
**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): June 26, 2014

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

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

1-12984
(Commission
File Number)

75-2520779
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

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

75219
(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 beginning in June 2014. 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

| <u>Exhibit Number</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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/ James H. Graass

James H. Graass

Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Date: June 26, 2014

EXHIBIT INDEX

| <u>Exhibit Number</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 99.1 | Investor Presentation |



Low Cost Producer



Profitable Growth

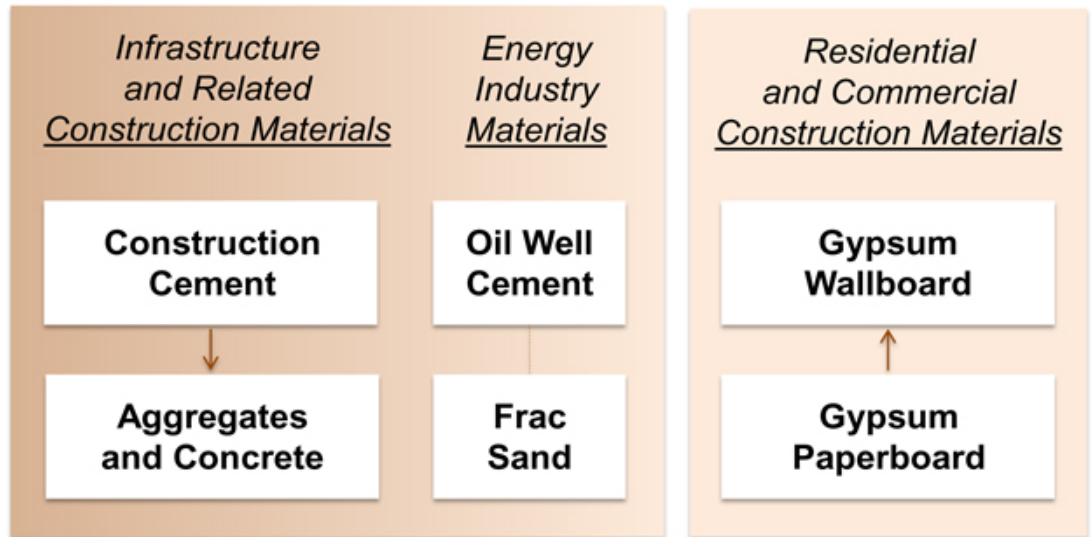
- *Sound Strategic Investments*
- *Cyclic Tailwind Benefits*
- *Favorable Secular Trends*
- *Healthy Balance Sheet*
- *Unrivaled Track Record*

Forward Looking Statement

Forward-Looking Statements. This presentation 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; the fact that our products are commodities and that prices for our products are subject to material fluctuation due to market conditions and other factors beyond our control; 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 announced capacity expansions; difficulties and delays in the development of new business lines; 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. 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, the risk that we may not be able to integrate the acquired assets in an efficient and cost-effective manner with our other assets and operations, the possible inability to realize synergies or other expected benefits of the transaction, the possibility that we may incur significant costs relating to transition or integration activities or repair and maintenance of the acquired assets, the discovery of undisclosed liabilities associated with the business, the need to repay the indebtedness incurred to fund the acquisition and the fact that increased debt may limit our ability to respond to any changes in general economic and business conditions that occur after the acquisition. These and other factors are described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 This report is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. 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

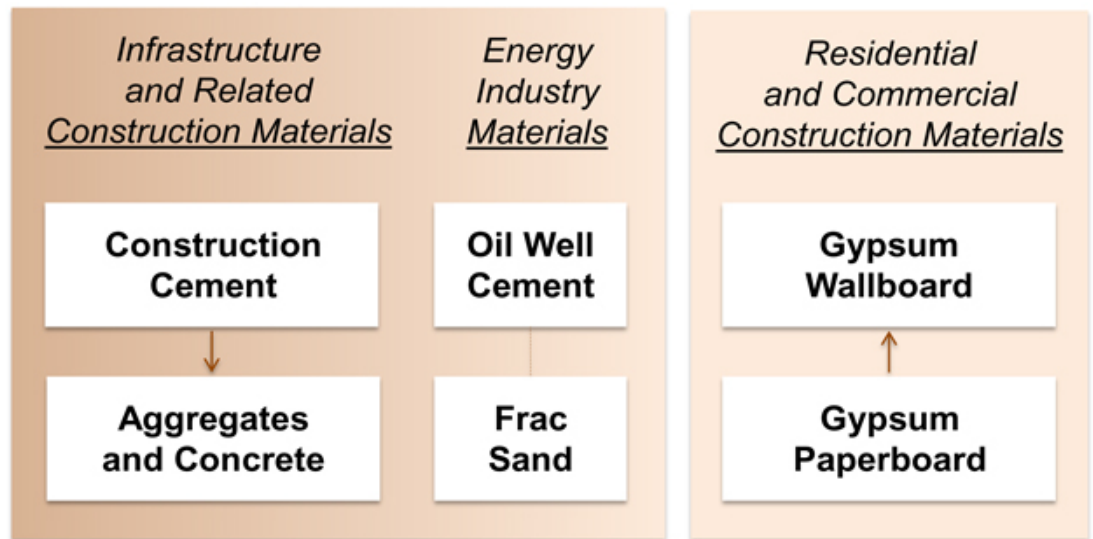
Minerals-Based Commodity Products



| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <i>Strategy Emphasis Now</i> | <i>Profitable, High-Returning Growth</i> | <i>Asset Optimization</i> |
| <i>Key Demand Drivers</i> | <i>Cyclical and Secular Growth</i> | <i>Cyclical Growth</i> |
| <i>Competitive Advantage</i> | <i>Cost Positions and Locations</i> | |
| <i>Innovation Focus</i> | <i>Extension of Low Cost Producer Positions</i> | |

Eagle Materials Business Definition

Minerals-Based Commodity Products



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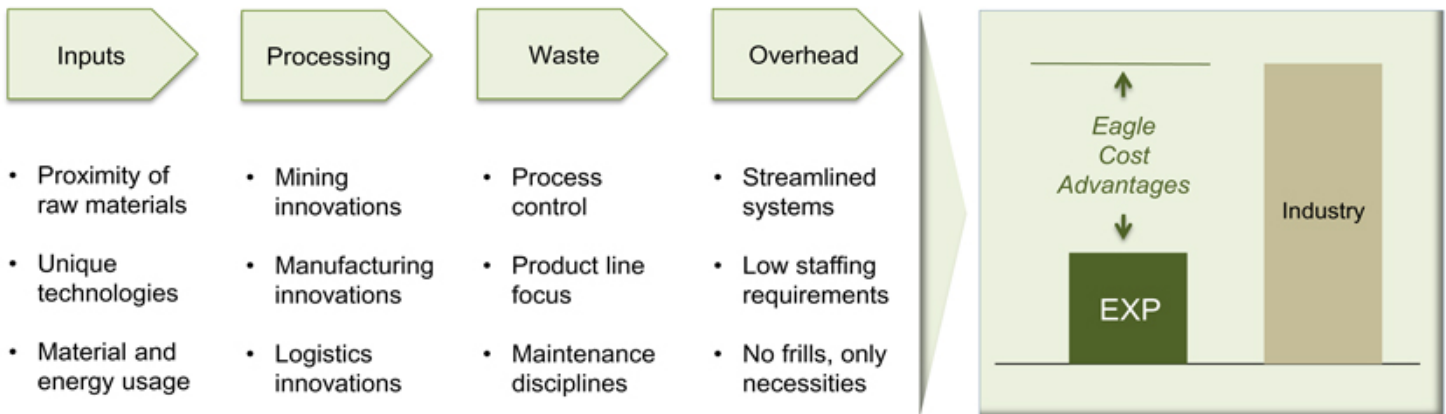
Multiple Sources of Cost Advantage

Lowest Cost Position is Important in a Commodity Industry

- ✓ *Operational Execution*
- ✓ *Low-Cost Focused Innovation*
- ✓ *Technology and Engineering*
- ✓ *Process Management*
- ✓ *Smart Design and Scale*
- ✓ *Sustained Maintenance*

Sustained Innovation Focus on Cost Reduction Across Every Aspect of the Business System

Significant, Sustained and Proven Cost Advantages



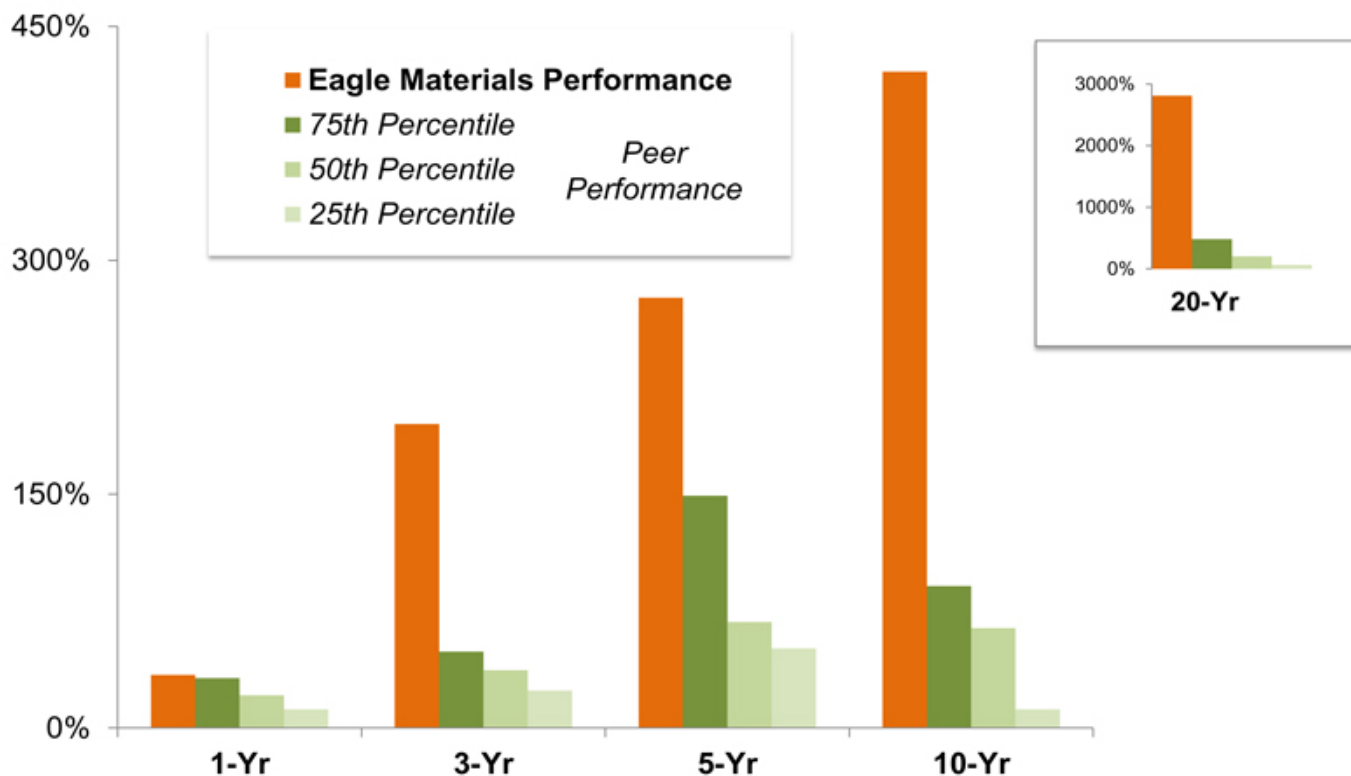
Our Low Cost Producer Strategy

Is Closely Aligned with Our Sustainability Objectives

| | 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 waste streams |

Some Say the “Best Predictor of Grades is Grades”

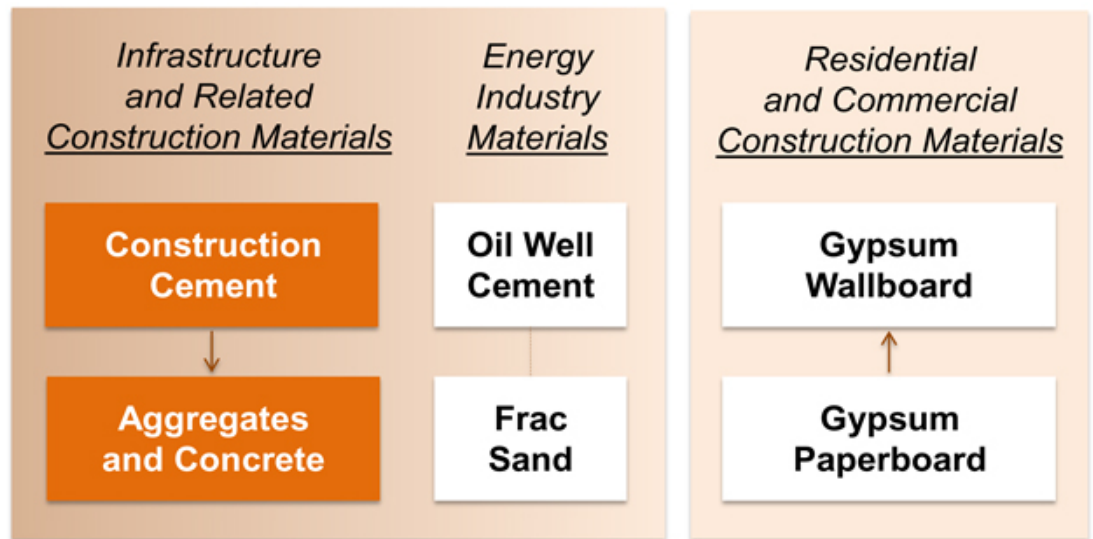
Total Shareholder Return as of 3/31/2014



Source: Longnecker & Associates. Peer Group: 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

