

LSB INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2014
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UNITED STATES
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 March 31, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-7677

LSB Industries, Inc.

Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter

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Delaware
State or other jurisdiction of

73-1015226
I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization

Identification No.

16 South Pennsylvania Avenue, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Address of principal executive offices

73107
Zip Code

(405) 235-4546

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

None

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

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 (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's voting common stock, as of April 30, 2014 was 22,535,813 shares, excluding 4,320,462 shares held as treasury stock.

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FORM 10-Q OF LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

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Table of Contents**PART I****FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Information at March 31, 2014 is unaudited)**

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 162,783 | \$ 143,750 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 90,610 | 80,570 |
| Inventories: | | |
| Finished goods | 26,819 | 29,163 |
| Work in progress | 2,835 | 2,838 |
| Raw materials | 27,581 | 23,871 |
| Total inventories | 57,235 | 55,872 |
| Supplies, prepaid items and other: | | |
| Prepaid insurance | 11,301 | 15,073 |
| Precious metals | 12,986 | 14,927 |
| Supplies | 14,435 | 13,523 |
| Prepaid income taxes | 4,403 | 12,644 |
| Other | 5,517 | 3,867 |
| Total supplies, prepaid items and other | 48,642 | 60,034 |
| Deferred income taxes | 11,409 | 13,613 |
| Total current assets | 370,679 | 353,839 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 451,184 | 416,801 |
| Other assets: | | |
| Noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents | 246,080 | 80,974 |
| Noncurrent restricted investments | | 209,990 |
| Debt issuance costs, net | 7,657 | 8,027 |
| Other, net | 14,705 | 13,466 |
| Total other assets | 268,442 | 312,457 |
| | \$ 1,090,305 | \$ 1,083,097 |

(Continued on following page)

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (continued)****(Information at March 31, 2014 is unaudited)**

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Liabilities and Stockholders Equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 68,630 | \$ 61,775 |
| Short-term financing | 9,676 | 13,749 |
| Accrued and other liabilities | 38,318 | 49,107 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 9,748 | 9,262 |
| Total current liabilities | 126,372 | 133,893 |
| Long-term debt | 452,136 | 453,705 |
| Noncurrent accrued and other liabilities | 17,437 | 17,086 |
| Deferred income taxes | 70,493 | 66,698 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 9) | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Series B 12% cumulative, convertible preferred stock, \$100 par value; 20,000 shares issued and outstanding | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Series D 6% cumulative, convertible Class C preferred stock, no par value; 1,000,000 shares issued and outstanding | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Common stock, \$.10 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized, 26,855,450 shares issued (26,846,470 at December 31, 2013) | 2,686 | 2,685 |
| Capital in excess of par value | 168,360 | 167,550 |
| Retained earnings | 278,195 | 266,854 |
| | 452,241 | 440,089 |
| Less treasury stock, at cost: | | |
| Common stock, 4,320,462 shares | 28,374 | 28,374 |
| Total stockholders equity | 423,867 | 411,715 |
| | \$ 1,090,305 | \$ 1,083,097 |

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(Unaudited)****Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013**

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|--|------------|
| | (In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts) | |
| Net sales | \$ 178,525 | \$ 150,679 |
| Cost of sales | 129,803 | 125,257 |
| Gross profit | 48,722 | 25,422 |
| Selling, general and administrative expense | 27,658 | 24,491 |
| Provision for (recovery of) losses on accounts receivable | (159) | 100 |
| Property insurance recoveries in excess of losses incurred | (5,147) | |
| Other expense, net | 509 | 1,068 |
| Operating income (loss) | 25,861 | (237) |
| Interest expense, net | 6,708 | 731 |
| Non-operating other expense (income), net | (77) | 16 |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision (benefit) for income taxes and equity in earnings of affiliate | 19,230 | (984) |
| Provision (benefit) for income taxes | 7,654 | (745) |
| Equity in earnings of affiliate | (67) | (171) |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | 11,643 | (68) |
| Net loss from discontinued operations | 2 | |
| Net income (loss) | 11,641 | (68) |
| Dividends on preferred stocks | 300 | 300 |
| Net income (loss) applicable to common stock | \$ 11,341 | \$ (368) |
| Weighted-average common shares: | | |
| Basic | 22,533 | 22,424 |
| Diluted | 23,640 | 22,424 |
| Income (loss) per common share: | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.50 | \$ (0.02) |
| Diluted | \$ 0.49 | \$ (0.02) |

