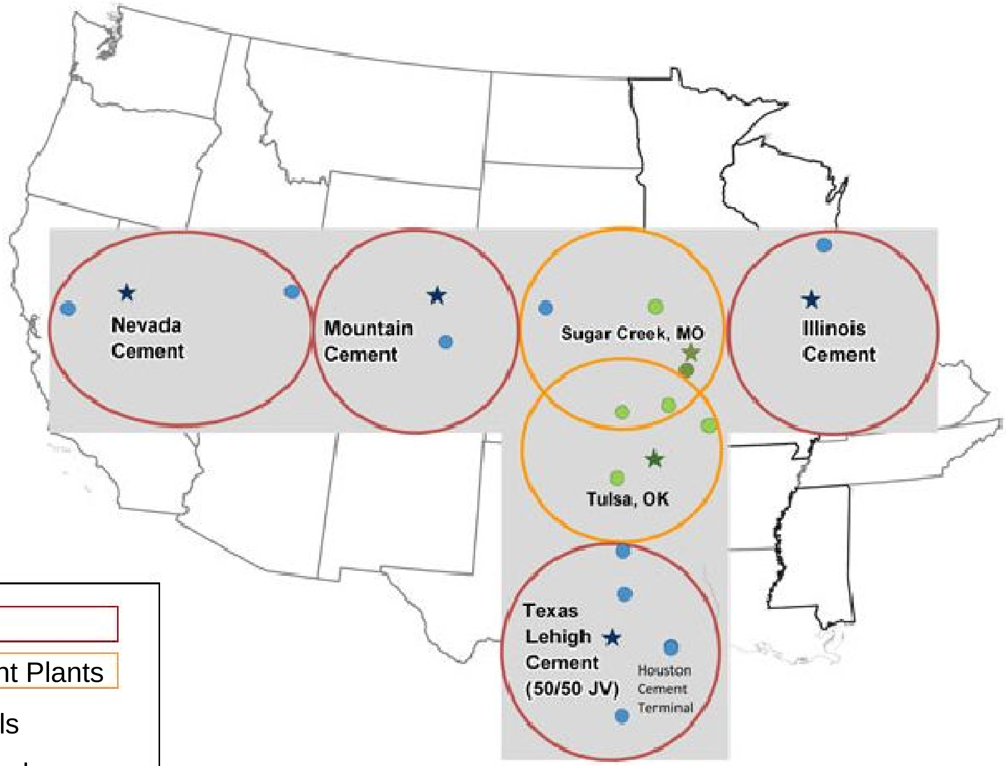
A Central US Cement System

New Cement Plants – Adjacent but Not Overlapping Market Reach

- Heartland focus limits direct import threat
- Sugar Creek and Tulsa acquisitions November 30, 2012 filled-in a key “missing piece of the puzzle”: links east to west and central to south



- Eagle Cement Plants
- Former Lafarge Cement Plants
- Eagle Cement Terminals
- Lafarge Cement Terminals

Scale and Value

Increased the Size of Our Cement Business by 60%

Cement Short Tons Capacity

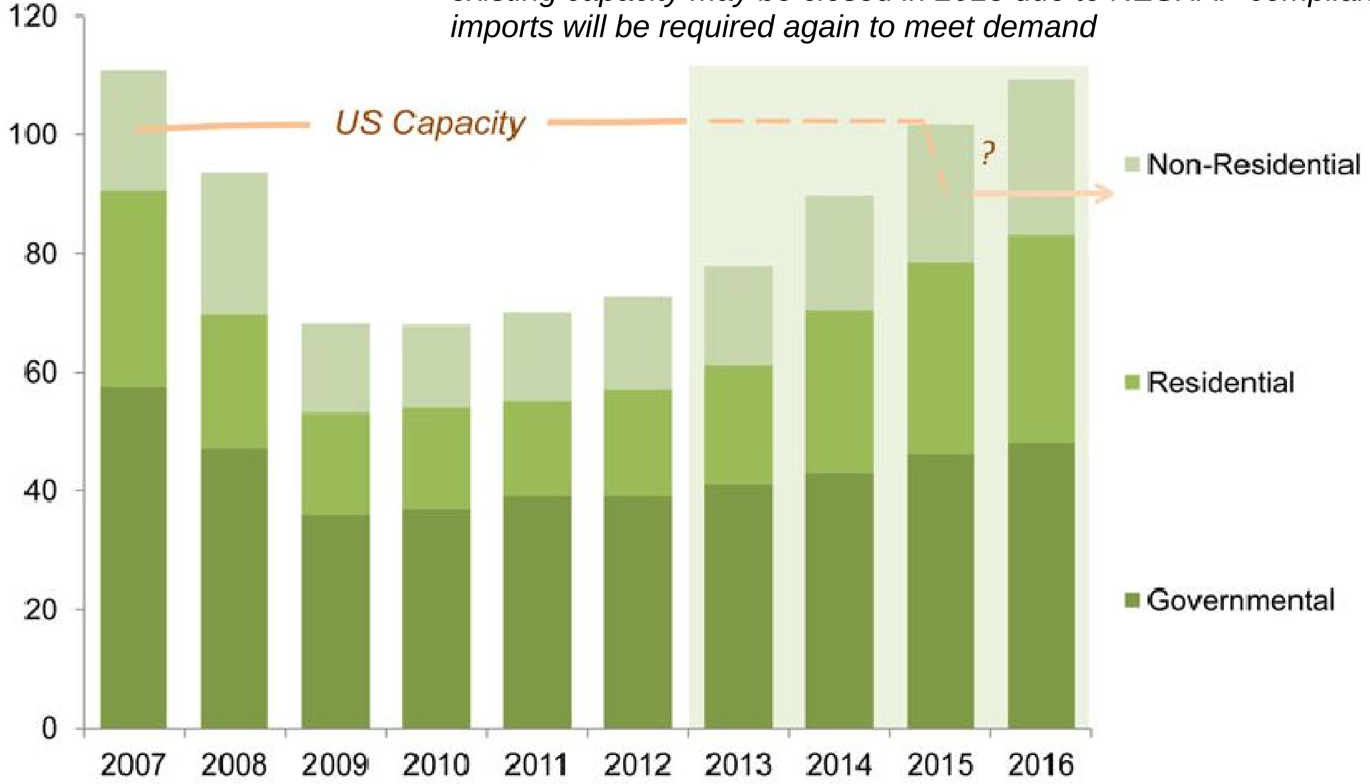
Texas Lehigh (50%)		700
Illinois Cement		1,100
Mountain Cement		700
Nevada Cement		550
	Eagle Today	**3,050**
Sugar Creek		1,150
Tulsa		700
	Acquired Assets	**1,850**
Total	Eagle Post-Closing	**4,900**

~$225/ton acquisition price

US Cement Consumption Outlook

Million Metric Tons

New capacity is constrained for the foreseeable future, some existing capacity may be closed in 2015 due to NESHAP compliance; imports will be required again to meet demand



EPA Regulatory Developments

Final Rule Issued – Extension Granted

On **December 20, 2012**, the EPA issued a final rule amending the

- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry
- New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Portland Cement Plants

Existing Facilities

- **Compliance deadlines extended until September 2015**

New Facilities

- **Standards continue to apply to all sources which** commenced construction *or reconstruction* after **May 6, 2009**

EPA Regulatory Developments

Standards Tough to Meet, Will Chill New Capacity Addition

Standards for new sources are challenging to meet individually, as a set of standards potentially beyond proven technology

Pollutant	Existing Source Standard	New Source Standard
Particulate Matter	0.07 lb/ton clinker	**0.02 lb/ton clinker**
Mercury	55 lb/MM tons clinker	**21 lb/MM tons clinker**
Nitrogen Oxide	3.5 -10 lb/ton clinker (varies)	**1.5 lb/ton clinker**
Sulfur Oxide	1.2-5.0 lb/ton clinker (varies)	**0.4 lb/ton clinker**
Total Hydrocarbons	24 ppm	24 ppm
Hydrogen Chloride	3 ppm	3 ppm
Organic Air Pollutants	12 ppm	12 ppm

Concrete/Cement Value Proposition

In Relation to Asphalt, the Leading Substitute

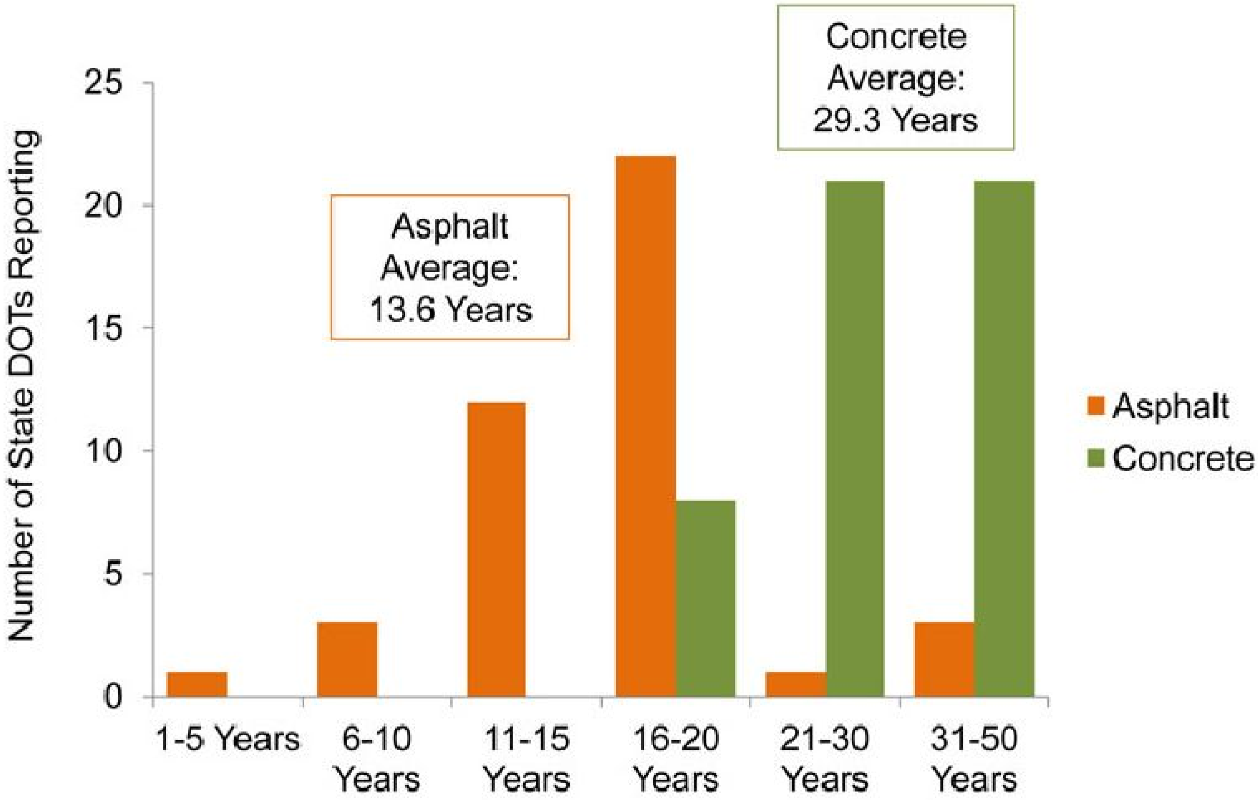
- **Historically** initial costs per construction mile have favored asphalt over concrete
  - Asphalt is used over 85% of the time in US highway and road construction, and this has been the case over many decades
- Life cycle costs have always favored concrete over asphalt

- **Now** initial costs per mile as well as life cycle costs favor concrete, driven by escalation in asphalt bitumen input costs (oil driven)
  - The cost cross-over point favoring concrete over asphalt occurred in 2008 but has been masked by the recession and entrenched historical practices
  - Concrete has, in fact, been gaining share over asphalt since 2008

- **Outlook** is for a further strengthening of the concrete/cement value proposition
  - More rapid share gains for concrete are expected as the cost and performance advantages of concrete increase, as cost benefits are better understood, and as use adaptations occur