Eagle Materials Business Definition

Minerals-Based Commodity Products

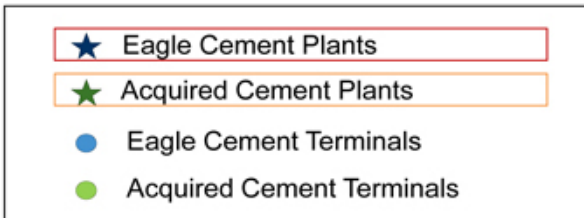
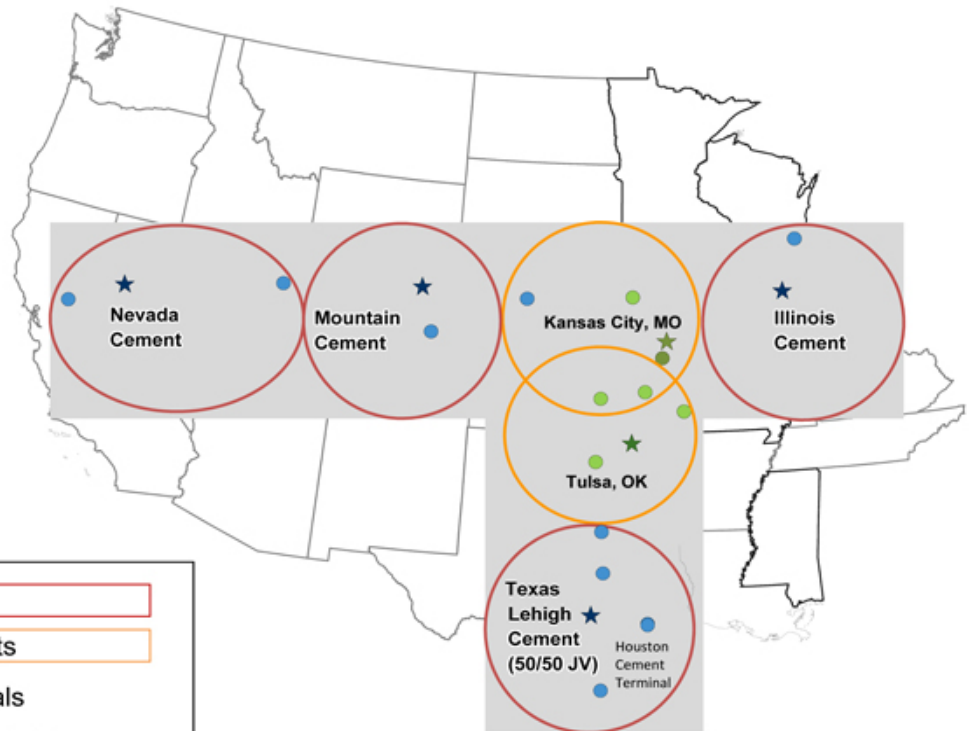


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Central US Cement System

Latest Acquisitions Are Now Fully Integrated

- Kansas City and Tulsa cement plant acquisitions (Nov. 30, 2012) link east-to-west and central-to-south



System Scale

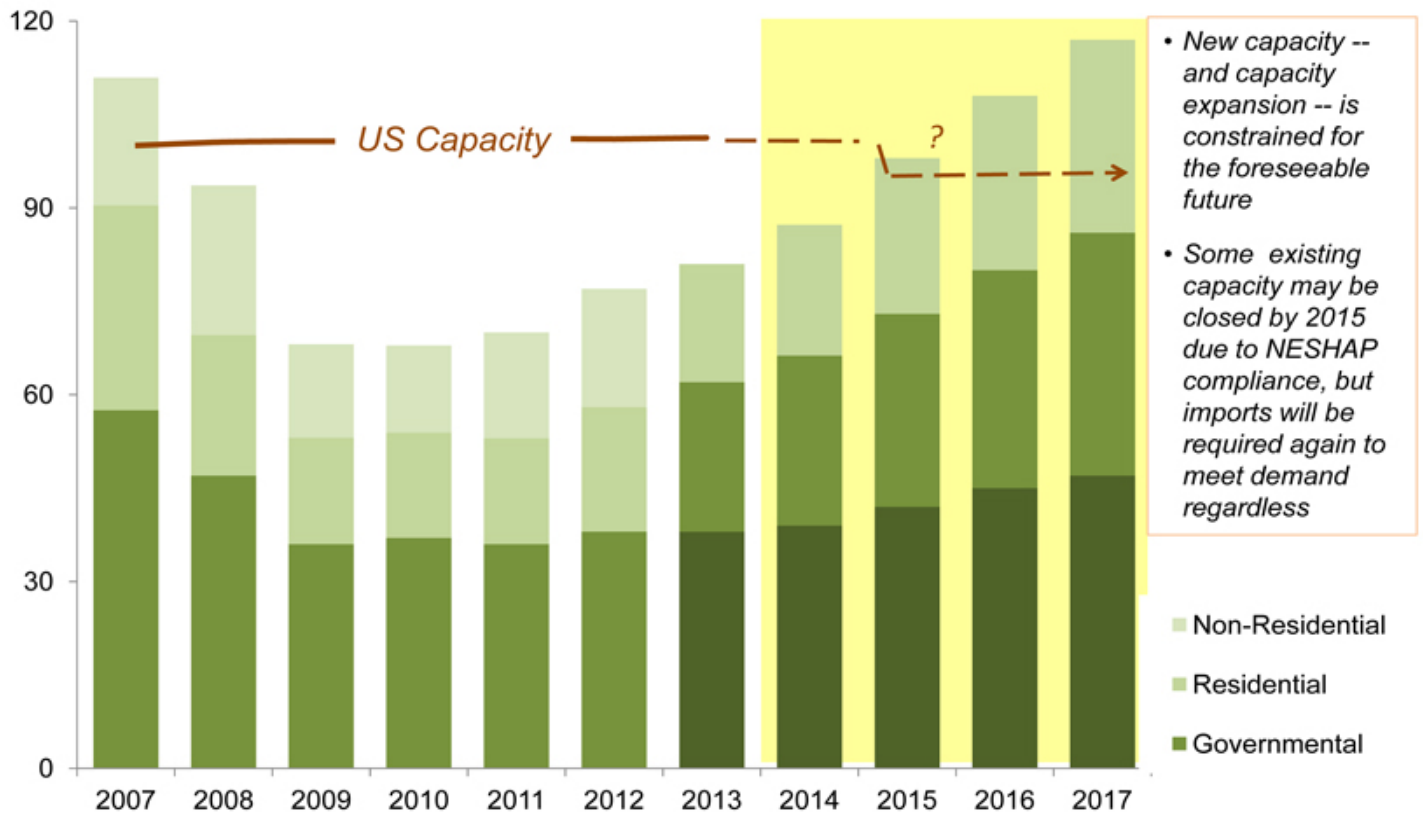
Acquisitions Increased Cement Capacity by 60%

Cement Short Tons Capacity (000)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Texas Lehigh (50%) | 700 |
| Illinois Cement | 1,100 |
| Mountain Cement | 700 |
| Nevada Cement | 550 |
| <i>Central Plains Kansas City</i> | <i>1,150</i> |
| <i>Central Plains Tulsa</i> | <i>700</i> |
| Total | 4,900 |

US Cement Consumption Outlook

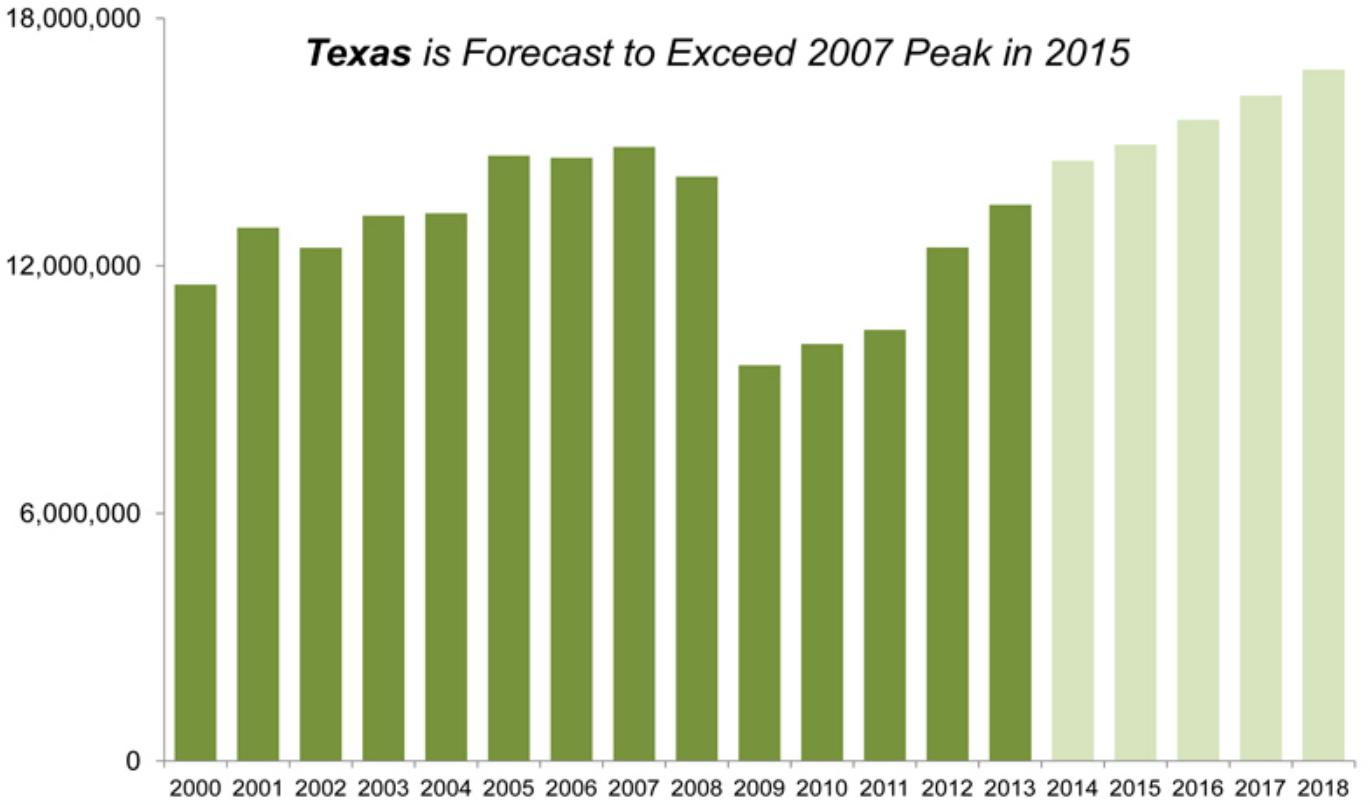
Million Metric Tons



Source: Portland Cement Association

Texas Cement Consumption History and Outlook

Key States, Metric Tons, PCA

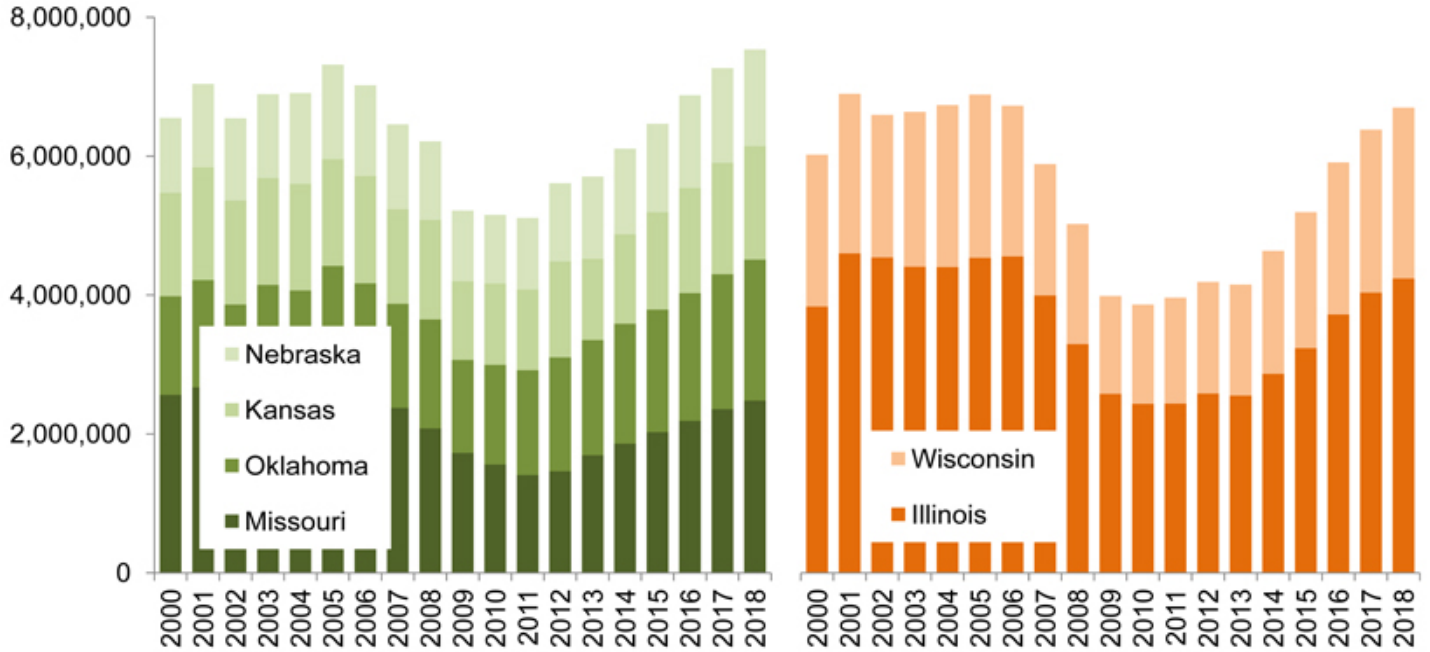


Cement Consumption History and Outlook

Key States, Metric Tons, PCA

Central Plains Forecast to Regain 2005 Peak in 2017

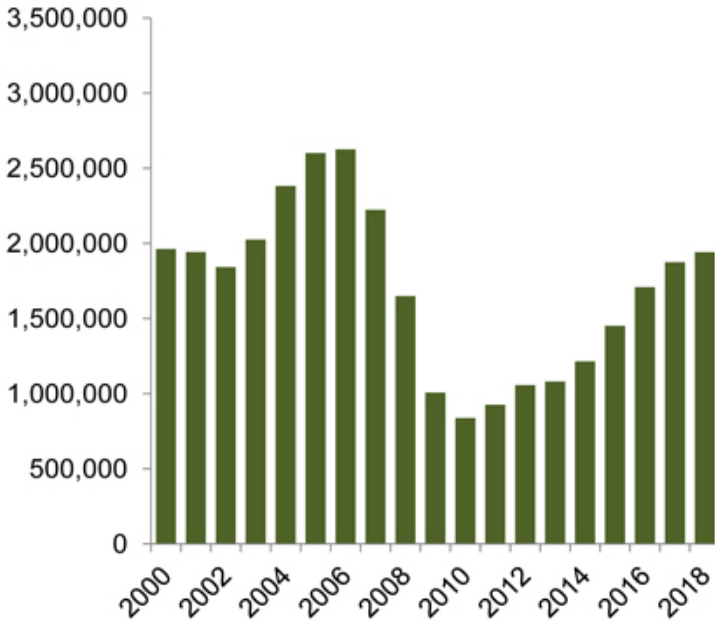
Illinois Forecast to Nearly Regain 2005 Peak in 2018