See accompanying notes.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

| | Common Stock Shares | Non-Redeemable Preferred Stock | Common Stock Par Value | Capital in Excess of Par Value (In Thousands) | Retained Earnings | Treasury Stock- Common | Total |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2013 | 26,846 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 2,685 | \$ 167,550 | \$ 266,854 | \$ (28,374) | \$ 411,715 |
| Net income | | | | | 11,641 | | 11,641 |
| Dividends paid on preferred stocks | | | | | (300) | | (300) |
| Stock-based compensation | | | | 433 | | | 433 |
| Exercise of stock options | 9 | | 1 | 77 | | | 78 |
| Excess income tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation | | | | 300 | | | 300 |
| Balance at March 31, 2014 | 26,855 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 2,686 | \$ 168,360 | \$ 278,195 | \$ (28,374) | \$ 423,867 |

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)****Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013**

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|--|----------------|----------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Cash flows from continuing operating activities | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 11,641 | \$ (68) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by continuing operating activities: | | |
| Net loss from discontinued operations | 2 | |
| Deferred income taxes | 5,999 | 340 |
| Gains on property insurance recoveries associated with property, plant and equipment | (5,147) | |
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization of property, plant and equipment | 8,679 | 6,550 |
| Other | (113) | 619 |
| Cash provided (used) by changes in assets and liabilities (net of effects of discontinued operations): | | |
| Accounts receivable | (9,876) | (9,796) |
| Inventories | 150 | (5,368) |
| Prepaid and accrued income taxes | 8,247 | (10,909) |
| Other supplies, prepaid items and other | 3,540 | 2,212 |
| Accounts payable | 8,179 | (4,695) |
| Other current and noncurrent liabilities | (9,612) | (4,128) |
| Deferred gain on insurance recoveries | (1,383) | 5,122 |
| Net cash provided (used) by continuing operating activities | 20,306 | (20,121) |
| Cash flows from continuing investing activities | | |
| Expenditures for property, plant and equipment | (45,308) | (44,344) |
| Proceeds from property insurance recovery associated with property, plant and equipment | 5,147 | 4,495 |
| Proceeds from sales of property and equipment | 78 | 199 |
| Deposits of current and noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents | (165,106) | (82) |
| Proceeds from noncurrent restricted investments | 209,990 | |
| Proceeds from sales of carbon credits | 1,536 | |
| Payments on contractual obligations carbon credits | (1,245) | |
| Other assets | 17 | (109) |
| Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities | 5,109 | (39,841) |
| Cash flows from continuing financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from long-term debt, net of fees | | 34,825 |
| Payments on long-term debt | (2,322) | (1,738) |
| Payments on short-term financing | (4,073) | (2,782) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 78 | 249 |
| Excess income tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation | 300 | 110 |
| Dividends paid on preferred stocks | (300) | |
| Net cash provided (used) by continuing financing activities | (6,317) | 30,664 |
| Cash flows of discontinued operations: | | |
| Operating cash flows | (65) | (52) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 19,033 | (29,350) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 143,750 | 98,020 |

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period

\$ 162,783 \$ 68,670

See accompanying notes.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For a complete discussion of our significant accounting policies, refer to the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (2013 Form 10-K), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 27, 2014.