Life Cycle Analysis Favors Concrete

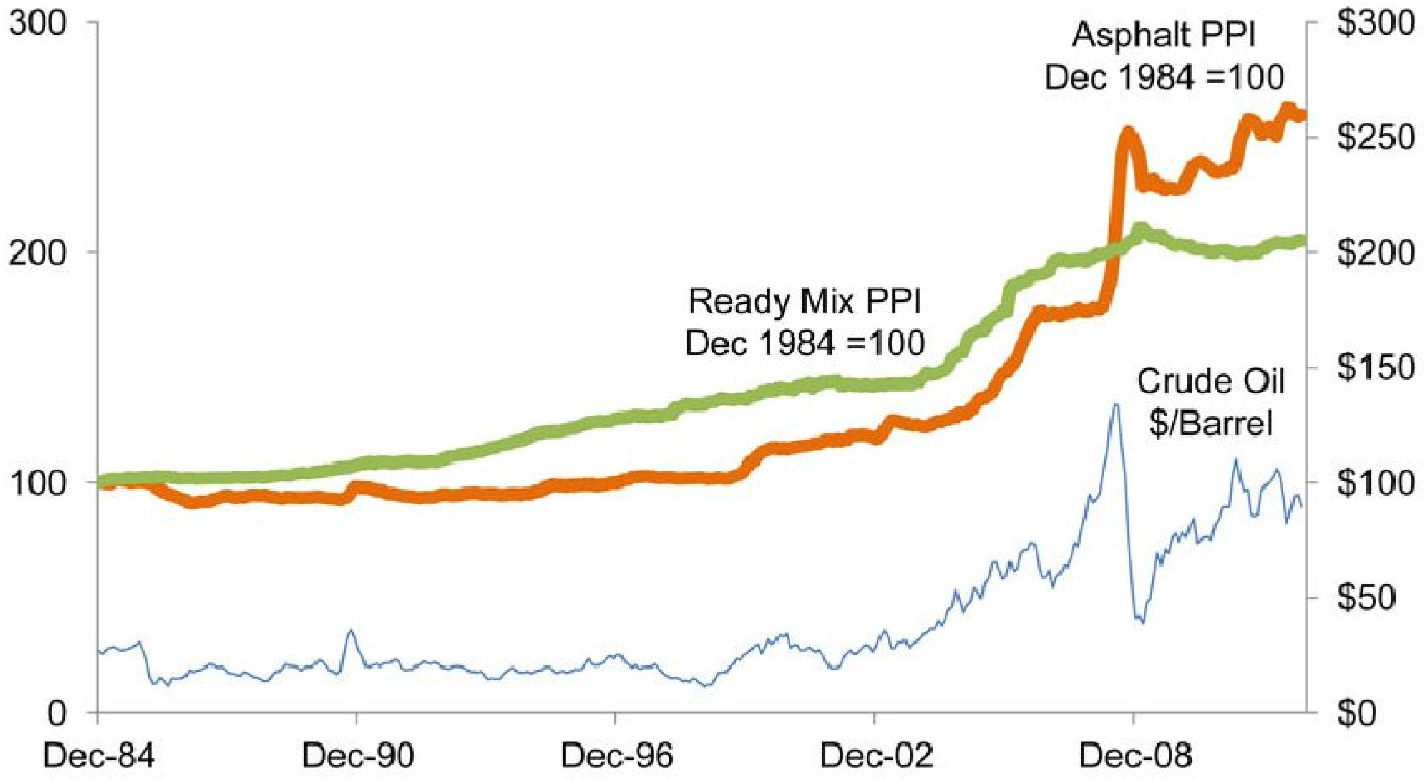
Pavement Life Expectancy (Before Reconstruction is Required)



Source: PCA Highway Report

Asphalt Production Costs Linked to Oil/Bitumen

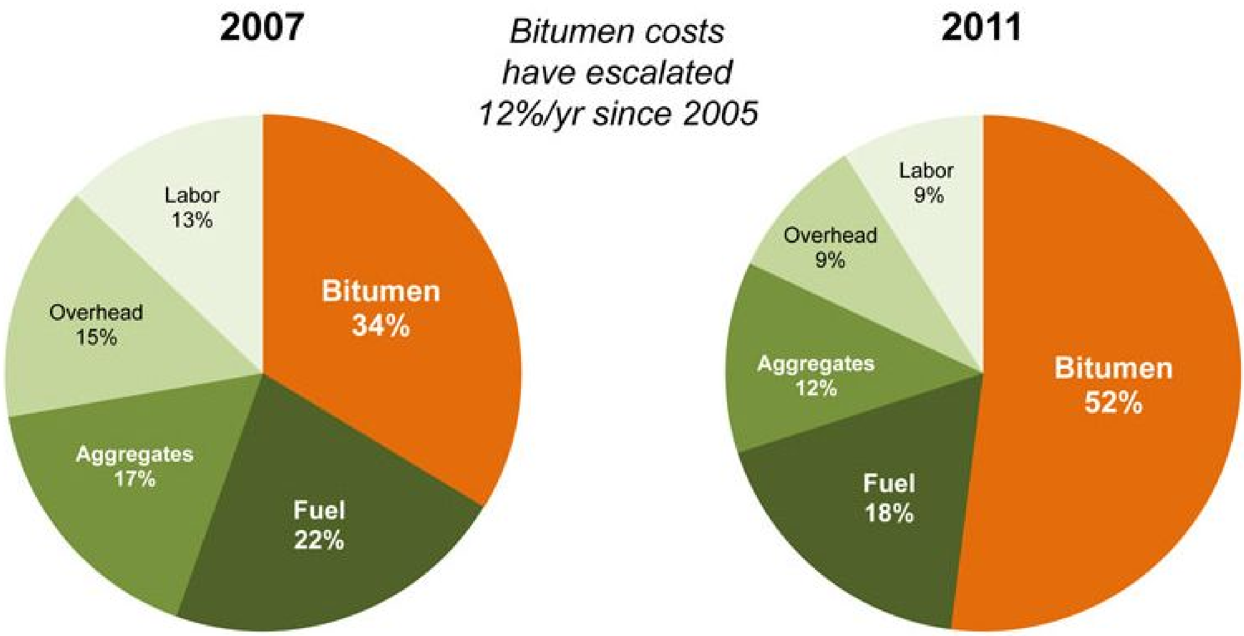
Asphalt Costs Diverging from Historical Relationship with Concrete



Sources: US Department of Labor, International Monetary Fund

Asphalt Total Cost Breakdown

Bitumen Now Accounts for More Than Half the Cost (<5% the mass)



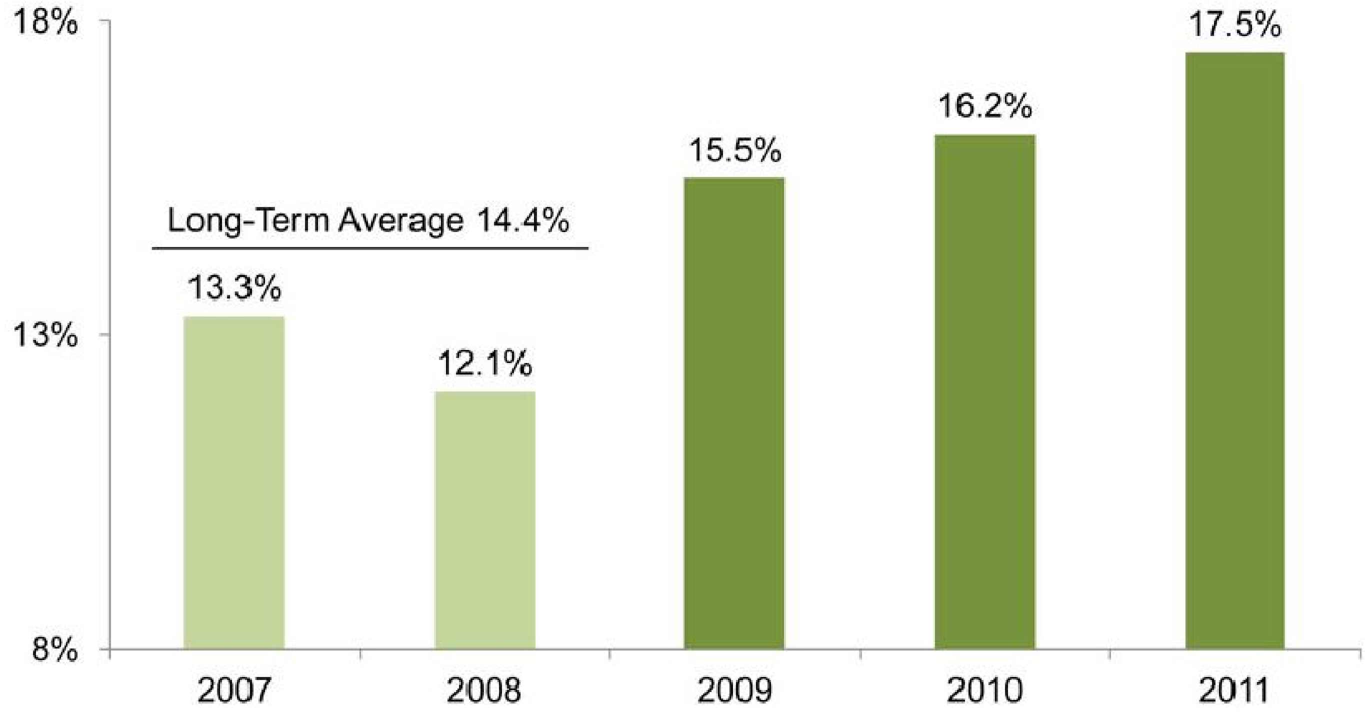
"Bitumen" is naturally occurring solid petroleum, the heavy and viscous semi-solid petroleum found in oil sands, as well as refined bitumen generated in oil distillation.

Source: Industry analysis

Concrete Share Has, In Fact, Been Growing

Growth Since 2008 Has Been Masked by the Recession

Concrete Share of Highway Paving Volume



Source: PCA June 2012, Oman Data Systems

Outlook and Strategic Implications

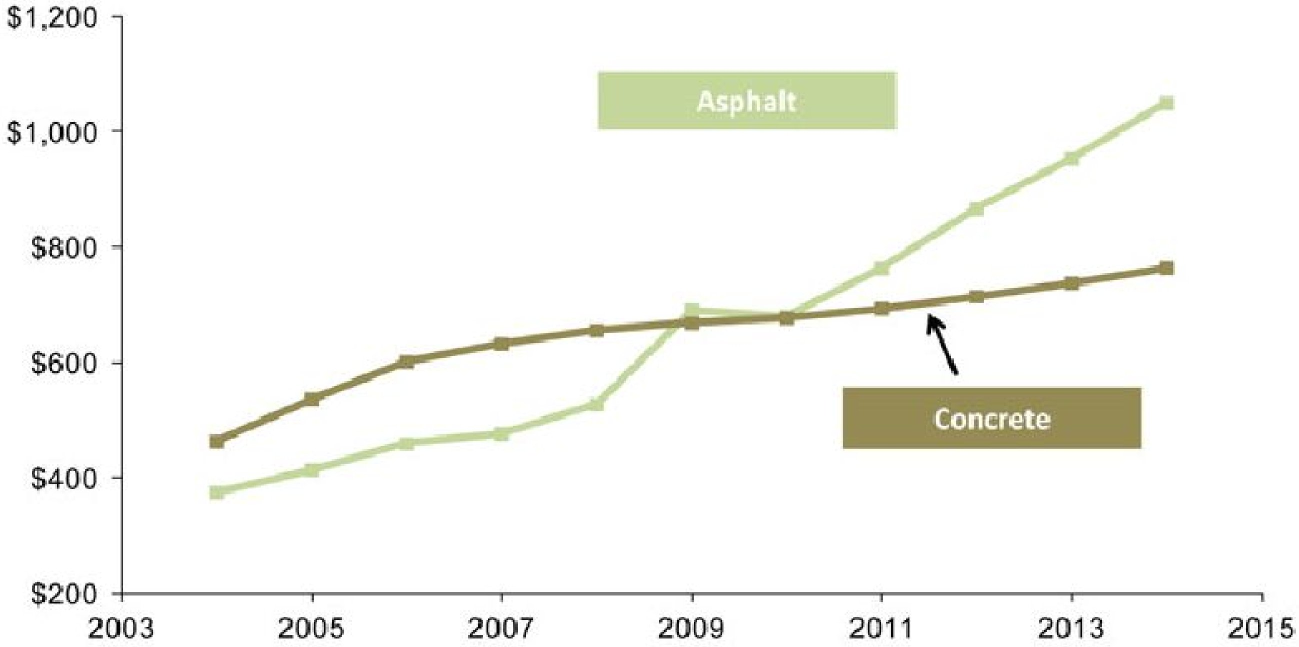
A Game Changer for Cement and Asphalt

- The price of asphalt is expected to continue to diverge from the price of concrete as oil price inflation remains higher than the cost inflation of the fuels used in producing cement (e.g., petcoke, shale gas)
  - High oil prices have also driven refineries to invest in cokers to extract more high grade products from crude -- this has meant *less production of bitumen and more production of petcoke, further extending the gap*
  - Petroleum coke is a low-value solid by-products of the oil refining industry and this is reflected in pricing -- decisions about production levels tend not to be made on the markets for petroleum coke; it is a waste recovery by-product “priced to move” rather than to store
- Competition from concrete will limit asphalt’s ability to pass on costs
  - Well-positioned cement producers should enjoy increasing advantages