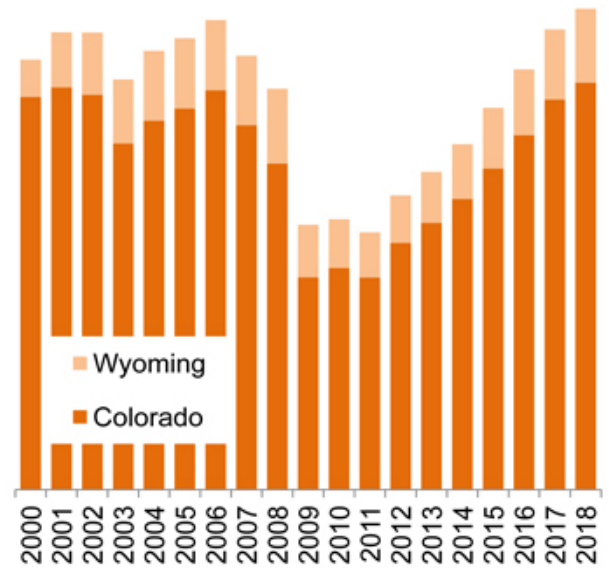
Cement Consumption History and Outlook

Key States, Metric Tons, PCA

Nevada Recovery Expected to be Sustained but Slower

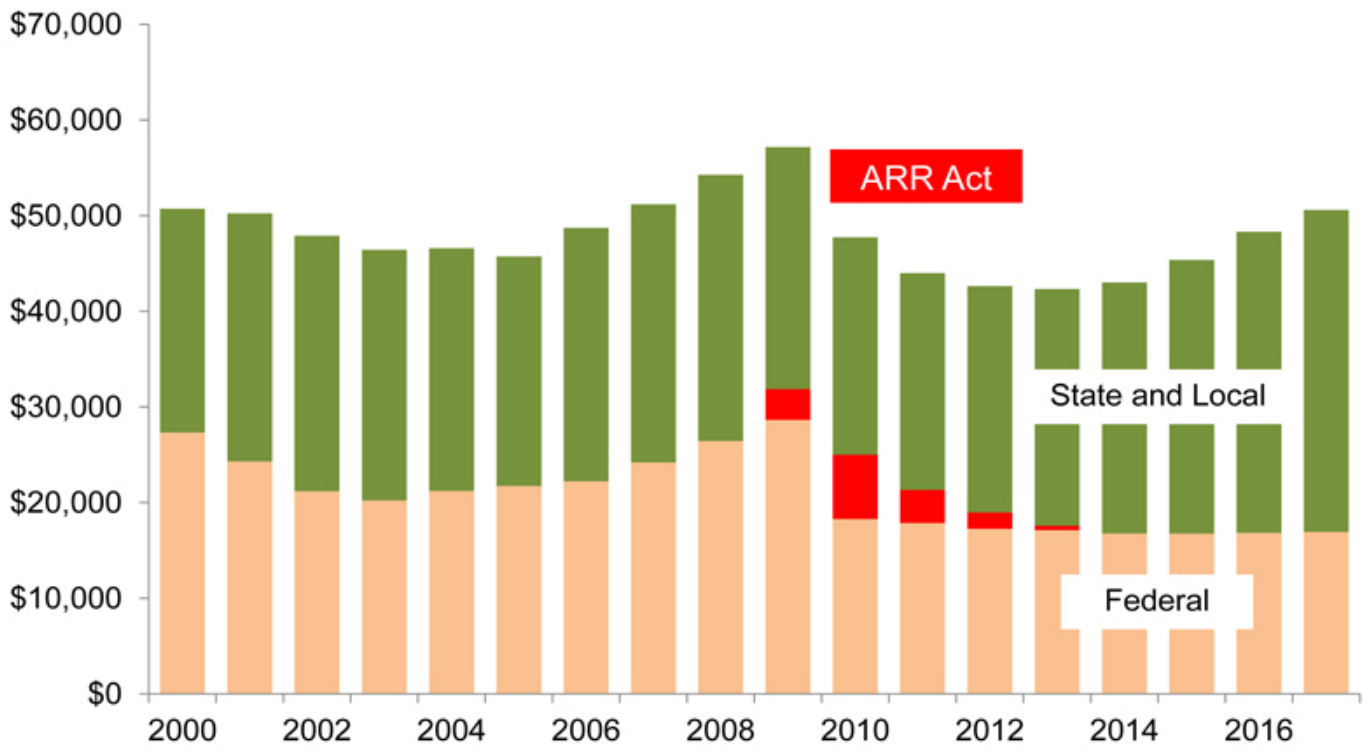


Mountain Forecast to Surpass 2005 Peak in 2018



Highway Spending Outlook and Composition

Millions of Real \$, PCA



EPA Regulatory Developments

Final Rule Issued – Extension Granted

On **February 12, 2013** the EPA published the final rule amending

- 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 -- and as a set of standards compliance may be not be economically or even technologically feasible

| 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 |

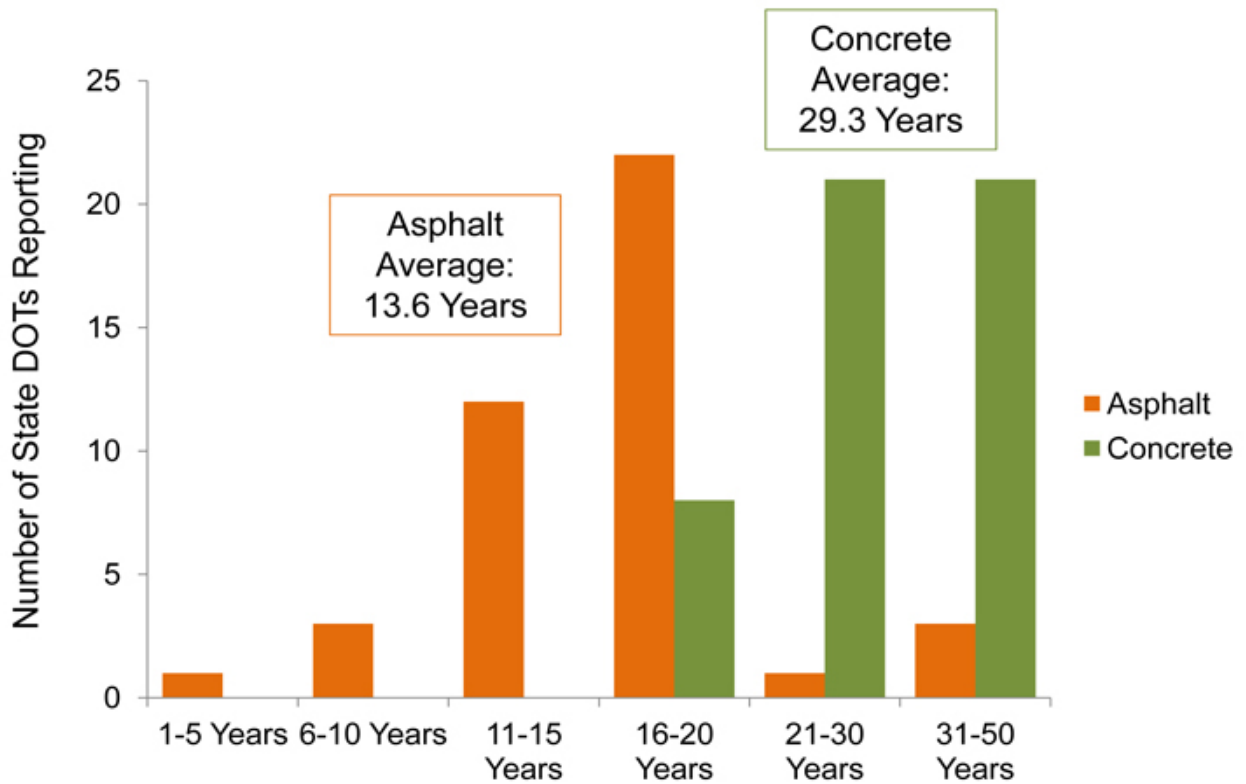
Concrete/Cement Value Proposition

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 long-standing 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 broadly understood, and as use adaptations occur

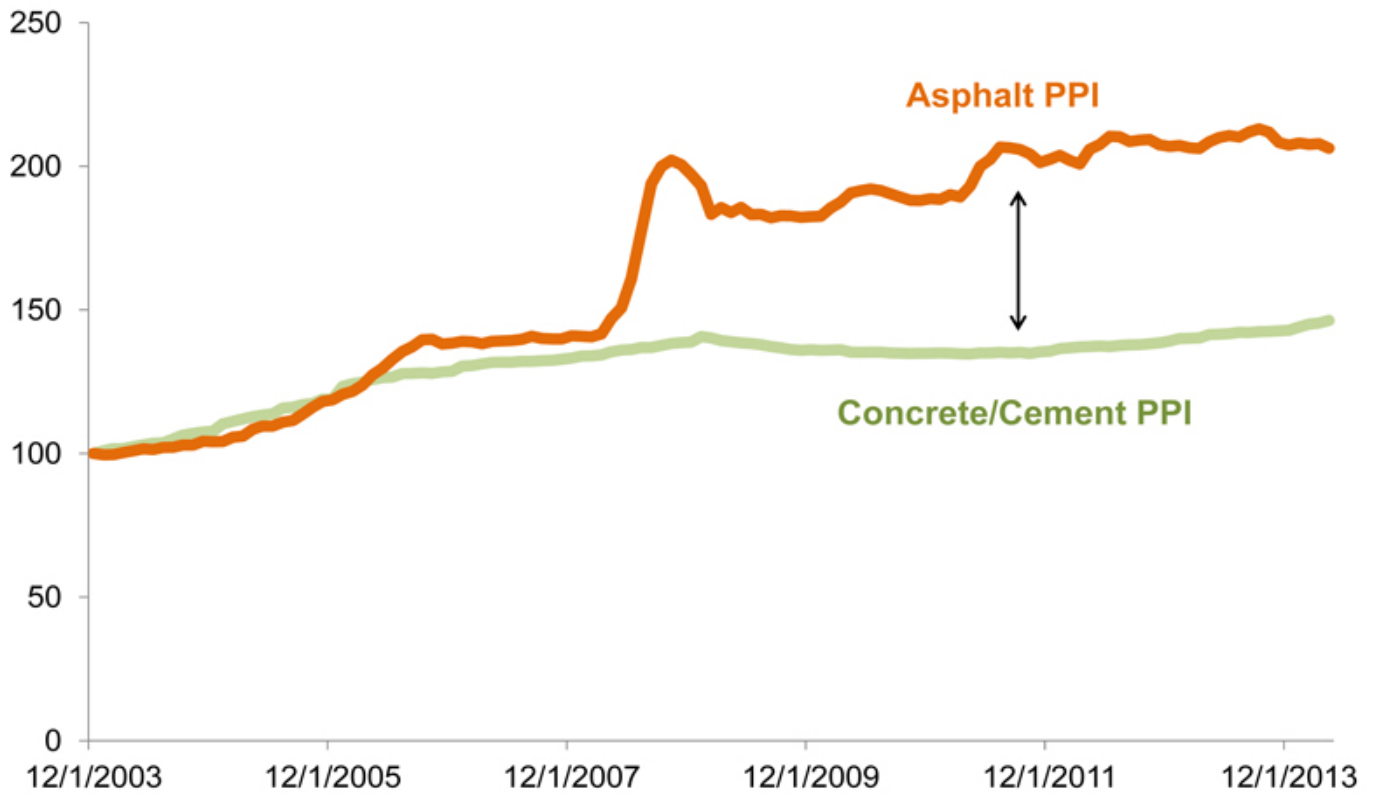
Life Cycle Analysis Favors Concrete

Pavement Life Expectancy (Before Reconstruction is Required)



Asphalt Costs Have Diverged Higher

Costs Linked to Oil/Bitumen

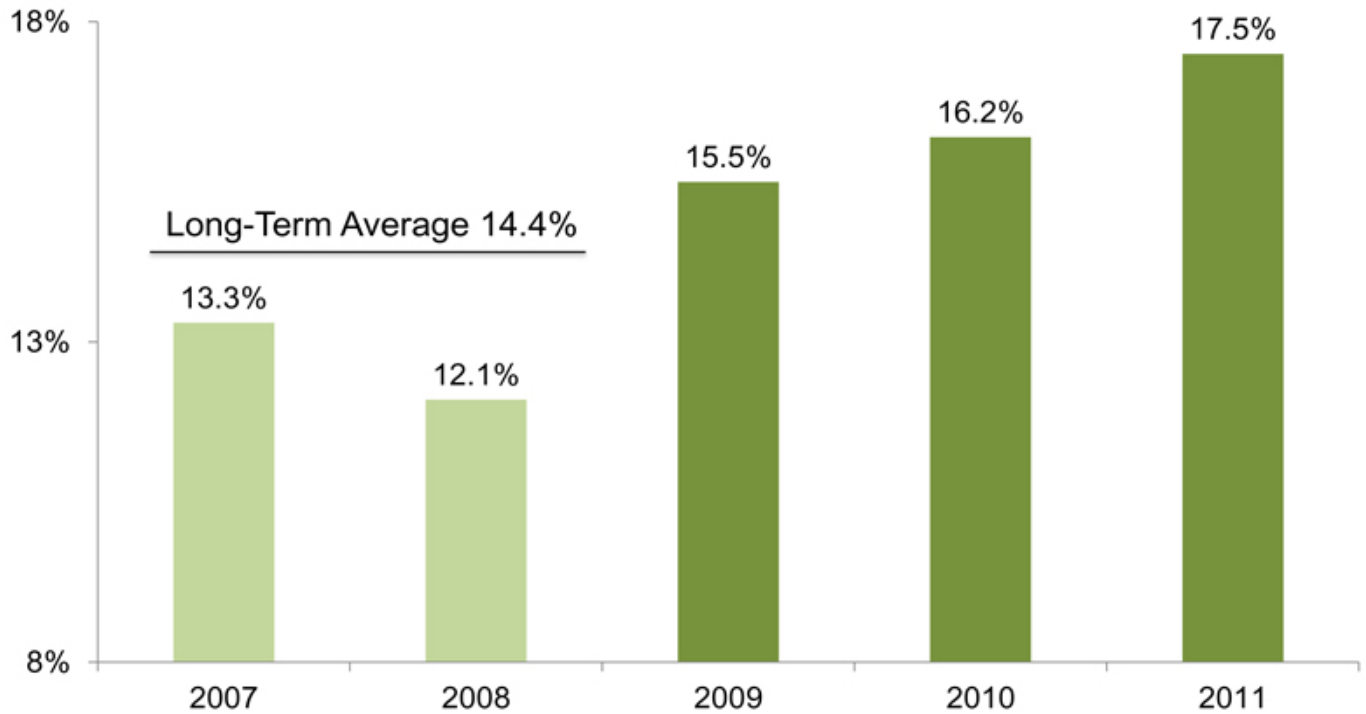


US Department of Labor (BLS) 12/2003=100 Ppi, Mfg, Nsa, Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials; Cement and Concrete Product