Basis of Consolidation and Presentation LSB Industries, Inc. (LSB) and its subsidiaries (the Company , We , Us , or Our) are consolidated accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. We are involved in manufacturing and marketing operations. We are primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of chemical products (the Chemical Business) and the manufacture and sale of geothermal and water source heat pumps and air handling products (the Climate Control Business). LSB is a holding company with no significant operations or assets other than cash, cash equivalents, and investments in its subsidiaries. Our Chemical Business ownership of working interests in natural gas properties is accounted for as an undivided interest, whereby we reflect our proportionate share of the underlying assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Our working interest represents our share of the costs and expenses incurred primarily to develop the underlying leaseholds and to produce natural gas while our net revenue interest represents our share of the revenues from the sale of natural gas. The net revenue interest is less than our working interest as the result of royalty interest due to others. We are not the operator of these natural gas properties. Entities that are 20% to 50% owned and for which we have significant influence are accounted for on the equity method. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2014 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 include all adjustments and accruals, consisting of normal, recurring accrual adjustments which are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. These interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year due, in part, to the seasonality of our sales of agricultural products, certain downtime events associated with our chemical facilities, and the timing of performing our major plant maintenance activities. Our selling seasons for agricultural products are primarily during the spring and fall planting seasons, which typically extend from March through June and from September through November.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with United States (U.S.) generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted in this Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in connection with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our 2013 Form 10-K.

Reclassifications Reclassifications have been made in our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2013 to conform to our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2014, which reclassifications combined various operating activities line items. These reclassifications did not impact the total amount of net cash used by continuing operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

Use of Estimates The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments, which consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, are considered cash equivalents. At March, 31, 2014, the cash and cash equivalents balance exceeded the FDIC-insured limits by approximately \$8 million. All of these cash balances were held by financial institutions within the U.S.

Noncurrent Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents Noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of balances that are designated by us for specific purposes relating to capital projects. At March 31, 2014, the noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents balance exceeded the FDIC-insured limits by approximately \$122 million. All of this balance was held by financial institutions within the U.S.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Recognition of Insurance Recoveries If an insurance claim relates to a recovery of our losses, we recognize the recovery when it is probable and reasonably estimable. If our insurance claim relates to a contingent gain, we recognize the recovery when it is realized or realizable and earned. Amounts recoverable from our insurance carriers, if any, are included in accounts receivable. An insurance recovery in excess of recoverable costs relating to a business interruption claim, if any, is a reduction to cost of sales. An insurance recovery in excess of recoverable costs relating to a property insurance claim, if any, is included in property insurance recoveries in excess of losses incurred.

Note 2: Income (Loss) Per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share:

(Dollars In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Numerator: | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 11,641 | \$ (68) |
| Dividends on Series B Preferred | (240) | (240) |
| Dividends on Series D Preferred | (60) | (60) |
| Total dividends on preferred stocks | (300) | (300) |
| Numerator for basic net income (loss) per common share net income (loss) applicable to common stock | 11,341 | (368) |
| Dividends on preferred stocks assumed to be converted, if dilutive | 300 | |
| Numerator for diluted net income (loss) per common share | \$ 11,641 | \$ (368) |
| Denominator: | | |
| Denominator for basic net income (loss) per common share weighted-average shares | 22,532,522 | 22,423,616 |
| Effect of dilutive securities: | | |
| Convertible preferred stocks | 916,666 | |
| Stock options | 190,519 | |
| Dilutive potential common shares | 1,107,185 | |
| Denominator for diluted net income (loss) per common share adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversions | 23,639,707 | 22,423,616 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----|------|----|--------|
| Basic net income (loss) per common share | \$ | 0.50 | \$ | (0.02) |
| Diluted net income (loss) per common share | \$ | 0.49 | \$ | (0.02) |

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 2: Income (Loss) Per Common Share (continued)**

The following weighted-average shares of securities were not included in the computation of diluted net income (loss) per common share as their effect would have been antidilutive:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| Convertible preferred stocks | | 916,666 |
| Stock options | 280,000 | 713,247 |
| | 280,000 | 1,629,913 |

Note 3: Accounts Receivable, net

Our accounts receivables, net, consists of the following:

| | March 31, | December 31, |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Trade receivables | \$ 89,755 | \$ 77,899 |
| Insurance claims | | 1,865 |
| Other | 1,414 | 1,633 |
| | 91,169 | 81,397 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (559) | (827) |
| | \$ 90,610 | \$ 80,570 |