PCA Projected Initial Bid Paving Costs

Per Two Lane Road Mile - Urban

Parity achieved in Fiscal 2009 –asphalt is an oil-based material
Bid costs do not consider life-cycle costs – which further favors concrete



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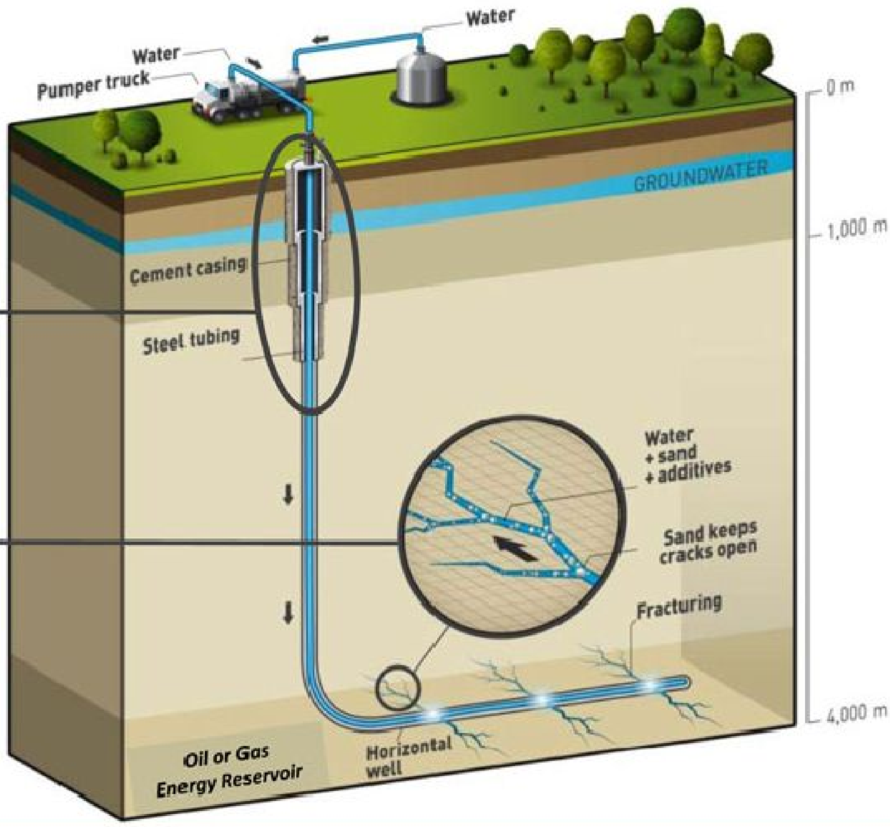
Close Relationship of End-Uses

Oil Well Cement and Frac Sand

Important elements for unlocking energy in the shale plays

- Specialty **oil well cement** for casing wells
- Special purpose **frac sand** to keep the fractures “propped open”



Shifting the Cement Product Mix to Oil Well Cement

A Top Company Priority

Eagle has been the pre-eminent US producer of oil well cement for decades, well in advance of current secular energy drilling trends

- Very few US cement producers have the capability, know-how, permits or customer relationships required to effectively produce and market specialty oil-well cement, especially Class H, the grade used in the most demanding casing applications

Strong value proposition for Eagle and a key profit growth opportunity

- Alternative for oil services companies is to apply additives to more conventional grade cement to achieve similar results – can be more costly and less predictable

Frac Sand a Key Companion with Oil Well Cement

Both are Mutually Reinforcing Growth Opportunities

Eagle Plant	Current Production Proportion	Target Production Proportion	Key Cement Grades	Target Shale Plays	Plant Capability Status
Texas Lehigh	~ 50%	> 50%	Class H	Eagle Ford	Mature capability
Mountain	~ 25%	> 25%	Class G	Niobrara	Mature capability
Illinois	0%	> 25%	Class G and H	Utica	Now proven
Tulsa	4%	> 50%	Class C and H	Miss. Lime, Ardmore	Acquired, now proven
Sugar Creek	0%	> 25%	Class G and H	Anadarko, Bakken	Acquired, feasible

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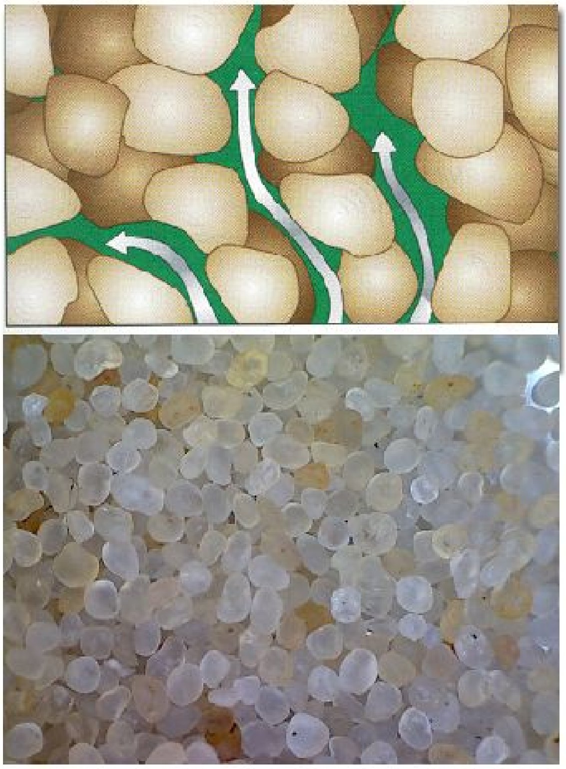
Frac Sand is a Natural, Close Adjacency for Eagle

Key Growth Opportunity and a Top Eagle Priority

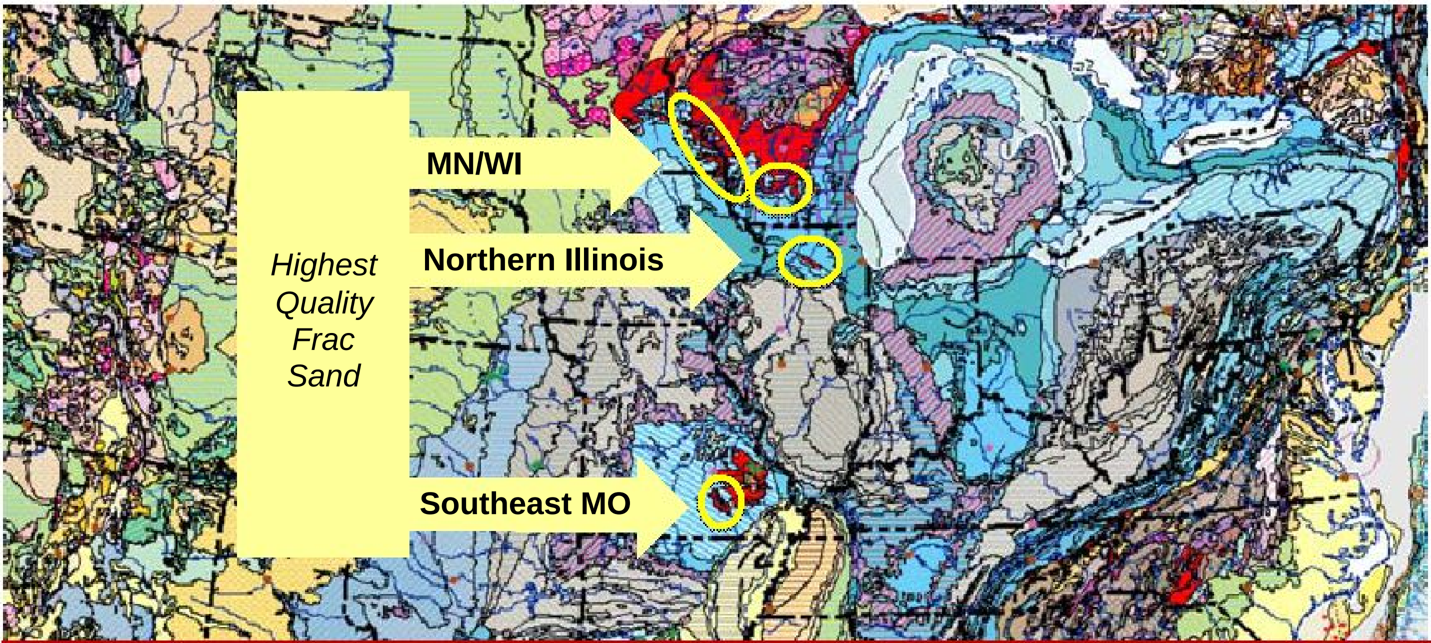


Leverages existing

- Customer base (oil well cement)
- Prime distribution infrastructure that can be readily repurposed (Corpus Christi terminal, proximate to Eagle Ford)
- Processing expertise (aggregates)
- Advantaged access to scarce northern white sand resource
  - Long-standing relationships (Illinois Cement) enabled acquisition of a 50-year reserve scale deposit
  - Northern white sand is a preferred proppant, issue is economic proximity
- Opportunity to create a low-cost system

Geology is Destiny – Quality Scarcity

Dark Red Represents the Outcroppings of Quartz Sand ~ 500 Million Years Old

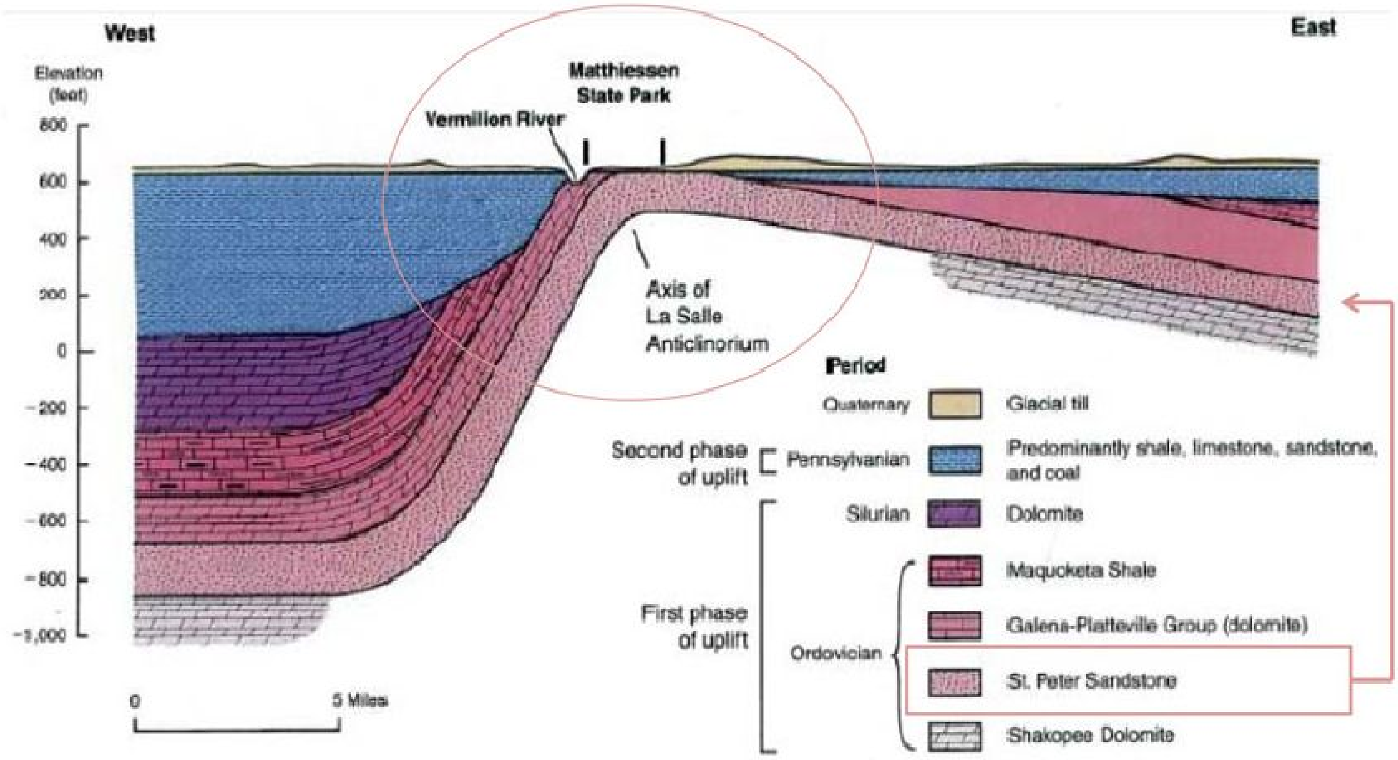


Small Universe of Areas in North America (and in the World)

Studies have shown geologic conditions creating these deposits are rare across the globe. England deposits are played out, limited quality deposits in Poland, Asia/Pacific and Arabia have lower crush strengths – implies a relatively low sand import threat.