Concrete Share Has, In Fact, Been Growing

Growth Since 2008 Has Been Masked by the Recession

Concrete Share of Highway Paving Volume



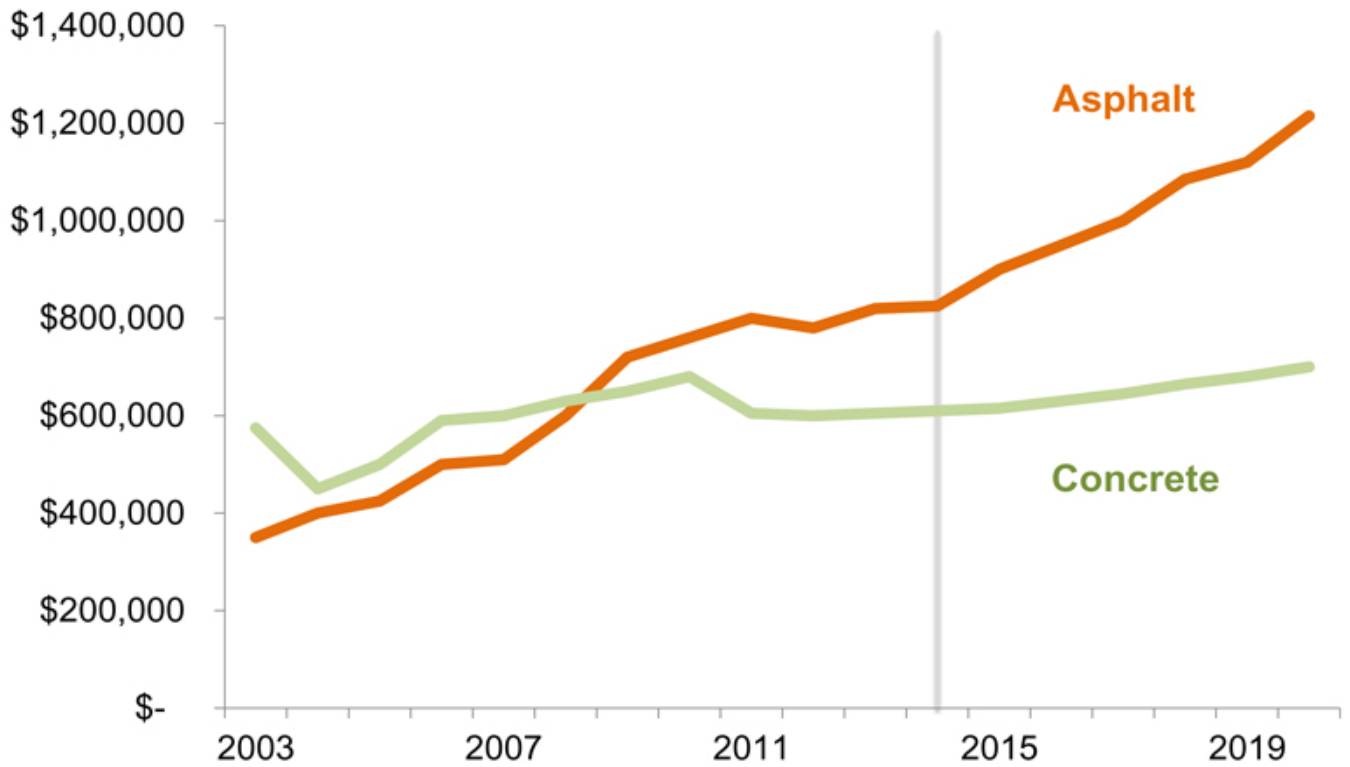
Outlook and Strategic Implications

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-product 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

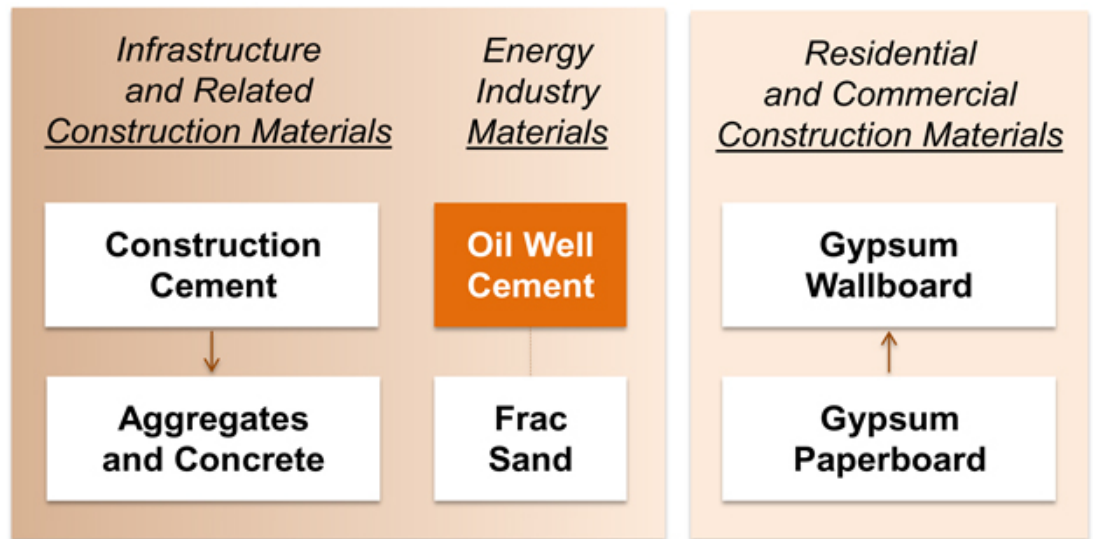
PCA Projected Initial Bid Paving Costs

Dollars Per Two Lane Road Mile - Urban



Eagle Materials Business Definition

Minerals-Based Commodity Products



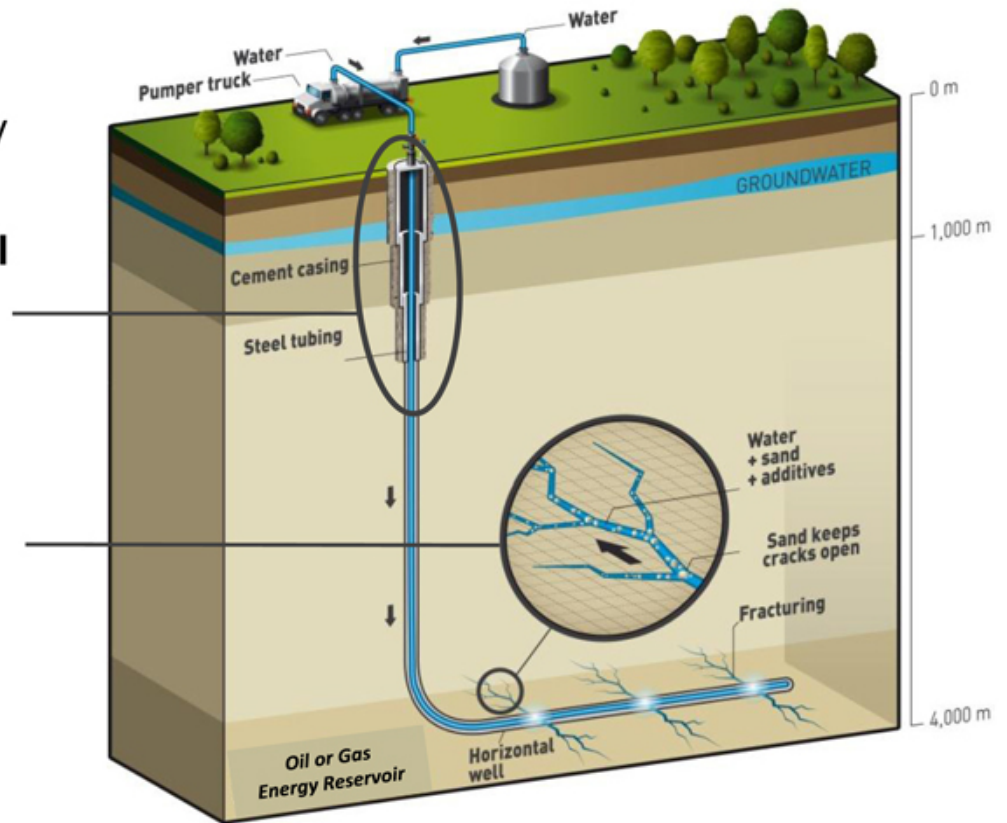
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Close Relationship of End-Uses

Oil Well Cement and Now Frac Sand

Important elements for unlocking energy in the shale plays

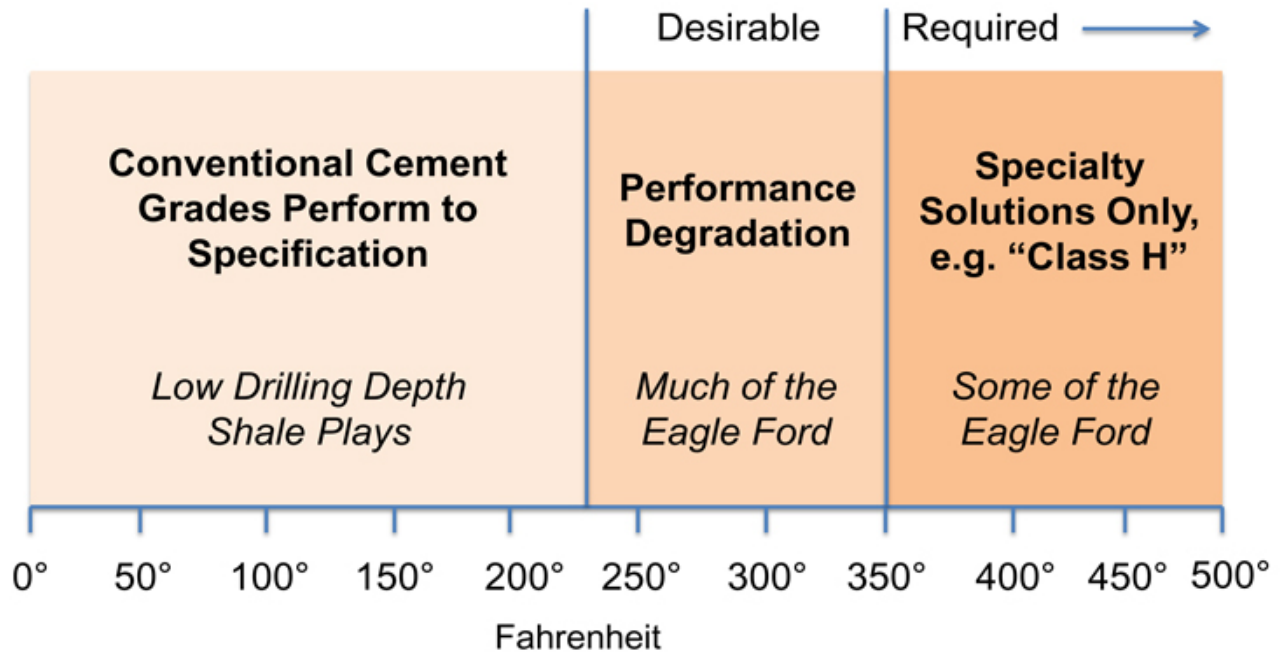
- Specialty **oil well cement** for casing wells
- Special purpose **frac sand** to keep the fractures “propped open”



Premium Well-Casing Cement Solutions

Desirable at 250 Degrees, Required at 350 Degrees and Up

Temperatures generally increase with drilling depths, but at different rates for different regions



Shifting the Cement Product Mix to Oil Well Cement

A Company Priority

Eagle has been the pre-eminent US producer of oil well cement for decades

- Eagle has the capability, know-how, permits and customer relationships required to effectively produce and market specialty oil-well cement, especially Class H, the grade used in the most demanding applications

Strong value proposition for Eagle and a key profit growth opportunity

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

Oil Well Cement Strategic Directions

A Mutually Reinforcing Growth Opportunity with Frac Sand

| 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 |
| Tulsa | 4% | > 50% | Class H and C | Mid-Continent | Acquisition, proven |
| Kansas City | 0% | > 25% | Class G and H | Bakken | Acquisition, feasible |
| Illinois | 0% | TBD | Class G | Utica | Proven capability |

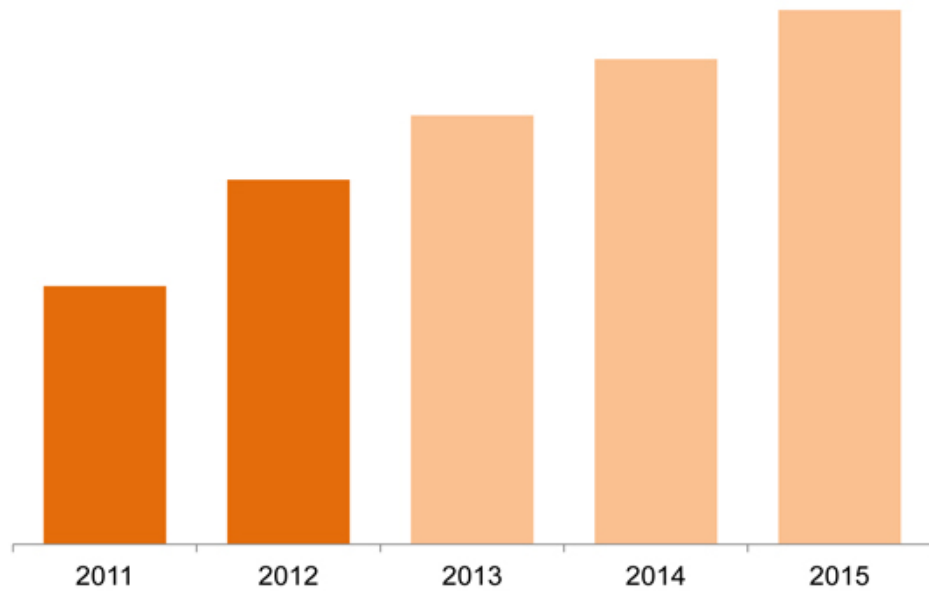
Eagle Ford – Cement Consumption Outlook

Continued Growth is Expected

Increasing drilling activity and newer drilling technologies (e.g., cemented liners) should continue to drive growth in cement consumption