One of our subsidiaries, El Dorado Chemical Company (EDC), is a party to an agreement with Bank of America, N.A. (the Bank) to sell our accounts receivables generated from product sales to a certain customer. We agreed to enter into this agreement as a courtesy to this customer. The term of this agreement matures in August 2014, with renewal options, but either party has an option to terminate the agreement pursuant to the terms of the agreement. In addition, we amended our sales agreement with the customer to offer extended payment terms under the condition that they pay an extended payment terms premium equal to the discount taken by the Bank when the accounts receivables are sold. Thus, there is no gain or loss from the sale of these receivables to the Bank. We have no continuing involvement or risks associated with the transferred accounts receivable. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, EDC is to receive payment from the Bank no later than one business day after the Bank s acceptance of EDC s offer to sell the accounts receivables. As of March 31, 2014, EDC has been paid by the Bank for the accounts receivables sold to the Bank. We account for these transfers as sales under ASC 860 Transfers and Servicing.

Note 4: Inventories

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At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, inventory reserves for certain slow-moving inventory items (Climate Control products) were \$1,393,000 and \$1,389,000, respectively. In addition, because cost exceeded the net realizable value, inventory reserves for certain nitrogen-based inventories provided by our Chemical Business were \$84,000 and \$1,623,000 at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 5: Current and Noncurrent Accrued and Other Liabilities**

Our current and noncurrent accrued and other liabilities consist of the following:

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Accrued warranty costs | \$ 7,578 | \$ 7,297 |
| Deferred revenue on extended warranty contracts | 7,518 | 7,407 |
| Accrued payroll and benefits | 7,163 | 8,981 |
| Accrued interest | 6,378 | 13,925 |
| Customer deposits | 5,226 | 5,500 |
| Other | 21,892 | 23,083 |
| | 55,755 | 66,193 |
| Less noncurrent portion | 17,437 | 17,086 |
| Current portion of accrued and other liabilities | \$ 38,318 | \$ 49,107 |

Note 6: Accrued Warranty Costs

Our Climate Control Business sells equipment that has an expected life, under normal circumstances and use, which extends over several years. As such, we provide warranties after equipment shipment/start-up covering defects in materials and workmanship. Generally for commercial/institutional products, the base warranty coverage for most of the manufactured equipment in the Climate Control Business is limited to eighteen months from the date of shipment or twelve months from the date of start-up, whichever is shorter, and to ninety days for spare parts. For residential products, the base warranty coverage for manufactured equipment in the Climate Control Business is limited to ten years from the date of shipment for material and to five years from the date of shipment for labor associated with the repair. The warranty provides that most equipment is required to be returned to the factory or an authorized representative and the warranty is limited to the repair and replacement of the defective product, with a maximum warranty of the refund of the purchase price. Furthermore, companies within the Climate Control Business generally disclaim and exclude warranties related to merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose and disclaim and exclude any liability for consequential or incidental damages. In some cases, the customer may purchase, or a specific product may be sold, with an extended warranty. The above discussion is generally applicable to such extended warranties, but variations do occur depending upon specific contractual obligations, certain system components, and local laws.

Changes in our product warranty obligation (accrued warranty costs) are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 7,297 | \$ 6,172 |
| Amounts charged to costs and expenses | 2,227 | 1,990 |
| Costs incurred | (1,946) | (1,676) |

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| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Balance at end of period | \$ 7,578 | \$ 6,486 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|

Note 7: Asset Retirement Obligations

Currently, we have various legal requirements related to operations of our Chemical Business facilities, including the disposal of wastewater generated at certain of these facilities. Additionally, we have certain facilities in our Chemical Business that contain asbestos insulation around certain piping and heated surfaces, which we plan to maintain or replace, as needed, with non-asbestos insulation through our standard repair and maintenance activities to prevent deterioration. Currently, there is insufficient information to estimate the fair value for most of our asset retirement obligations (AROs). In addition, we currently have no plans to discontinue the use of these facilities, and the remaining life of the facilities is indeterminable. As a result, a liability for only a minimal amount relating to AROs associated with these facilities has been established. However, we will continue to review these obligations and record a liability when a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. In addition, our Chemical Business owns working interests in certain natural gas properties. We recognized AROs associated with the obligation to plug and abandon wells when the natural gas reserves in the wells are depleted. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, our accrued liability for AROs was \$306,000 and \$304,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 8: Long-Term Debt**