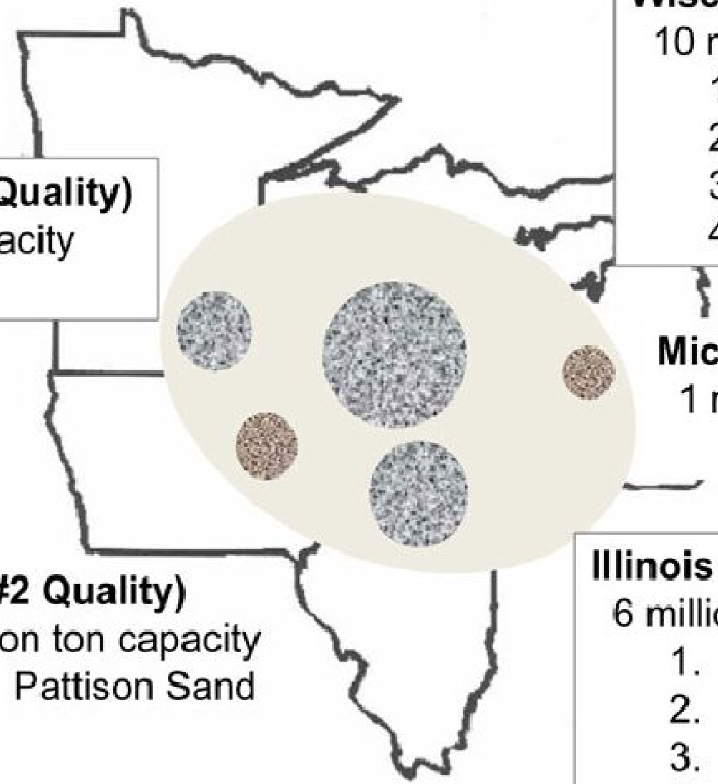
Sandstone Formation Section View

Moreover, Sandstone Closest to the Surface is Even Less Common



Northern White Sand

State Perspective and Top Players



Wisconsin (Top Quality)
10 million tons capacity
1. Badger Mining
2. Unimin
3. Fairmount
4. EOG Resources

Minnesota (Top Quality)
4 million ton capacity
- Unimin

Michigan (#2 Quality)
1 million tons capacity
- Sergeant Sand

Iowa (#2 Quality)
2 million ton capacity
- Pattison Sand

Illinois (Top Quality)
6 million tons capacity
1. US Silica
2. Unimin
3. Fairmount
4. Manley

Completed Entrance to Illinois Sand

Good Neighbor Landscaping

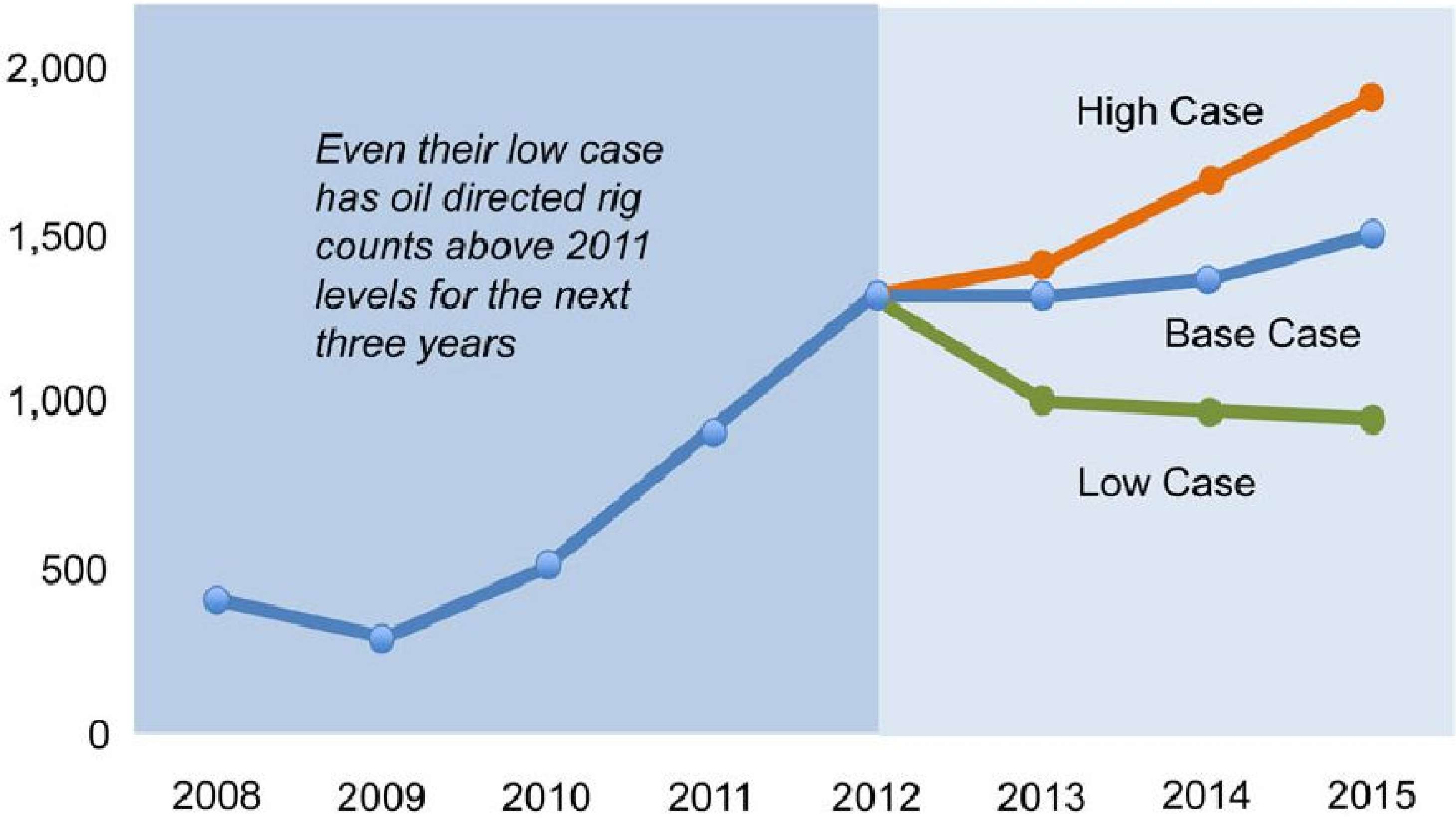
Quarry Preparation

Corpus Christi Site Repurposing Underway

Nearly Complete

Oil Directed Rig Count History and Forecasts

Simmons and Energy Information Agency



Drilling Activity Forecasts by Type

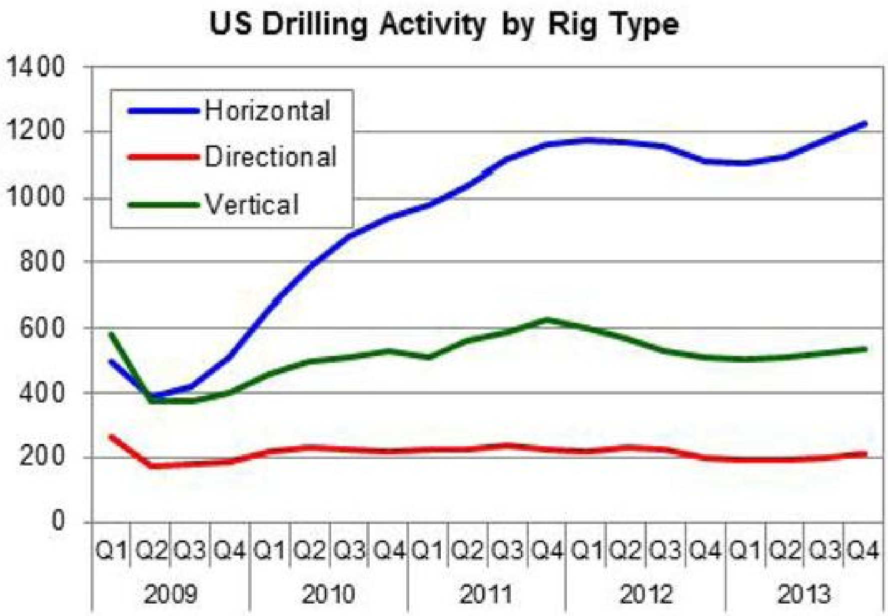
Baker Hughes and Spears, January 2013

Frac Sand Intensive

- Horizontal is forecast to account for 62% of all rigs working in the US in 2013

- Directional rigs will account for 11% of the total

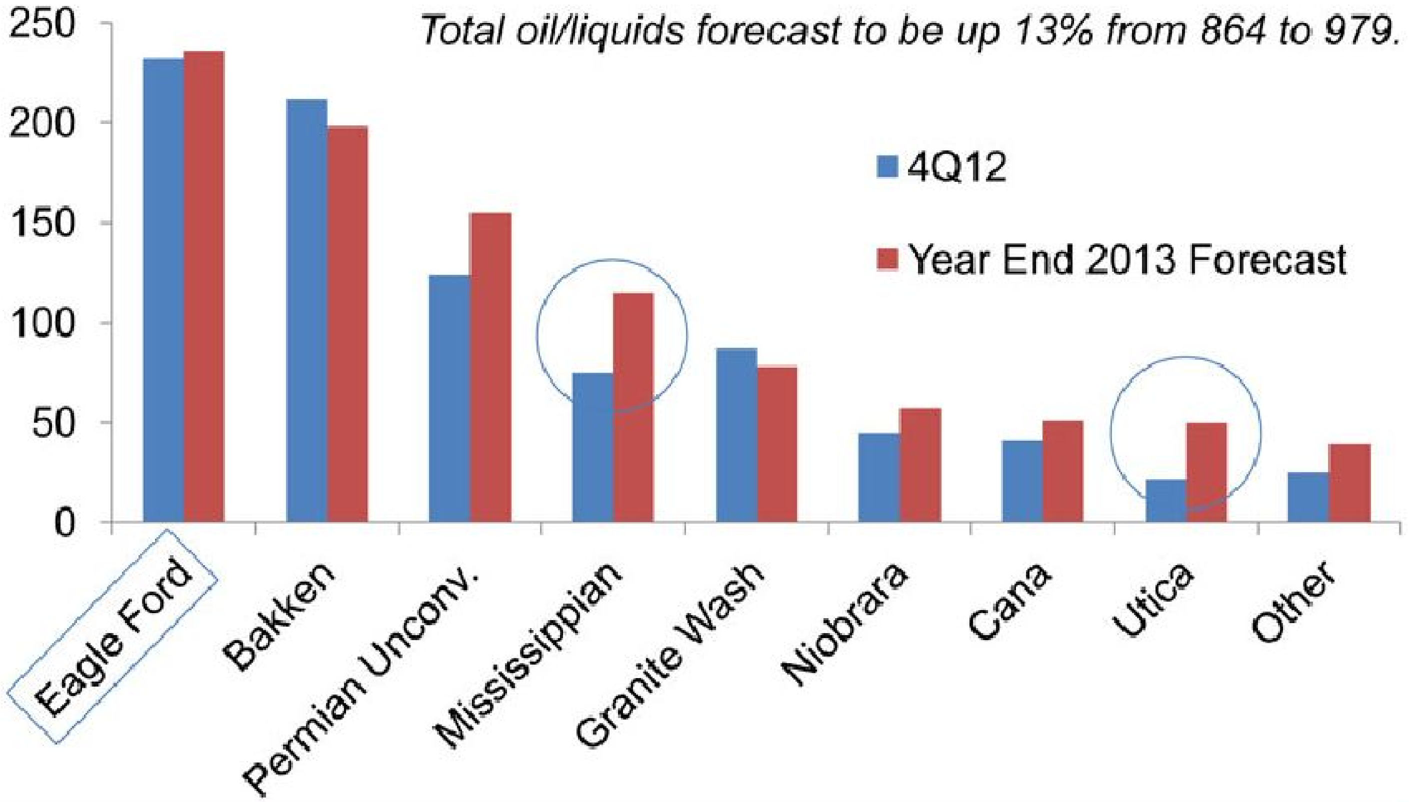
- Vertical rigs will represent 27%.