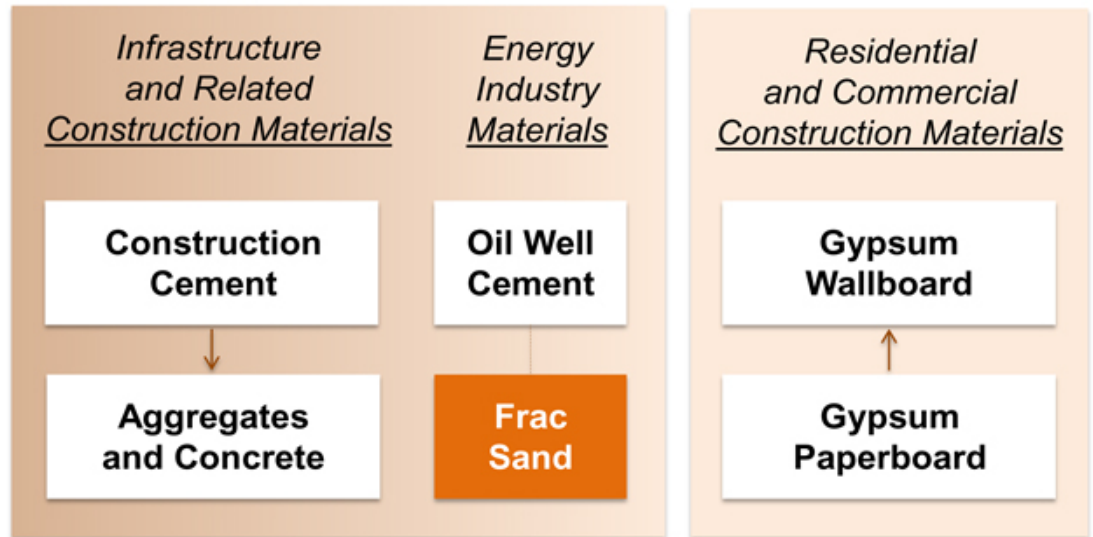
South Texas represents ~15-20% of US oil well cement spend

Estimated Annual Oil Well Cement Demand and Outlook



Eagle Materials Business Definition

Minerals-Based Commodity Products



| | | |
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Frac Sand is a Natural, Close Adjacency for Eagle

Key Growth Opportunity and a Top Eagle Priority



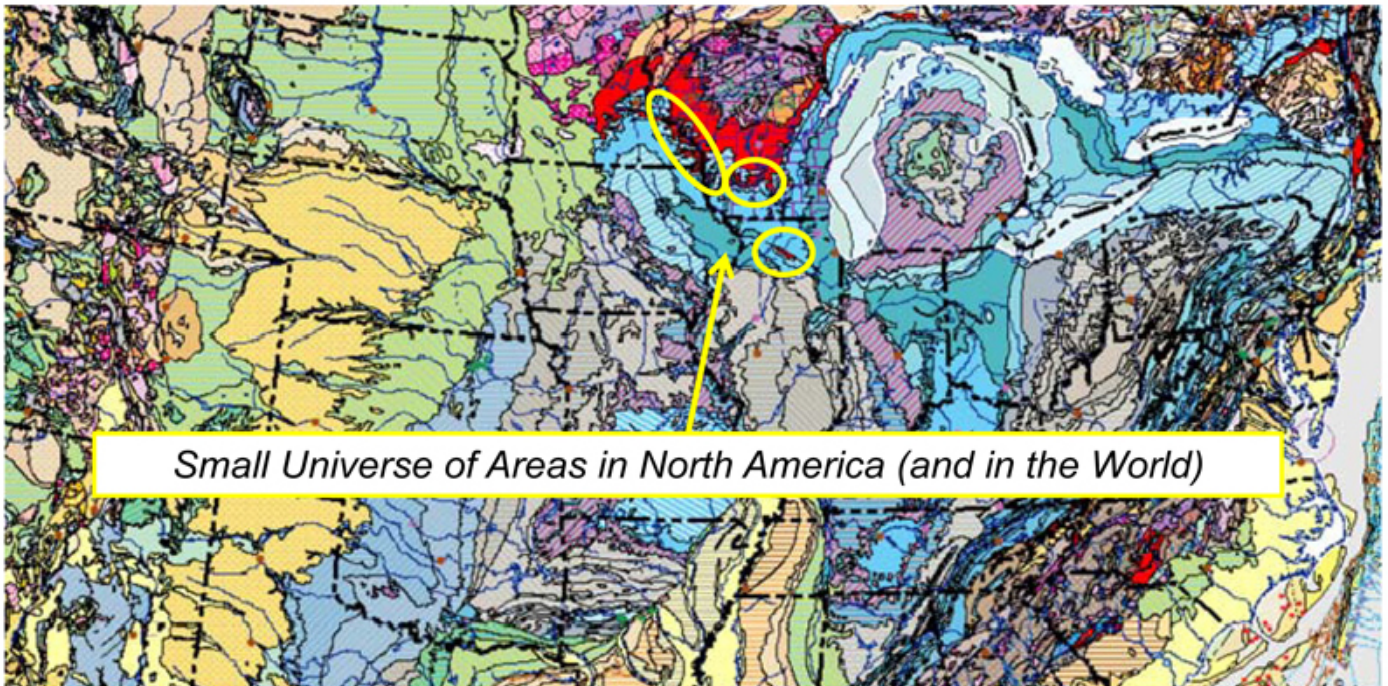
Frac sand entry leverages Eagle's existing

- Customer base (oil well cement)
- Owned distribution infrastructure that we have repurposed (Corpus Christi port terminal, proximate to Eagle Ford)
- Processing expertise (aggregates)
- Advantaged access to scarce northern white sand resource
 - Long-standing relationships (at Illinois Cement) enabled acquisition of a 50-year scale reserve deposit in Illinois
 - Northern white sand is the preferred proppant in oily plays -- and increasingly so
 - Northern white sand deposits are not near any shale plays, so logistics is a key

Opportunity to create a low-cost system

Geology is Destiny – Quality Scarcity

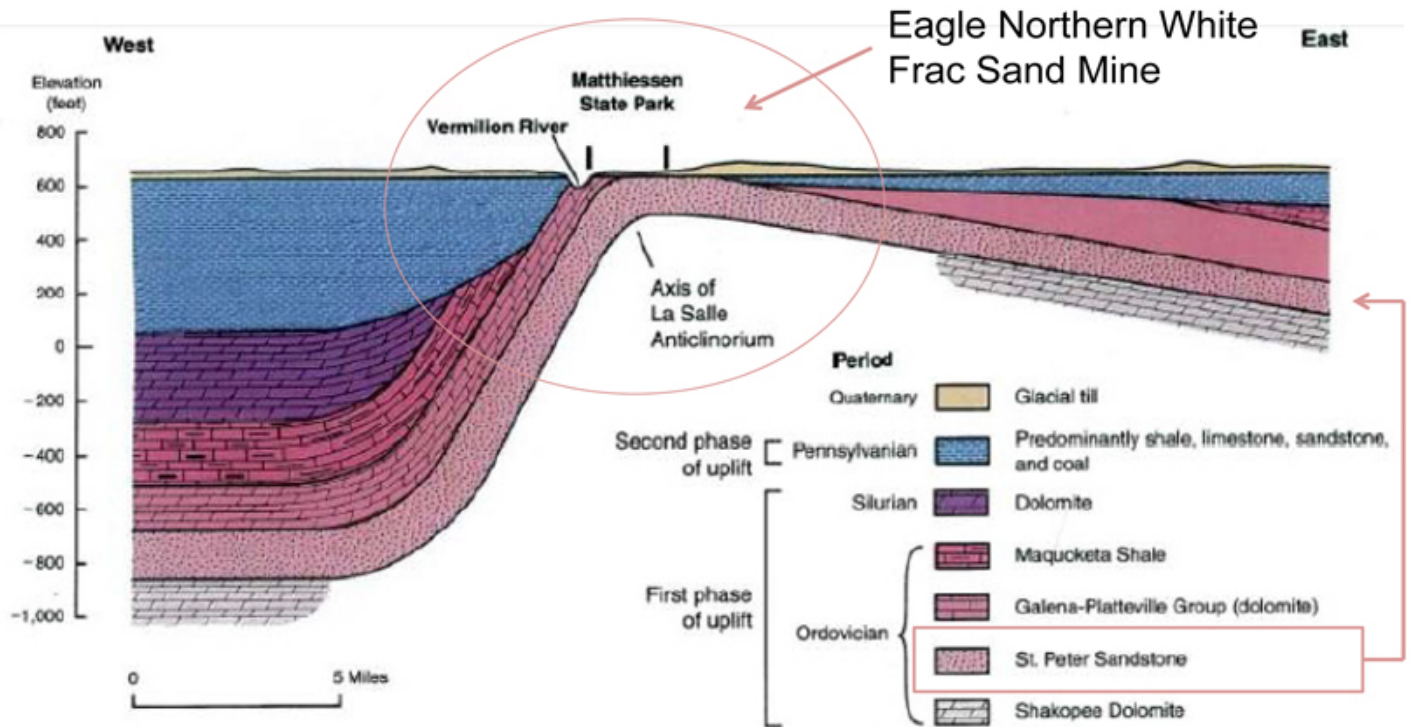
Dark Red Represents the Outcroppings of Quartz Sand ~ 500 Million Years Old



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 (and long-term potential export possibilities).

Sandstone Formation Section View

Sandstone Closest to the Surface is Even Less Common



Eagle's Illinois Mine

Northern White Frac Sand



Frac Sand at Corpus Christi

Destined for the Eagle Ford



Corpus Christi Site Repurposed, Now Operational

Third-Party Sand Used to Initialize Processing/Logistics Systems



Frac Sand Demand Drivers

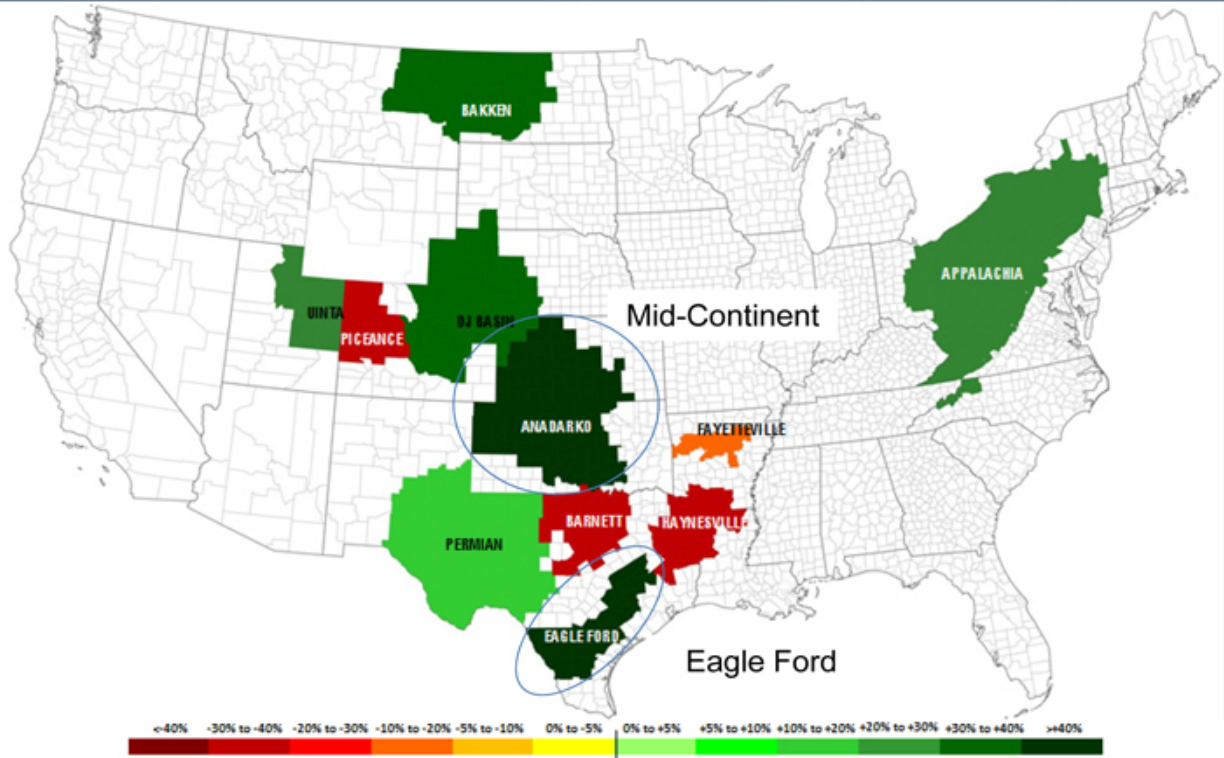
Positive Trends Across Multiple Drivers

Horizontal Rig Count \times Wells Per Rig \times Lateral Lengths \times Stages Per Lateral \times Proppant Per Stage = Proppant Demand



Eagle Ford and Mid-Continent Lead Growth Proppant Use

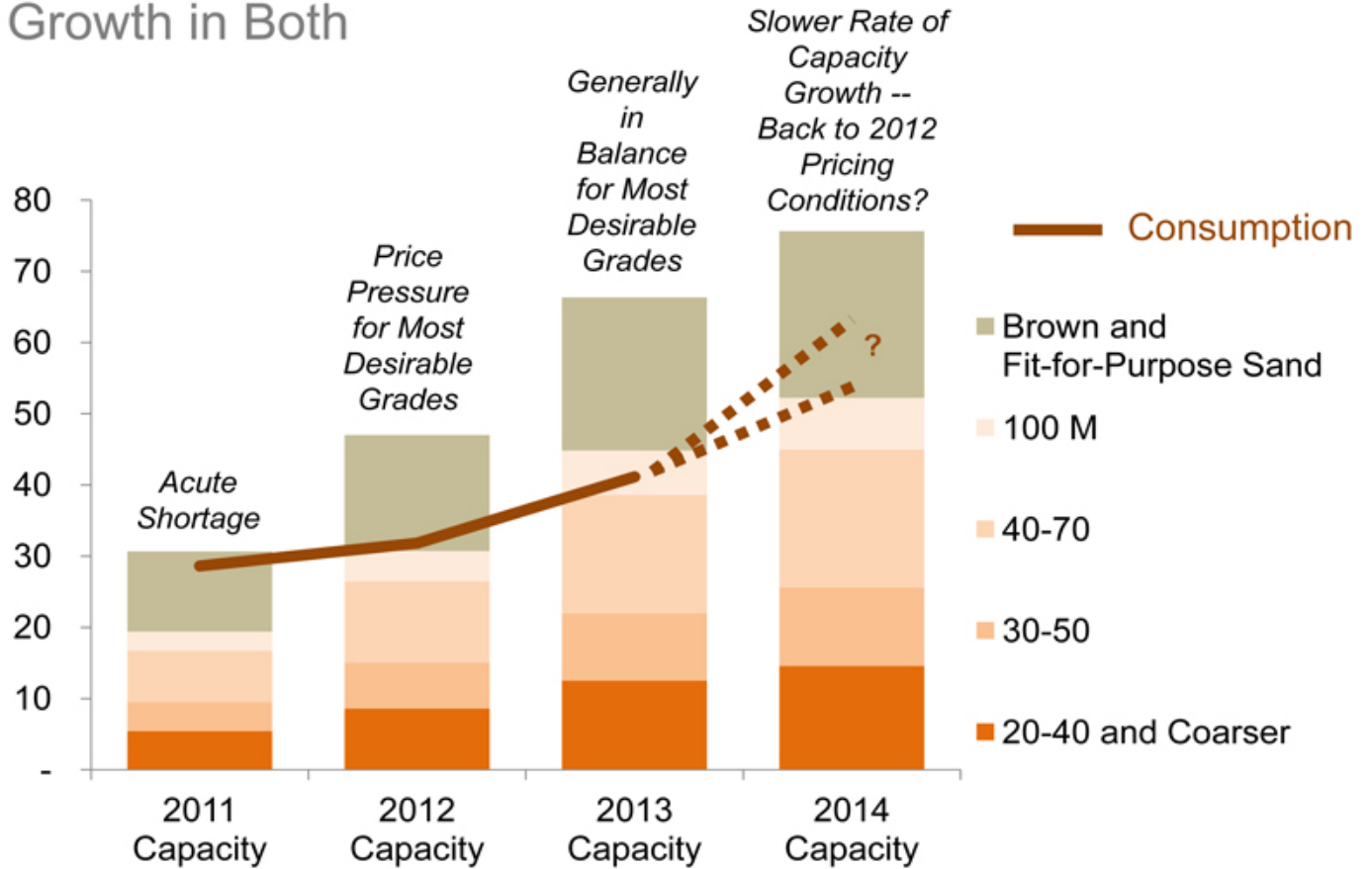
Year-on-Year Growth in Proppant Consumption (2012 vs. 2013)



Source: PacWest Sample Analysis

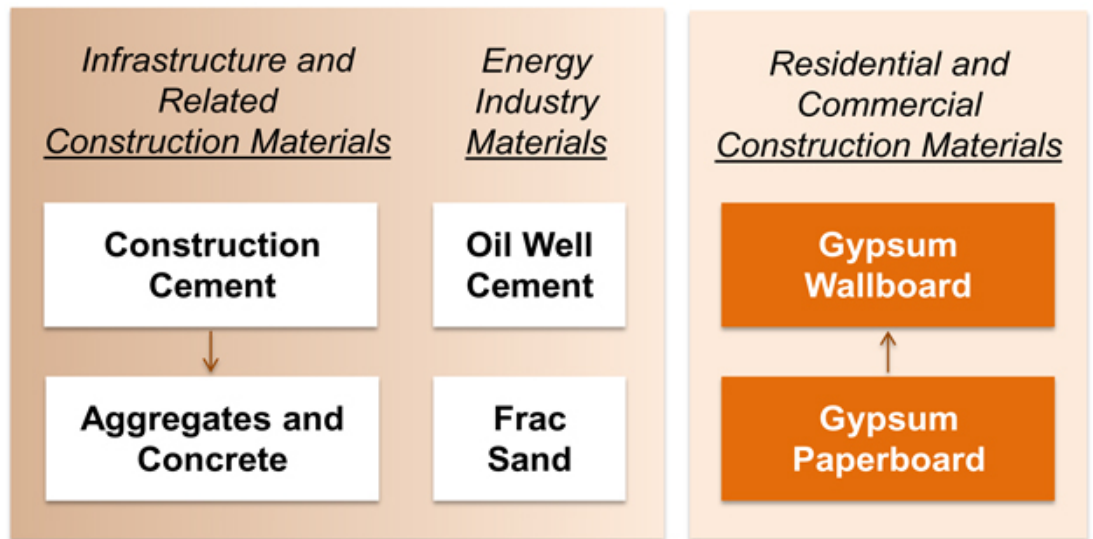
Frac Sand Supply and Demand

Growth in Both



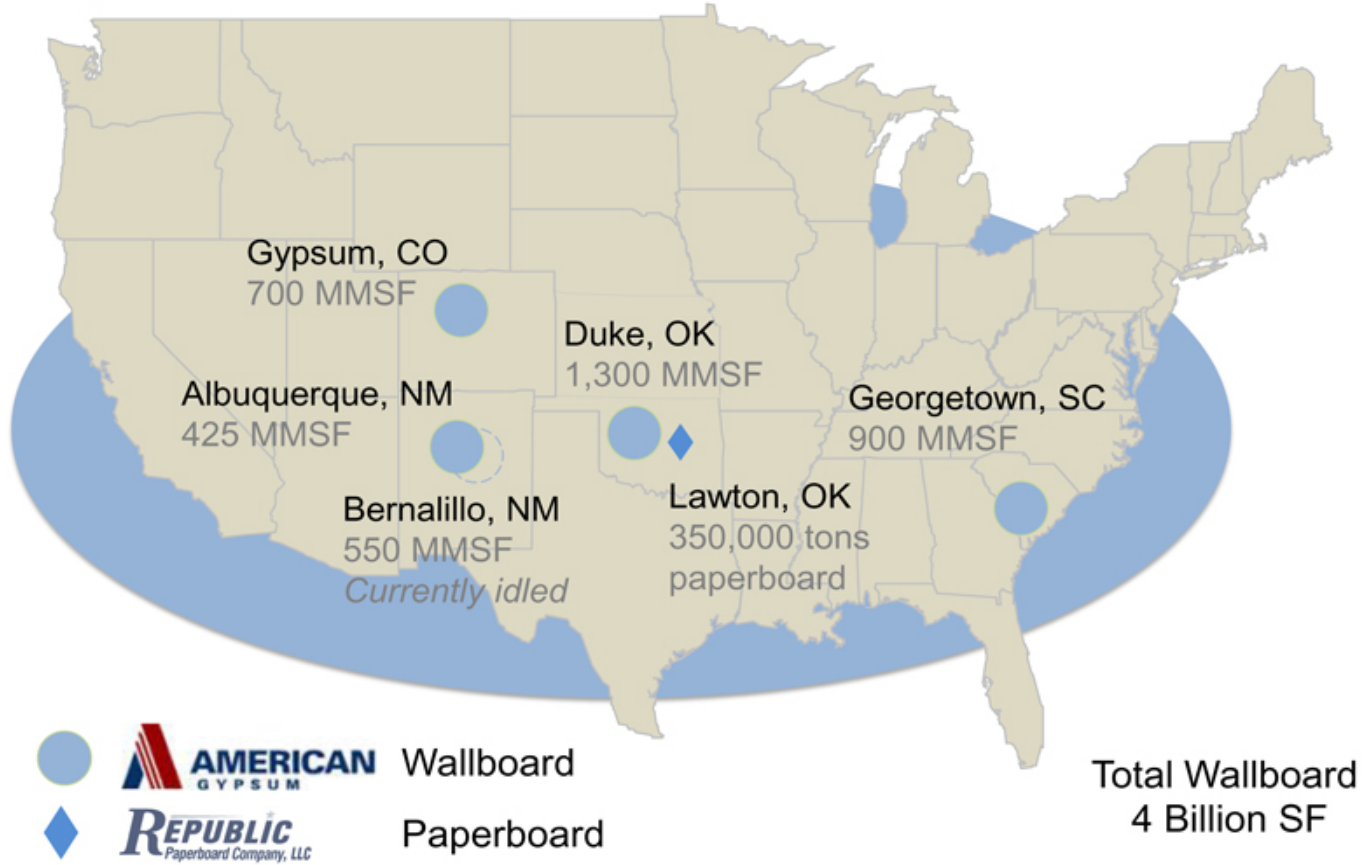
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| <i>Competitive Advantage</i> | <i>Cost Position</i> | <i>Scarcity</i> |
| <i>Innovation Focus</i> | <i>Extension of Low Cost Producer Positions</i> | |

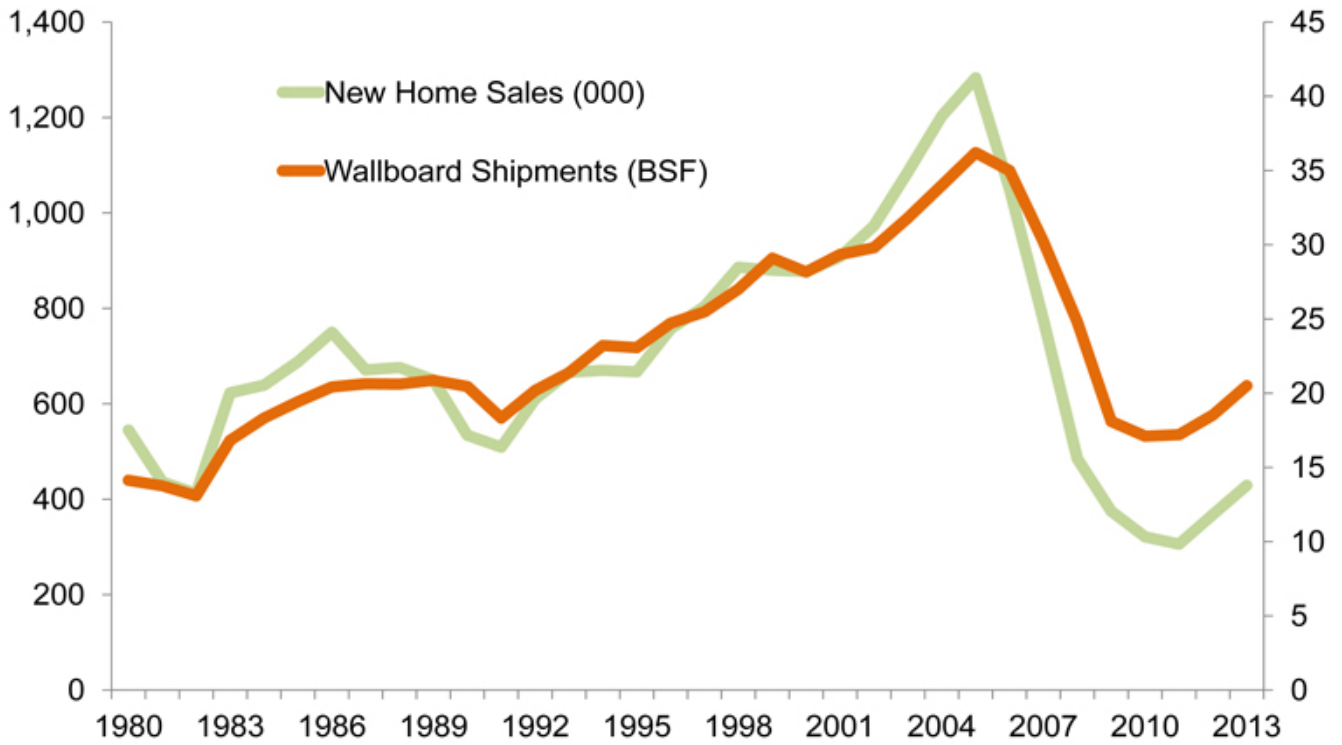
Eagle's US Market and Production Locations