Sources: BHI, Spears

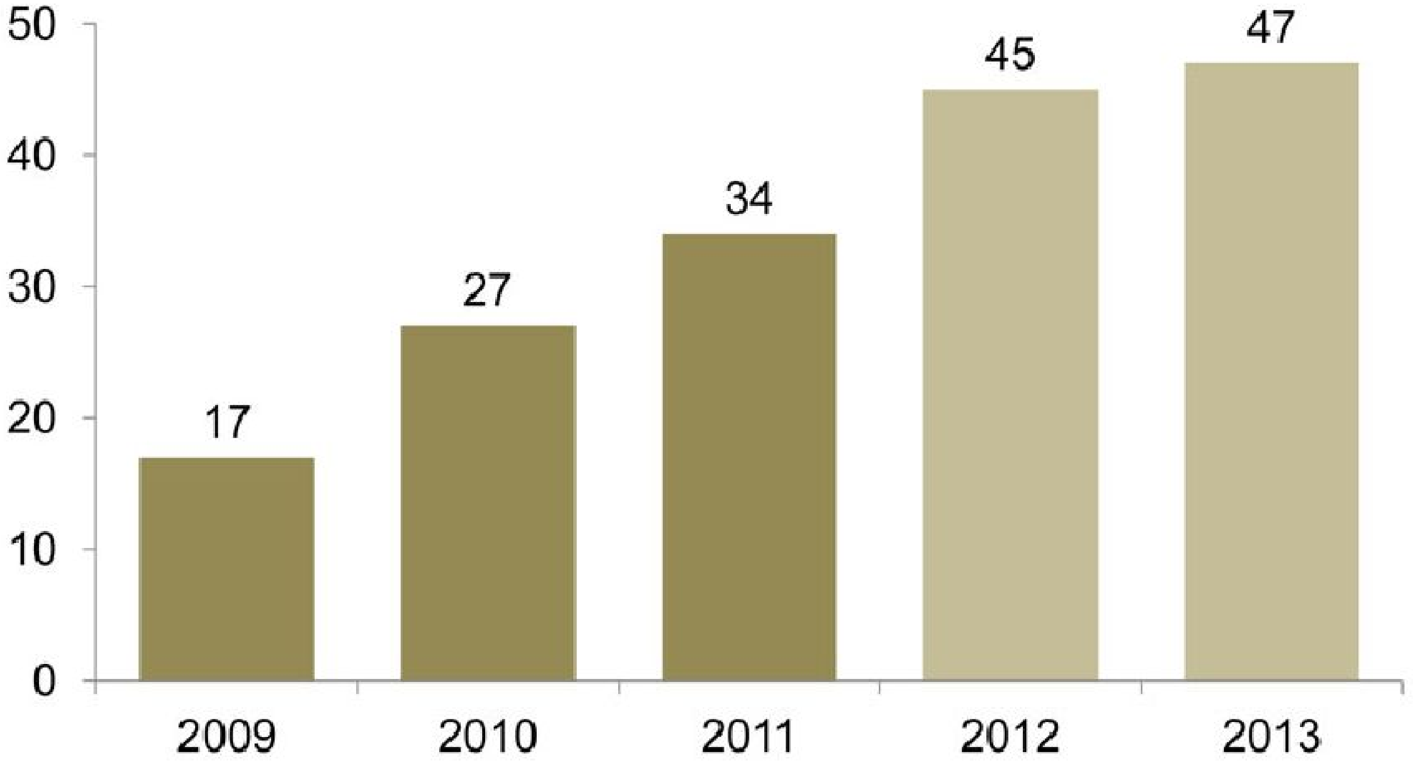
Unconventional Oil/Liquids Rig Count Forecast

Eagle Ford Remains the Most Important, Miss and Utica Fastest Growing



North American Proppant Annual Demand Outlook

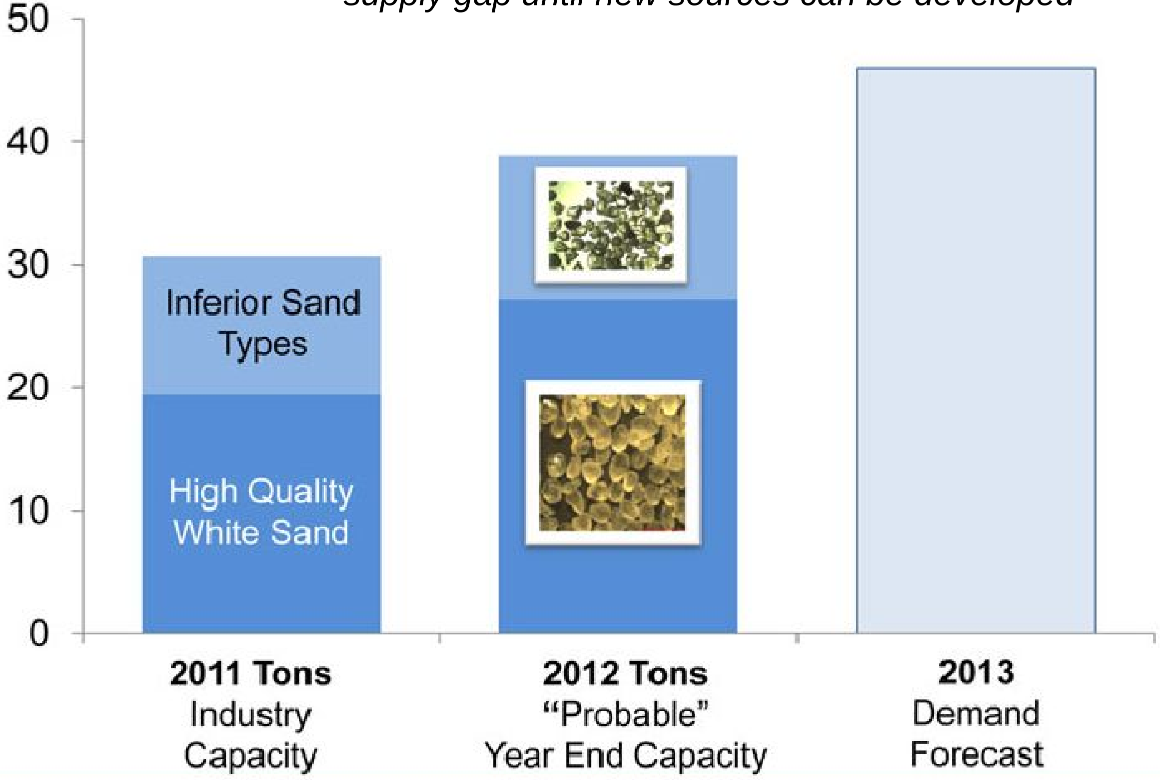
Simmons and Company, December 2012, annual million tons



Estimated Available Supply and Demand

Million Tons

The industry may need to continue to rely on lower quality but more proximate sand types (as well as ceramics) to close the supply gap until new sources can be developed



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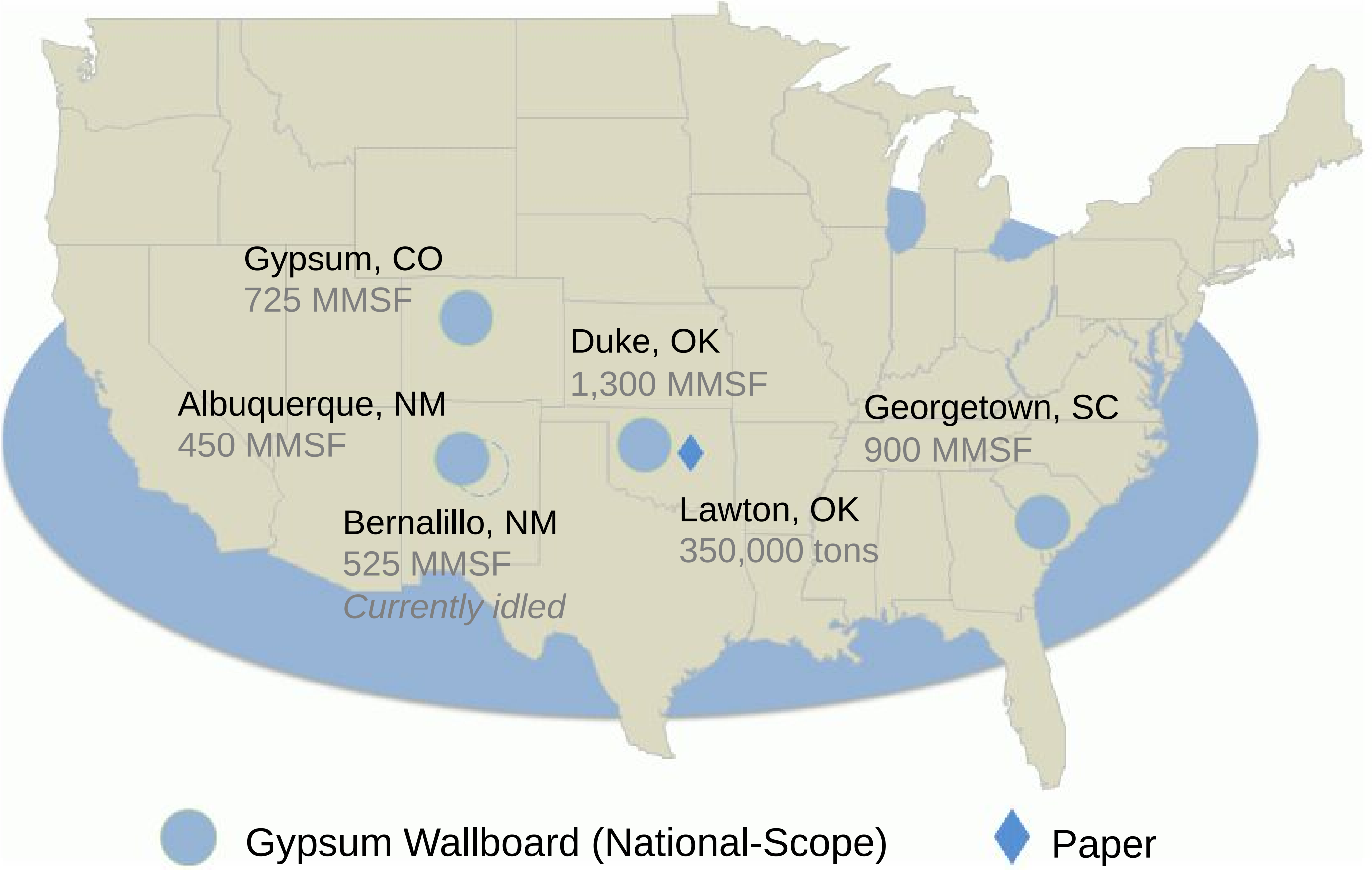
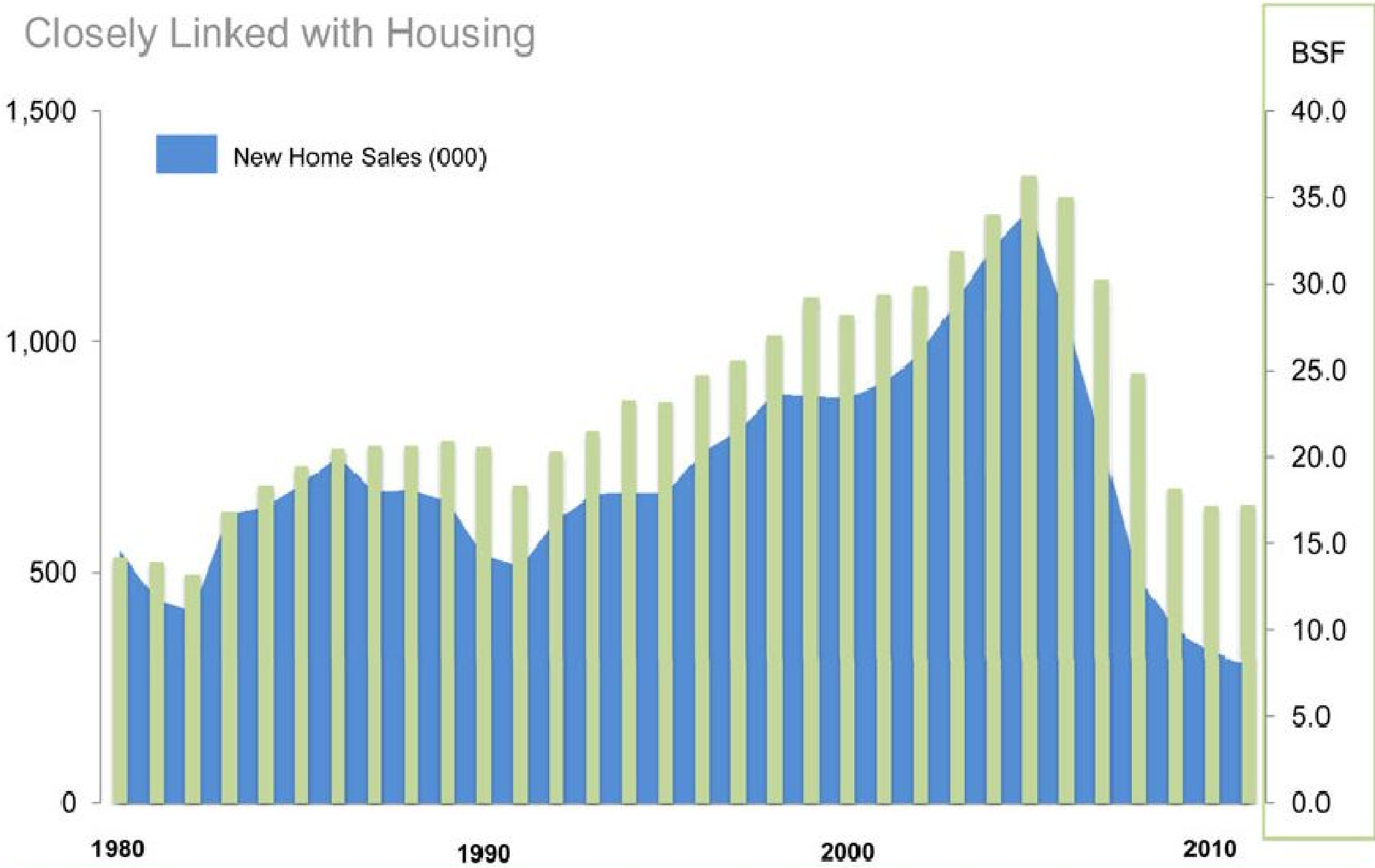
Eagle's US Market and Production Locations



Note: Design capacities here do not necessarily represent current operating rates ("effective capacity").