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

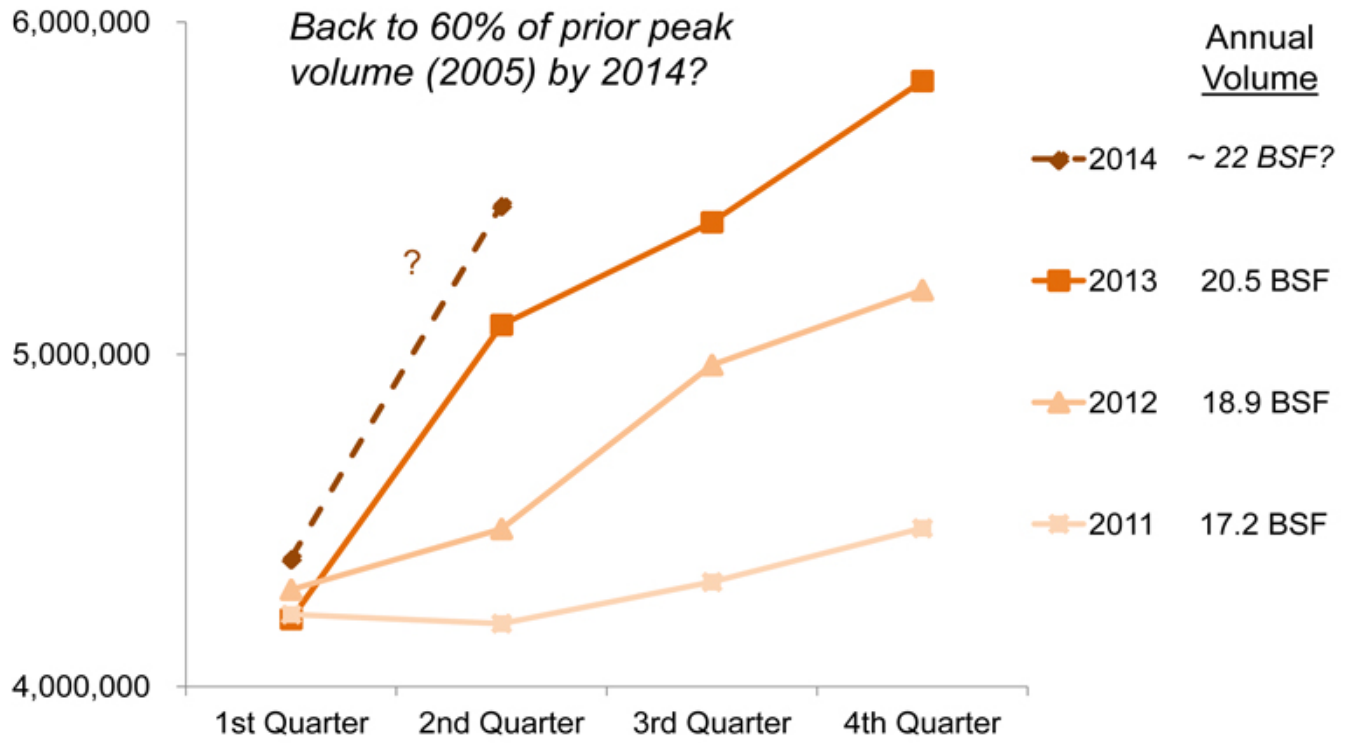
US Demand for Gypsum Wallboard

Closely Linked with Housing



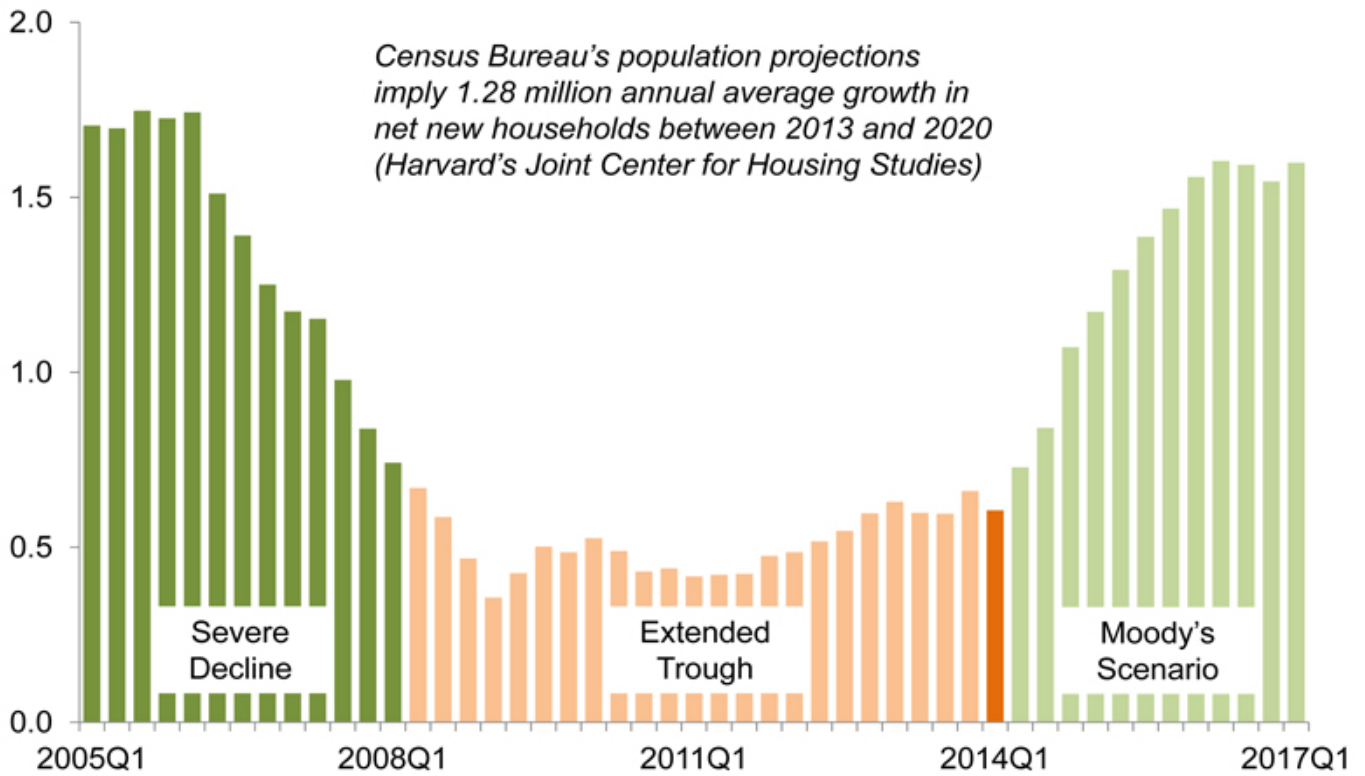
Industry Wallboard Shipment Volumes

Gypsum Association, Square Feet, Calendar Years



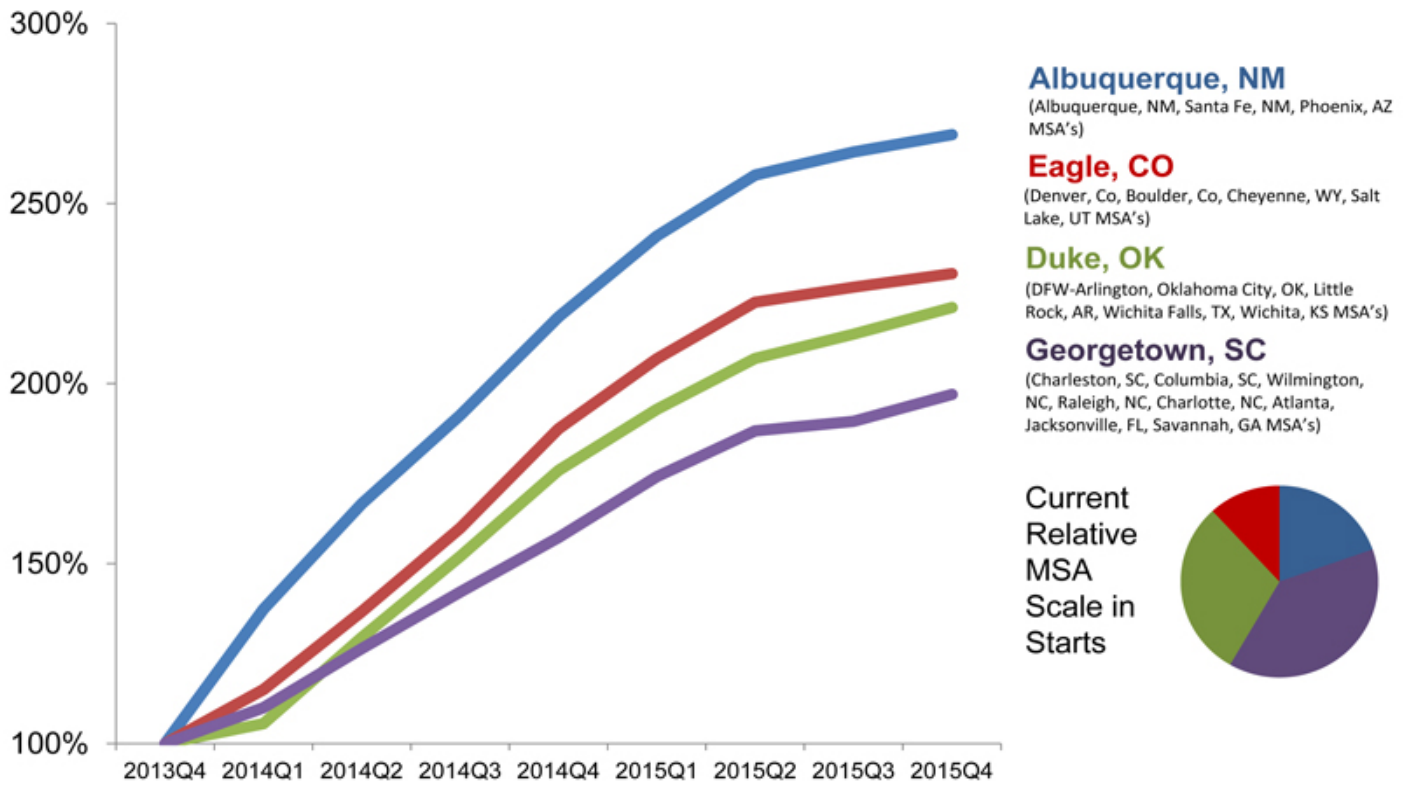
Single-Family Housing Starts Outlook

Moody's Analytics, SAAR in Millions, May 2014



Latest Regional Recovery Outlooks -- Wallboard

Indexed Single Family Housing Starts, 2013Q4=100%



Source: Moody's Economy.com, Company analysis

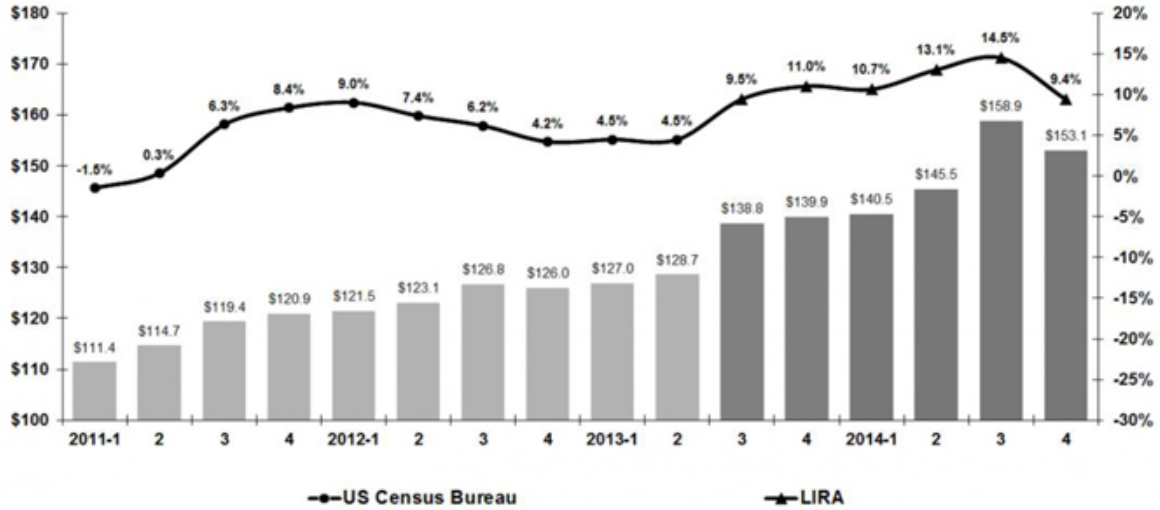
Repair and Remodeling Outlook

Harvard University, 2014 Four-Quarter Outlook

Leading Indicator of Remodeling Activity – First Quarter 2014

Homeowner Improvements
Four-Quarter Moving Totals
Billions of \$

Four-Quarter Moving
Rate of Change



Note: The third and fourth quarter 2013 estimate is based on the LIRA, because data collection for home improvement spending by the Census Bureau was impacted by the October 2013 government shutdown.
Source: Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.

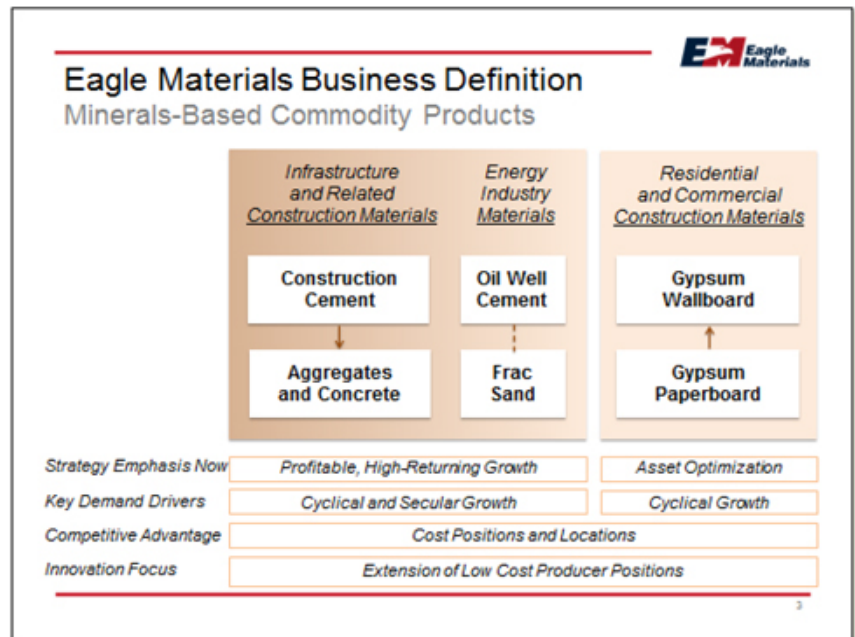
Financial Discipline is a Key Enabler of Success

An Eagle Hallmark

Capital Structure

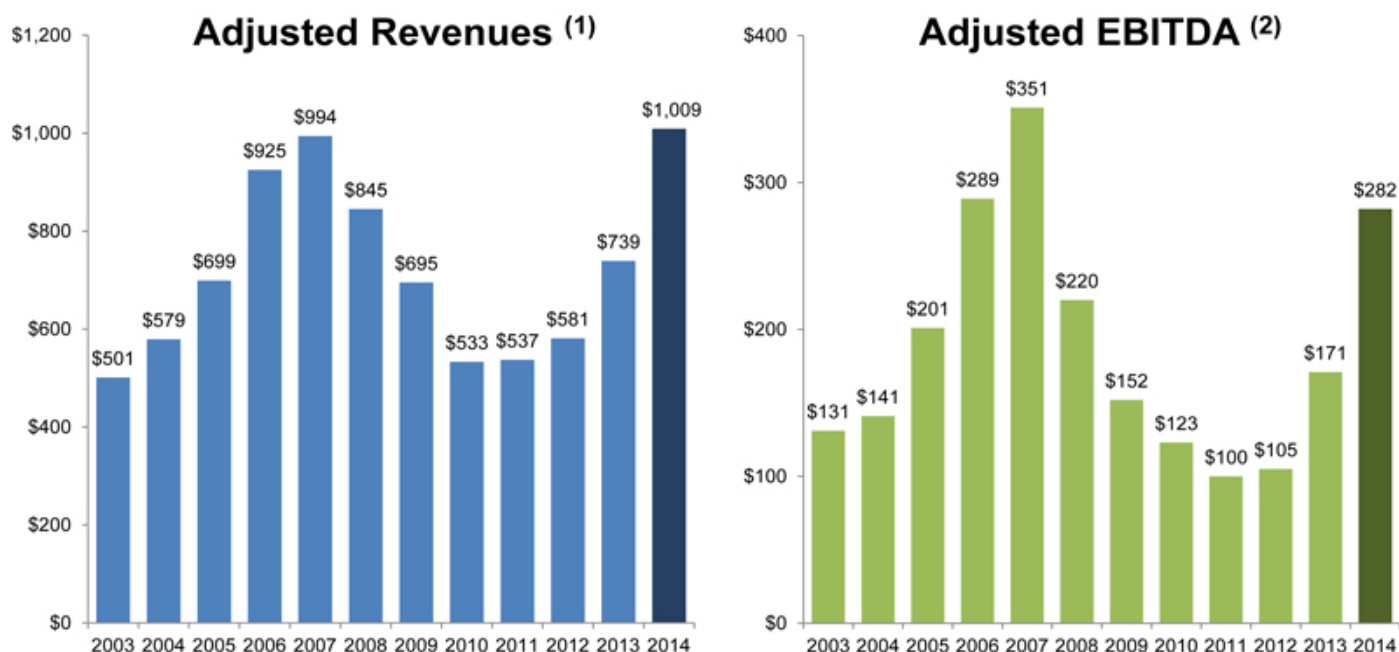
Funding Strategy

Use of Cash



Financial Summary

Profitable Performance Throughout the Cycle



Note: Dollars in millions. For fiscal years ending March 31.

(1) Includes our proportionate share of our JV's revenues. Adjusted Revenues is a non-GAAP measure. See slides titled "Non-GAAP Reconciliation" in the Appendix.