US Demand for Gypsum Wallboard

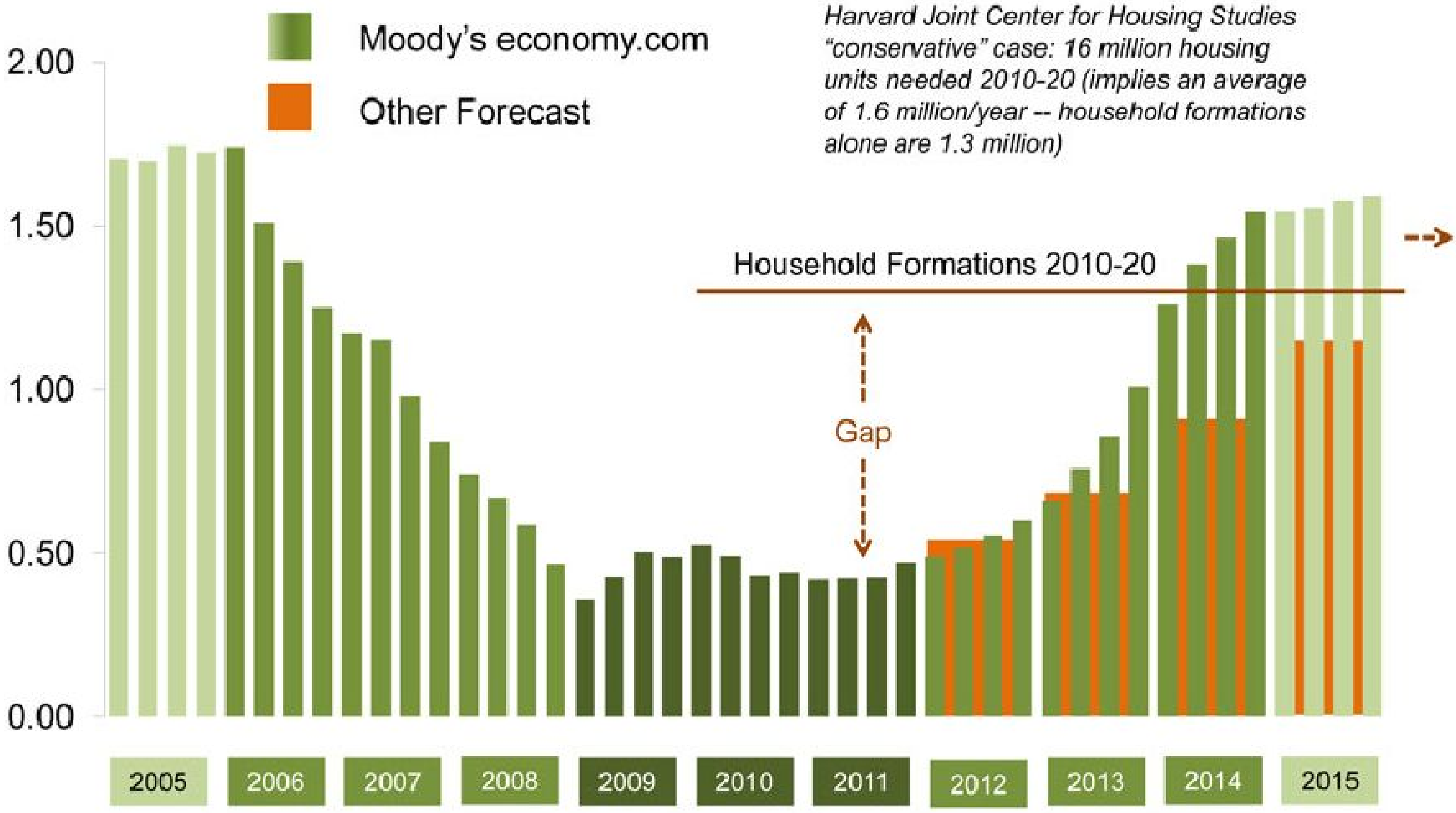
Closely Linked with Housing



Source: US Census Bureau, company analysis

Latest Single-Family Housing Starts Forecasts

SAAR in Millions

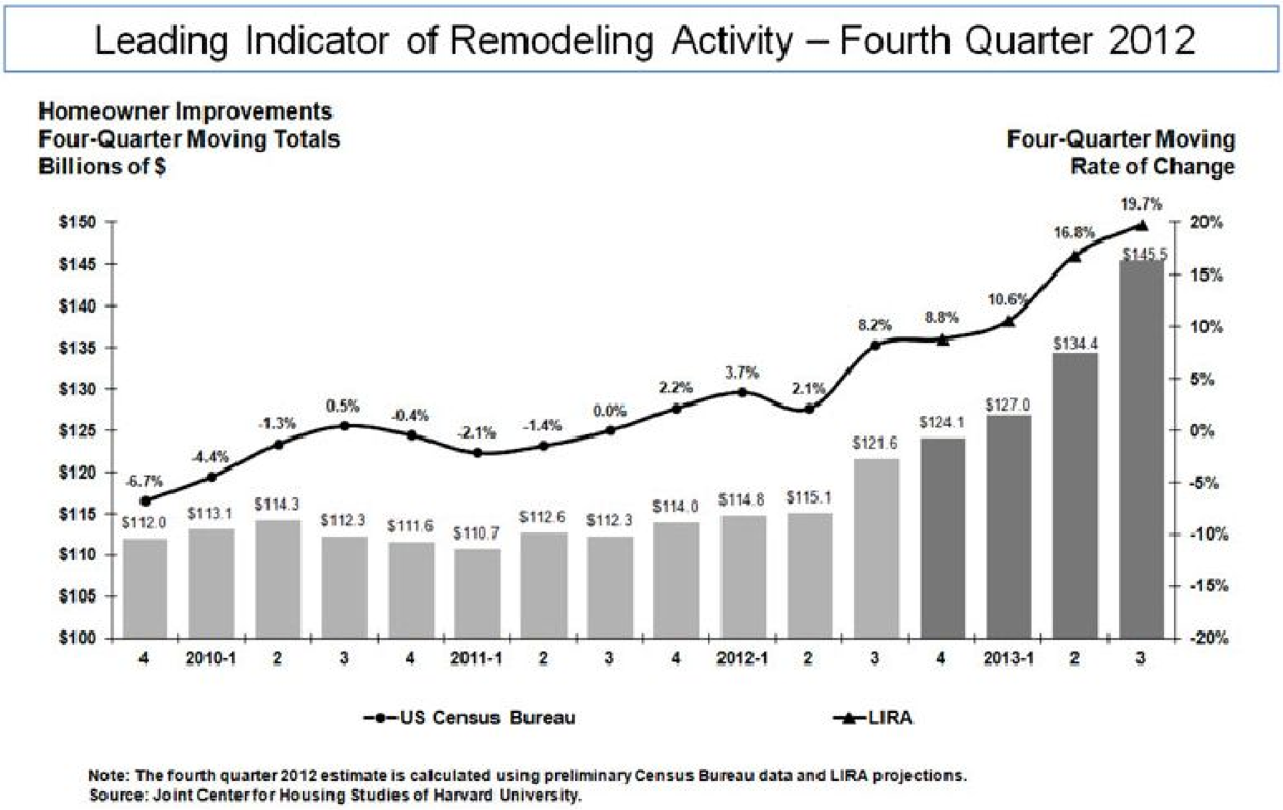


Proportion of Improving Metro Markets

Percentage of 385 Metro Areas as Surveyed by NAHB

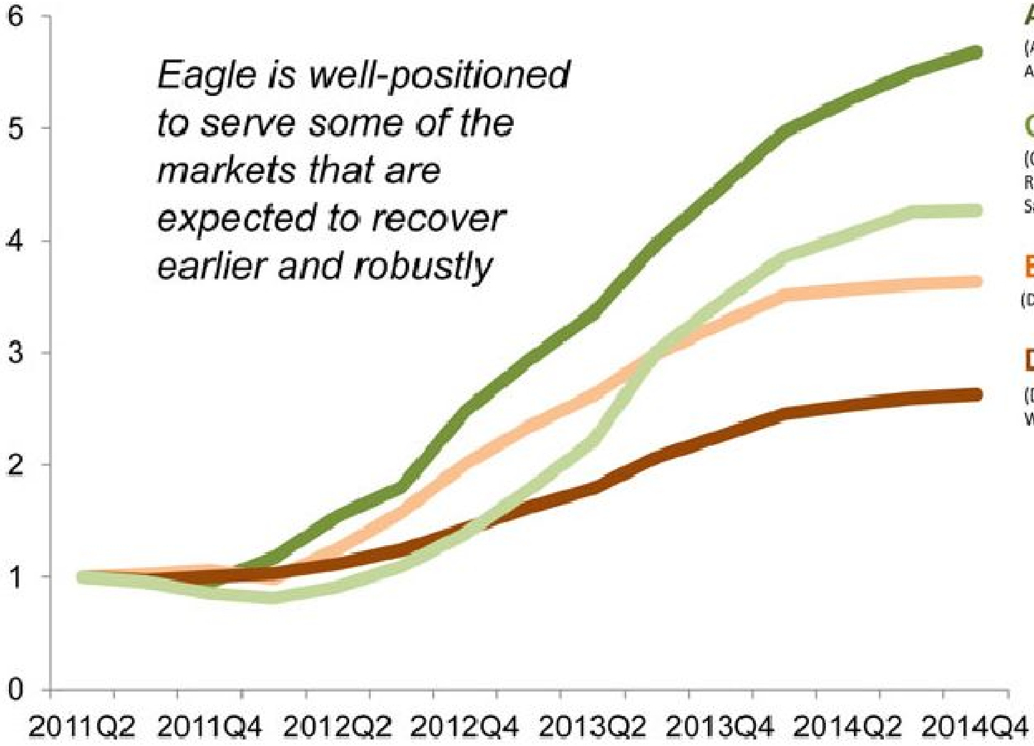
Repair and Remodeling Outlook

Harvard's Outlook Suggests Growing Strength into 2013



Comparative Regional Recovery Outlooks

Single Family Starts, Moody's Base Case, 2011Q2 = 1

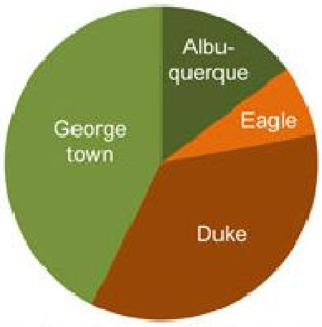


Albuquerque
(Albuquerque, NM, Santa Fe, NM, Phoenix, AZ MSAs)

Georgetown
(Charleston, SC, Columbia, SC, Wilmington, NC, Raleigh, NC, Charlotte, NC, Atlanta, Jacksonville, FL, Savannah, GA MSA's)

Eagle, CO
(Denver, Co, Boulder, Co, Cheyenne, WY MSA's)

Duke, OK
(DFW-Arlington, Oklahoma City, OK, Little Rock, AR, Wichita Falls, TX, Wichita, KS MSA's)



Relative Scale of Market Scope MSAs
(Current)

Source: Moody's Economy.com

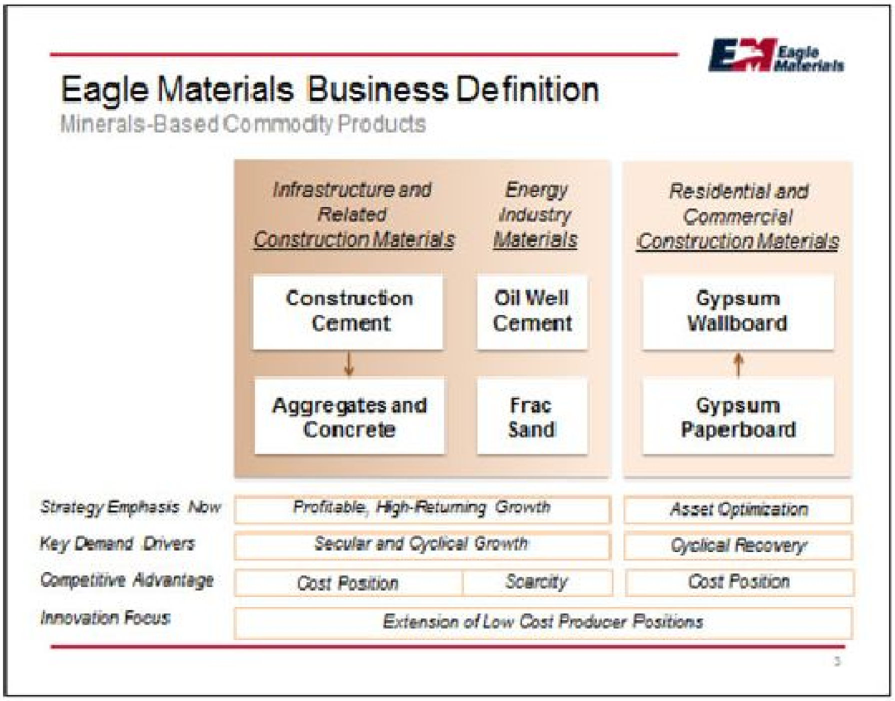
Financial Discipline is a Key Enabler of Success

An Eagle Hallmark

Capital Structure

Funding Strategy

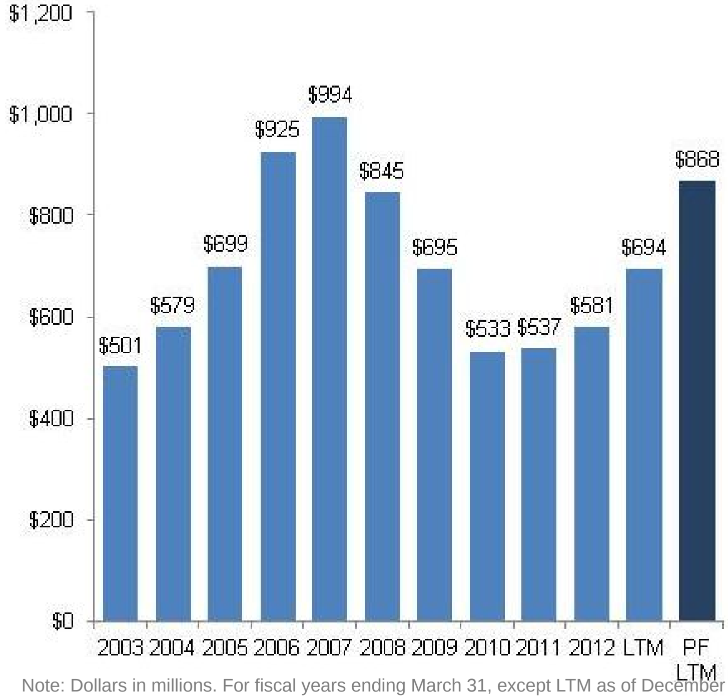
Use of Cash



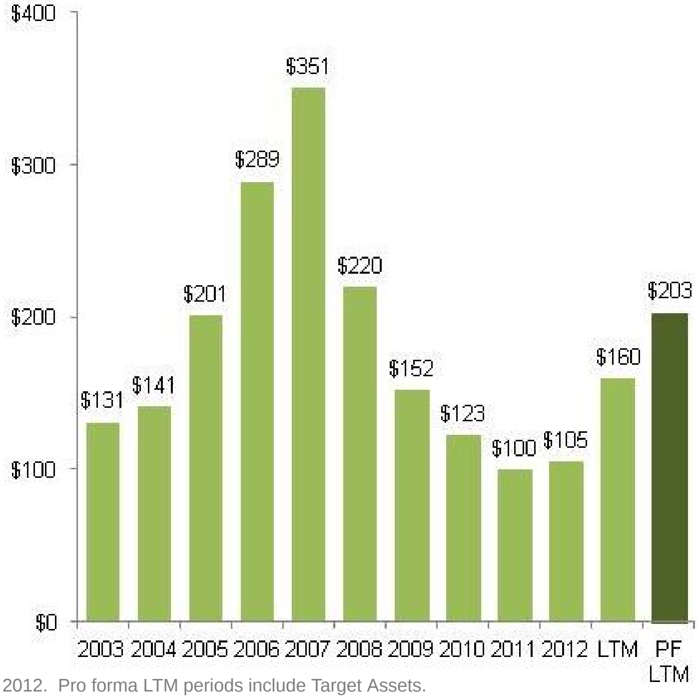
Financial Summary

Profitable Performance Throughout the Cycle

Adjusted Revenues [1]



Adjusted EBITDA [2]



Note: Dollars in millions. For fiscal years ending March 31, except LTM as of December 31, 2012. Pro forma LTM periods include Target Assets.

[1] Includes our proportionate share of our JV's revenues. PF LTM Adjusted Revenues includes revenues for the Lafarge Target Business for the 11 months ended 9/30/12. Adjusted Revenues is a non-GAAP measure. See slides titled "Non-GAAP Reconciliation" in the Appendix.

[2] Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before :(i) interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; (ii) certain other non-cash or non-routine items; and (iii) acquisition costs and other overhead costs allocated to the Lafarge Target Business. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See slides titled "Non-GAAP Reconciliation" in the Appendix.

Eagle Evolution Since Peak of Last Cycle

Long-Standing Goal of Doubling Our Peak to Peak Earnings Power

1. One-third more productive capacity in place
   - Cement: Illinois expansion completed
   - Wallboard: Ultra-efficient new plant built in Georgetown
   - Paper: 350,000 ton capacity today (220,000 ton originally)

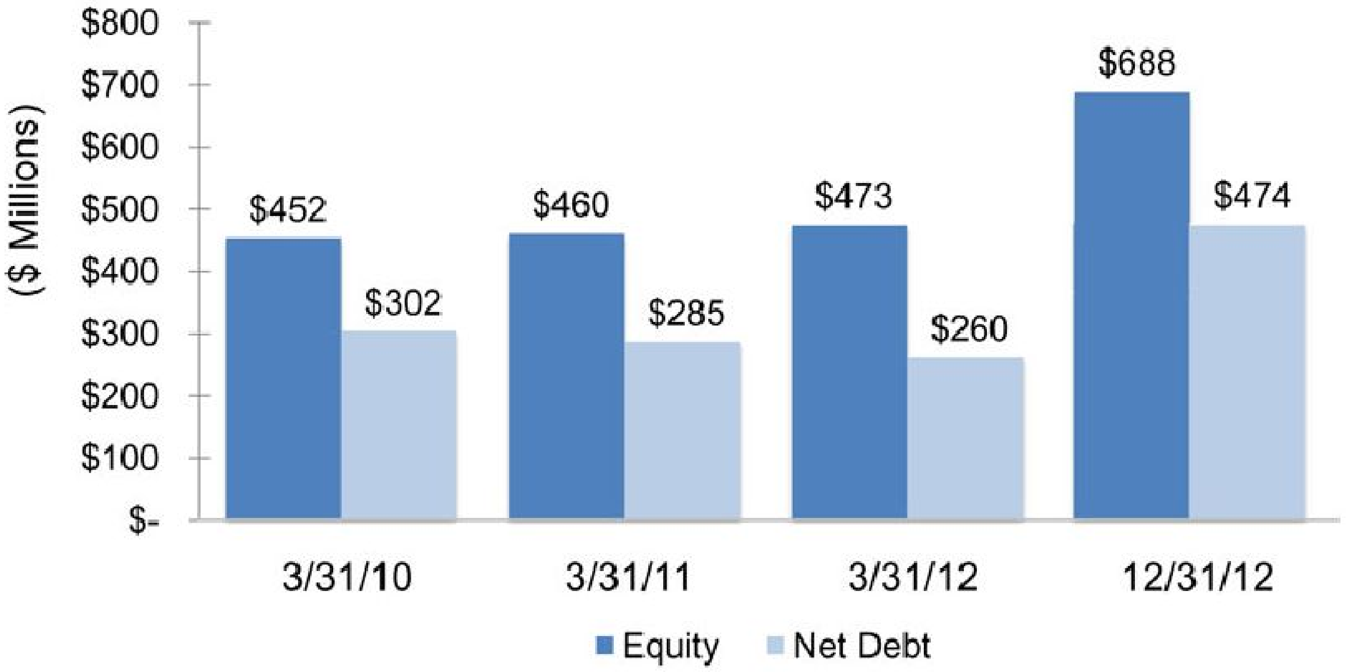
2. Cement acquisitions increased capacity by 60% December 2012
   - Two cement plants and related assets

3. Shift of cement product mix toward oil well and other specialties
   - Class H at Texas Lehigh was less than 10% now over 50%

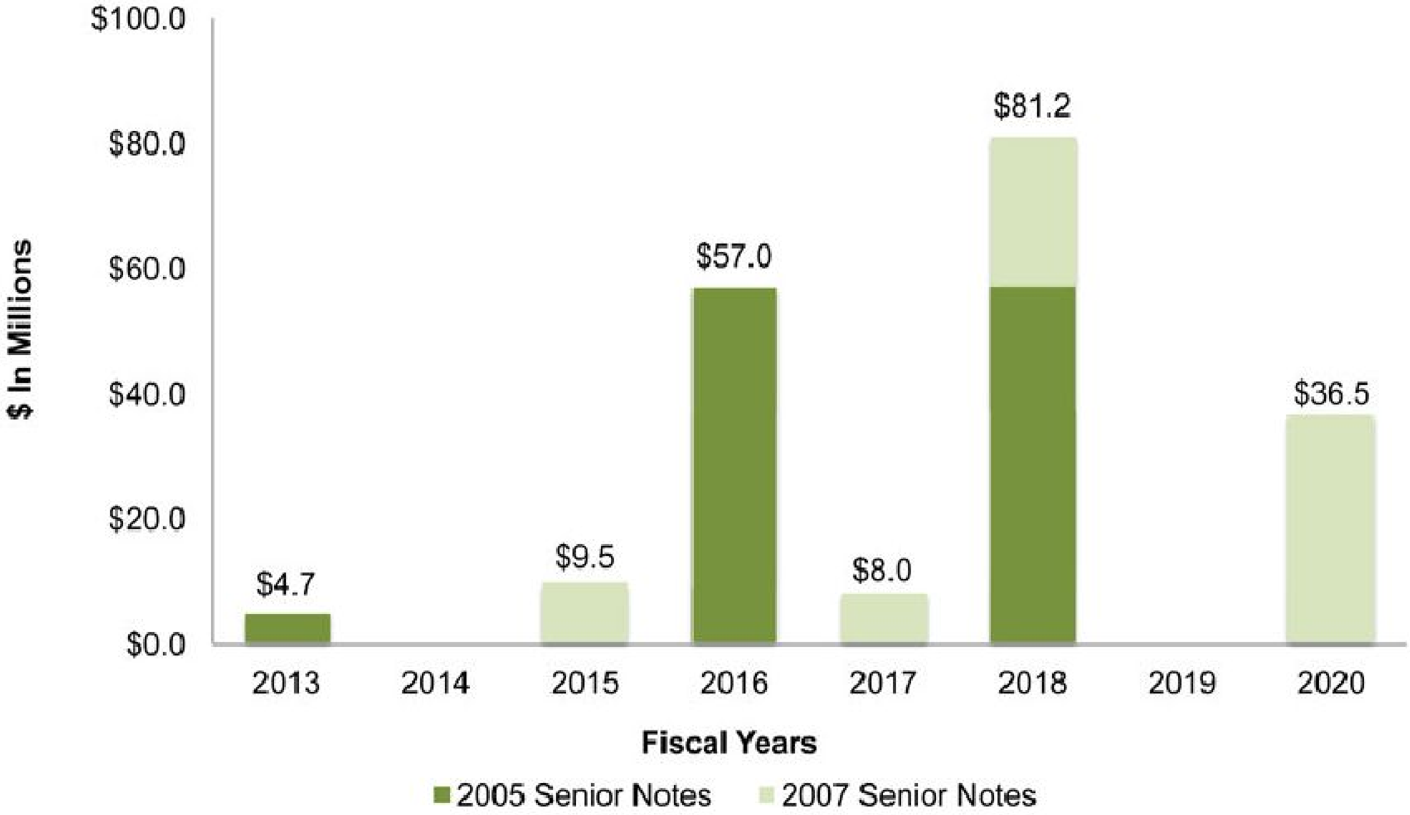
4. We believe our frac sand opportunity has as much earnings contribution potential as does cement or wallboard