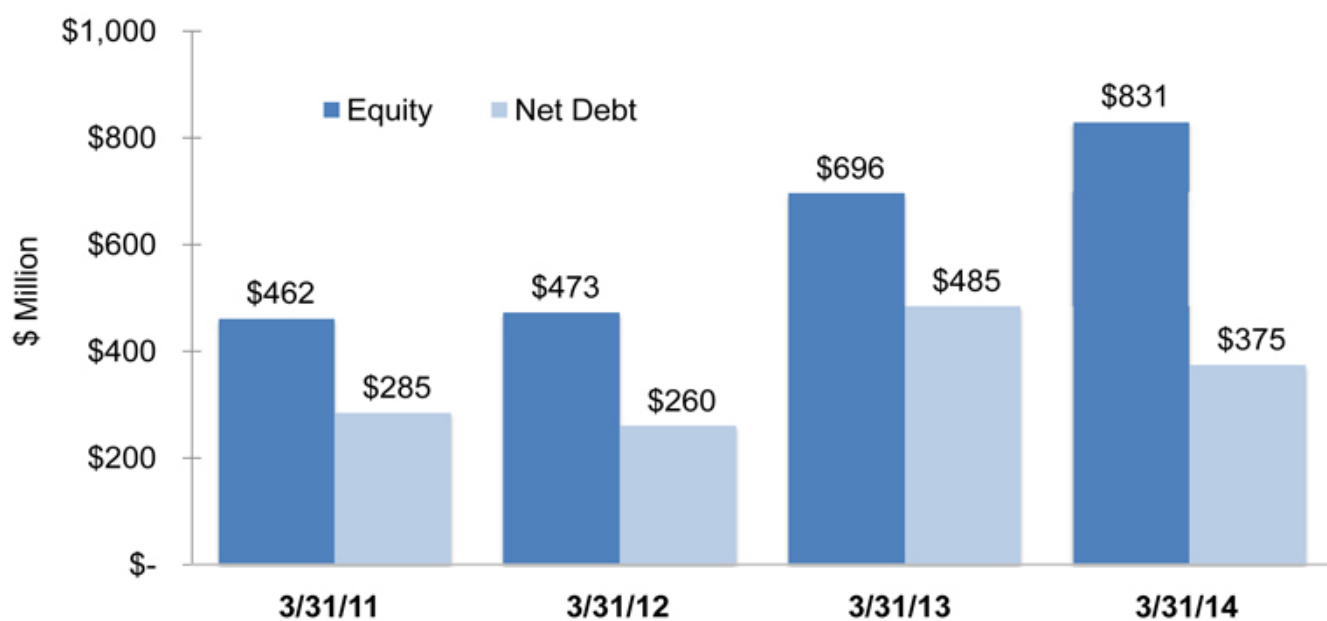
(2) Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before: (i) interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization and (ii) certain other non-cash or non-routine items. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See slides titled "Non-GAAP Reconciliation" in the Appendix.

Eagle Evolution Since Peak of Last Cycle

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

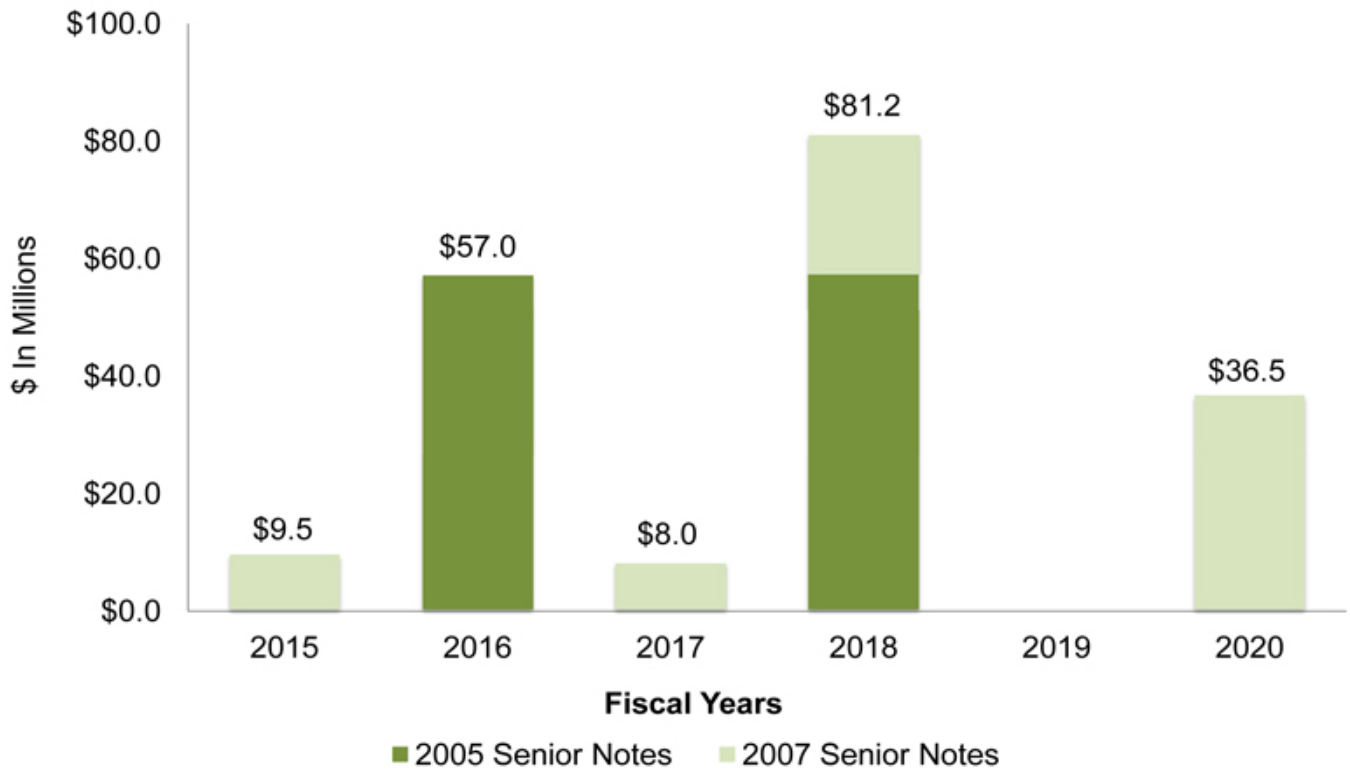
1. One-third more productive capacity in place
 - Cement: Illinois expansion (additional 470,000 tons)
 - Wallboard: Ultra-efficient plant built in Georgetown, SC
 - Paper: 350,000 ton capacity today (270,000 tons last peak)
2. Cement acquisitions increased capacity by 60% November 30, 2012
 - Two cement plants and related assets
3. Shift of cement product mix toward oil well and other specialties
 - Class H at Texas Lehigh was ~25% now over 50% of manufactured
4. We believe that over time our frac sand opportunity has as much earnings contribution potential as does cement or wallboard

Capital Structure



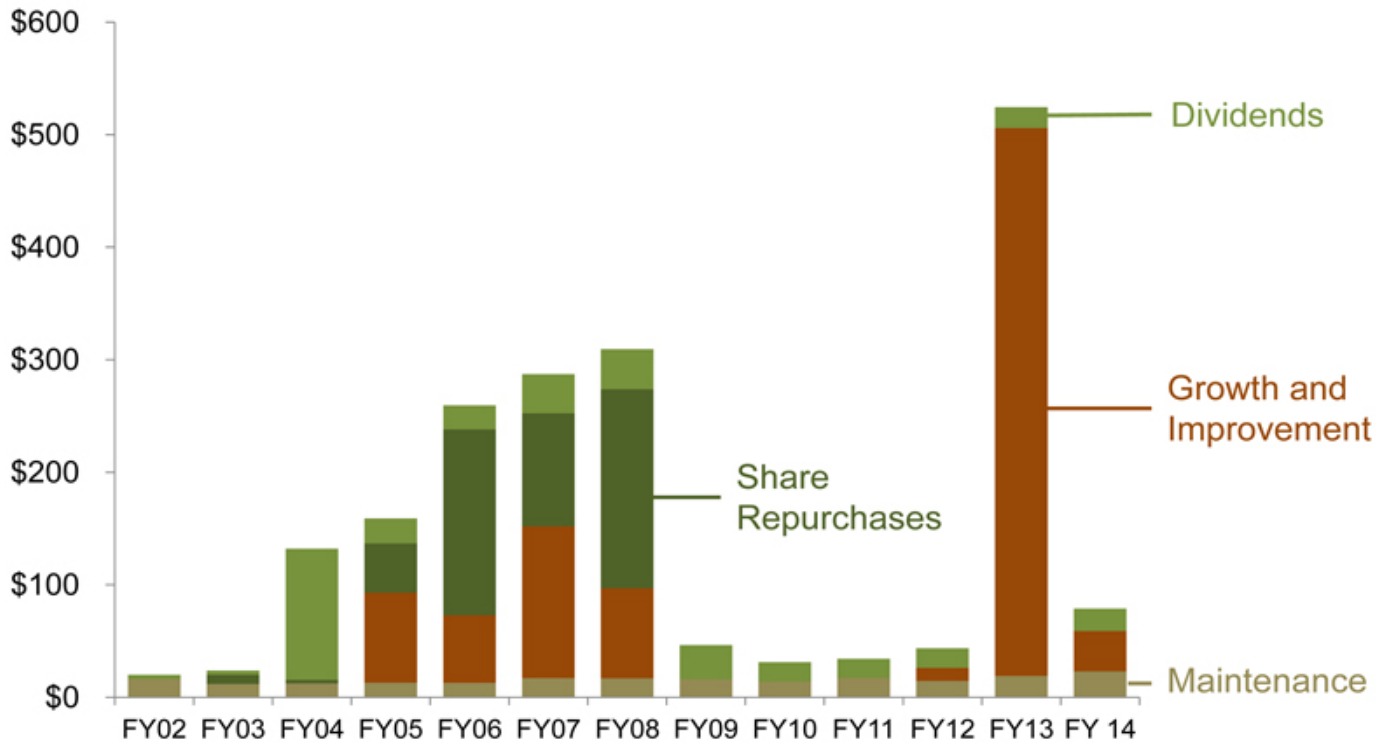
| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Net Debt-to-Cap | 38% | 35% | 41% | 31% |
| Net Debt-to-Equity | 62% | 55% | 70% | 45% |

Debt Maturity Profile



Disciplined Use of Cash

\$ Millions



Note: Issued 3.5 million shares in FY 13 pursuant to the Lafarge Acquisition Assets.

Investment Summary

Eagle Materials

- Low cost producer
- Leading positions in attractive markets
- Now in early innings of the up-cycle
- Favorable secular demand trends, especially for cement and frac-sand
- Recently acquired assets have increased Eagle's cement capacity by 60%
- Track record of sound strategic choices and superior operational execution
- Healthy capital structure and increasing capacity to fund growth

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Non-GAAP Reconciliation

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA represents earnings before (i) interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and (ii) certain other non-cash or non-routine items. 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 | 3/31/13 | 3/31/14 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Net Income | \$ 57.6 | \$ 66.9 | \$ 106.7 | \$ 161.0 | \$ 202.7 | \$ 97.8 | \$ 41.8 | \$ 29.0 | \$ 14.8 | \$ 18.7 | \$ 57.7 | \$ 124.2 |
| Plus: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 29.0 | 35.2 | 51.4 | 80.1 | 101.6 | 46.6 | 20.4 | 10.3 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 26.4 | 57.6 |
| Interest | 9.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 21.1 | 28.9 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 18.2 |
| DD&A | 33.2 | 33.0 | 34.5 | 38.6 | 40.0 | 44.9 | 51.2 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 50.1 | 56.9 | 70.0 |
| Other Charges | 1.4 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 17.9 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 11.8 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 131 | \$ 141 | \$ 201 | \$ 289 | \$ 351 | \$ 220 | \$ 152 | \$ 123 | \$ 100 | \$ 105 | \$ 171 | \$ 281.8 |

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 | 3/31/13 | 3/31/14 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Eagle | \$ 429 | \$ 503 | \$ 617 | \$ 860 | \$ 918 | \$ 748 | \$ 599 | \$ 468 | \$ 462 | \$ 495 | \$ 643 | \$ 898 |
| Joint Venture (50%) | 72 | 76 | 82 | 65 | 76 | 97 | 96 | 65 | 75 | 86 | 96 | 111 |
| Total | \$ 501 | \$ 579 | \$ 699 | \$ 925 | \$ 994 | \$ 845 | \$ 695 | \$ 533 | \$ 537 | \$ 581 | \$ 739 | \$ 1,009 |

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, AGGREGATES, SAND 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

NORTHERN WHITE SAND COMPANY LLC
Corpus Christi, Texas

GYPSUM WALLBOARD PLANTS

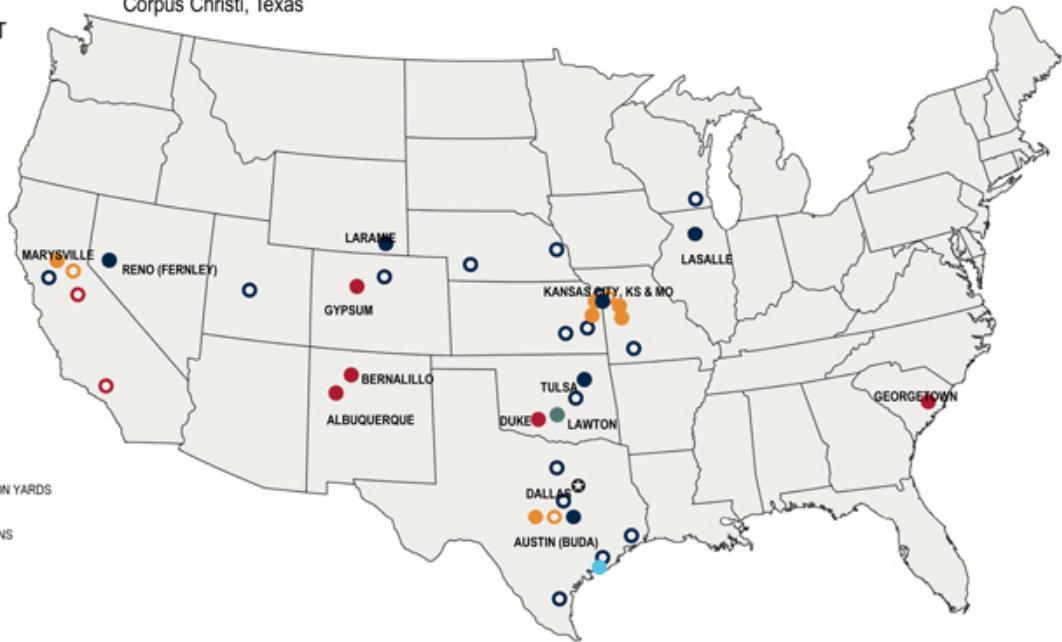
AMERICAN GYPSUM COMPANY LLC
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Bernalillo, New Mexico
Gypsum, Colorado
Duke, Oklahoma
Georgetown, South Carolina

PAPERBOARD MILL

REPUBLIC PAPERBOARD COMPANY LLC
Lawton, Oklahoma

LEGEND

- CEMENT PLANTS
- CEMENT TERMINALS
- WALLBOARD PLANTS
- WALLBOARD DISTRIBUTION YARDS
- CONCRETE OPERATIONS
- AGGREGATES OPERATIONS
- SAND PLANT
- PAPERBOARD MILL
- ★ DALLAS HEADQUARTERS



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