Capital Structure

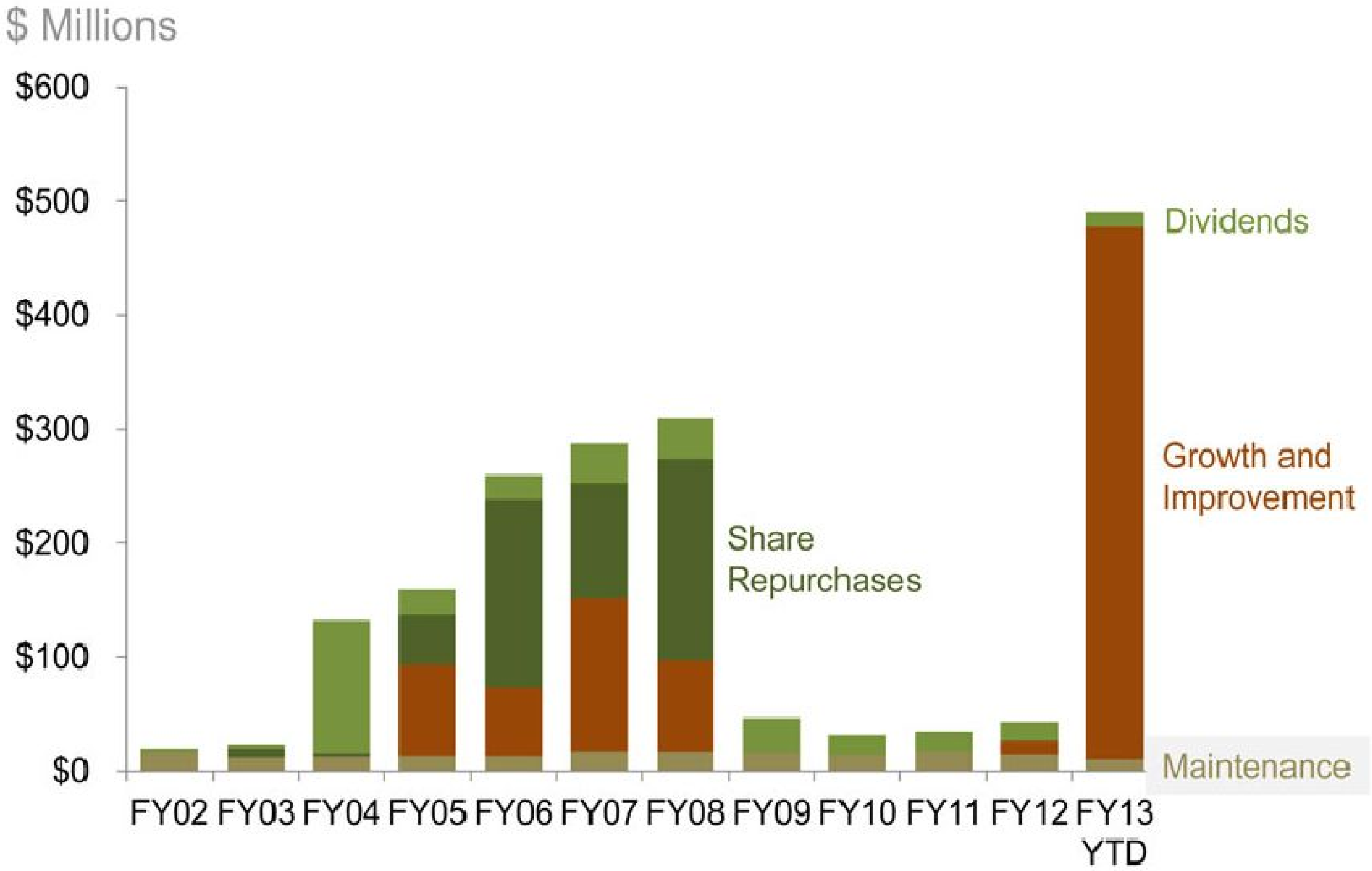
Net Debt-to-Cap	40%	38%	35%	41%
Net Debt-to-Equity	67%	62%	55%	69%



Debt Maturity Profile



Disciplined Use of Cash



Note: Issued 3.5 million shares in FY 13 pursuant to the acquisition of Lafarge assets.

Investment Summary

Eagle Materials

- Low cost producer
- Leading positions in attractive markets
- Strong earnings growth in up-cycle, and now in early innings
- Favorable secular demand trends, especially for cement and frac sand
- Recently acquired assets from Lafarge are highly complementary and increase Eagle's cement capacity by 60%
- Track record of sound strategic choices, e.g., smart growth

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before (i) interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, (ii) certain other non-cash or non-routine items, and (iii) acquisition costs and other overhead costs allocated to the Lafarge Target Business. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure that provides supplemental information regarding the operating performance of our business without regard to financing methods, capital structures or historical cost bases and is used as a benchmark for evaluating the creditworthiness of particular issuers. Adjusted EBITDA should not, however, be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operations or any other measure of financial performance in accordance with GAAP.

$ million	3/31/03	3/31/04	3/31/05	3/31/06	3/31/07	3/31/08	3/31/09	3/31/10	3/31/11	3/31/12	LTM 12/31/12
Net Income	$ 57.6	$ 66.9	$ 106.7	$ 161.0	$ 202.7	$ 97.8	$ 41.8	$ 29.0	$ 14.8	$ 18.7	$ 58.9
Plus:											
Taxes	29.0	35.2	51.4	80.1	101.6	46.6	20.4	10.3	1.9	3.2	27.1
Interest	9.6	3.8	3.3	6.3	5.4	21.1	28.9	21.5	16.5	16.6	14.3
DD&A	33.2	33.0	34.5	38.6	40.0	44.9	51.2	50.8	49.2	50.1	52.5
Other Charges	1.4	2.2	5.5	3.2	1.8	9.7	9.8	11.0	17.9	15.9	6.8
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 131**	**$ 141**	**$ 201**	**$ 289**	**$ 351**	**$ 220**	**$ 152**	**$ 123**	**$ 100**	**$ 105**	**$ 160**
Lafarge Target Business EBITDA for 11 months ended 9/30/12 (see attached)											**$ 43**
Pro Forma Total Adjusted EBITDA											**$ 203**

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted EBITDA

The following provides a reconciliation of the Lafarge Target Business EBITDA for the 11 months ended 9/30/12:

$ million	Year ended 12/31/11	9 months ended 9/30/11	9 months ended 9/30/12	LTM 9/30/12	Dec. 2012 (Eagle owned)	11 months
Lafarge Target Business Net Earnings	$ (11)	$ 9	$ (2)	$ (4)		
Plus:						
Taxes	(8)	7	(2)	(3)		
Interest	3	(2)	2	3		
DD&A	22	(16)	16	22		
Overhead Allocation Adjustment	28	(21)	20	27		
Lafarge Target Business EBITDA	**$ 34**	**$ (23)**	**$ 34**	**$ 45**	**$ (2)**	**$ 43**

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted Revenue

$ million	3/31/03	3/31/04	3/31/05	3/31/06	3/31/07	3/31/08	3/31/09	3/31/10	3/31/11	3/31/12	LTM 12/31/12
Eagle	$ 429	$ 503	$ 617	$ 860	$ 918	$ 748	$ 599	$ 468	$ 462	$ 495	$ 600
Joint Venture (50%)	72	76	82	65	76	97	96	65	75	86	94
Total	**$ 501**	**$ 579**	**$ 699**	**$ 925**	**$ 994**	**$ 845**	**$ 695**	**$ 533**	**$ 537**	**$ 581**	**$ 694**

Lafarge Target Business Revenue for 11 months ended 9/30/12 (see attached)	**$ 174**
Pro Forma Total	**$ 868**

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted Revenue

The following provides a reconciliation of the Lafarge Target Business revenue for the 11 months ended 9/30/12:

$ million	Year ended 12/31/11	9 months ended 9/30/11	9 months ended 9/30/12	LTM 9/30/12	Dec. 2012 (Eagle owned)	11 months
Lafarge Target Business Revenue	**$ 165**	**$ (121)**	**$ 138**	**$ 182**	**$ (8)**	**$ 174**

MAJOR FACILITIES

CEMENT PLANTS

CENTRAL PLAINS CEMENT COMPANY LLC
Sugar Creek, Missouri
Tulsa, Oklahoma

ILLINOIS CEMENT COMPANY LLC
LaSalle, Illinois

MOUNTAIN CEMENT COMPANY
Laramie, Wyoming

NEVADA CEMENT COMPANY
Fernley, Nevada

TEXAS LEHIGH CEMENT COMPANY LP
Buda, Texas
(50% joint venture)

CONCRETE AND AGGREGATES PLANTS

CENTEX MATERIALS LLC
Austin and Buda, Texas

MATHEWS READYMIX LLC
Marysville, California

TALON CONCRETE AND AGGREGATES LLC
Kansas & Missouri 10 locations

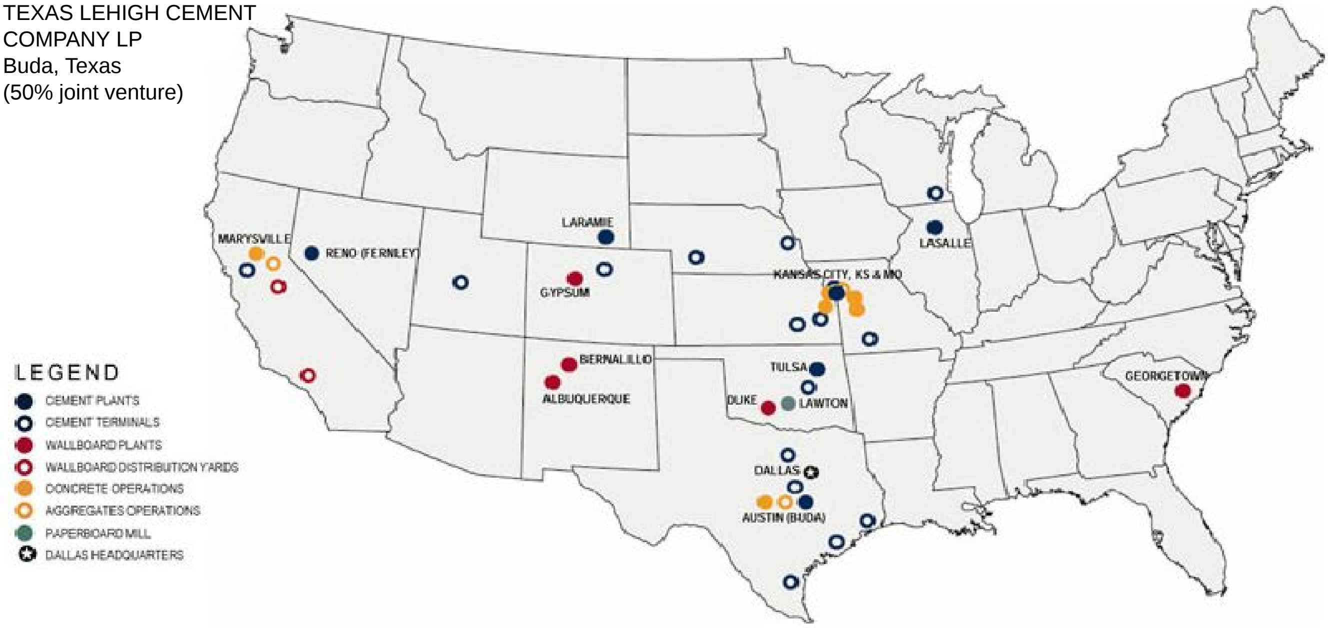
WESTERN AGGREGATES LLC
Marysville, California

GYPSUM WALLBOARD PLANTS

AMERICAN GYPSUM COMPANY LLC
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Bernalillo, New Mexico
Gypsum, Colorado
Duke, Oklahoma
Georgetown, South Carolina

PAPERBOARD MILL

REPUBLIC PAPERBOARD COMPANY LLC
Lawton, Oklahoma



Contact Information

Steve Rowley

President and CEO

(214) 432-2020

srowley@eaglematerials.com

Craig Kesler

Executive Vice President and CFO

(214) 432-2013

ckesler@eaglematerials.com

Bob Stewart

Executive Vice President, Strategy, Corporate Development and Communications

(214) 432-2040

bstewart@eaglematerials.com