Our long-term debt consists of the following:

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Working Capital Revolver Loan (A) | \$ | \$ |
| 7.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 (B) | 425,000 | 425,000 |
| Secured Promissory Note (C) | 27,888 | 29,555 |
| Other, with a current weighted-average interest rate of 3.96%, most of which is secured by machinery and equipment | 8,996 | 8,412 |
| | 461,884 | 462,967 |
| Less current portion of long-term debt | 9,748 | 9,262 |
| Long-term debt due after one year | \$ 452,136 | \$ 453,705 |

(A) Effective December 31, 2013, LSB and certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the Borrowers) entered into an amendment to the existing senior secured revolving credit facility (the Amended Working Capital Revolver). Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, the Borrowers may borrow on a revolving basis up to \$100.0 million, based on specific percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. In addition, the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan and the Senior Secured Notes are cross collateralized as discussed in (B) below. The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan will mature on April 13, 2018.

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan accrues interest at a base rate (generally equivalent to the prime rate) plus 0.50% if borrowing availability is greater than \$25.0 million, otherwise plus 0.75% or, at our option, accrues interest at LIBOR plus 1.50% if borrowing availability is greater than \$25.0 million, otherwise LIBOR plus 1.75%. At March 31, 2014, the interest rate was 3.75% based on LIBOR. Interest is paid monthly, if applicable.

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan provides for up to \$15.0 million of letters of credit. All letters of credit outstanding reduce availability under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan. As of March 31, 2014, the amount available for borrowing under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan was approximately \$79.7 million. Under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, the lender also requires the Borrowers to pay a letter of credit fee equal to 1% per annum of the undrawn amount of all outstanding letters of credit, an unused line fee equal to .25% per annum for the excess amount available under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan not drawn and various other audit, appraisal and valuation charges.

The lender has the ability to, upon an event of default, as defined, terminate the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan and make the balance outstanding, if any, due and payable in full.

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan requires the Borrowers to meet a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1, if at any time the excess availability (as defined by the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan), under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, is less than or equal to \$12.5 million. This ratio will be measured monthly on a trailing twelve month basis and as defined in the agreement. The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan contains covenants that, among other things, limit the Borrowers' ability, without consent of the lender and with certain exceptions, to:

incur additional indebtedness;

create liens on, sell or otherwise dispose of our assets;

engage in certain fundamental corporate changes or changes to our business activities;

make certain material acquisitions;

make other restricted payments, including investments;

repay certain indebtedness;

engage in certain affiliate transactions;

declare dividends and distributions;

engage in mergers, consolidations or other forms of recapitalization; or

dispose assets.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 8: Long-Term Debt (continued)

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan allows the Borrowers and subsidiaries under the Senior Secured Notes to guarantee those notes.

So long as both immediately before and after giving effect to any of the following, excess availability, as defined by the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, is equal to or greater than the greater of (x) 20% of the maximum revolver commitment or (y) \$20 million, the Amended Working Capital Revolver will allow each of the Borrowers under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan to make:

distributions and pay dividends by LSB with respect to amounts in excess of \$0.5 million during each fiscal year;

acquisitions of treasury stock by LSB with respect to amounts in excess of \$0.5 million during each fiscal year;

certain hedging agreements;

investments in joint ventures and certain subsidiaries of LSB in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$35.0 million; and

other investments in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$50.0 million at any one time outstanding.

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan includes customary events of default, including events of default relating to nonpayment of principal and other amounts owing under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan from time to time, any material misstatement or misrepresentation and breaches of representations and warranties made, violations of covenants, cross-payment default to indebtedness in excess of \$2.5 million, cross-acceleration to indebtedness in excess of \$2.5 million, bankruptcy and insolvency events, certain unsatisfied judgments, certain liens, and certain assertions of, or actual invalidity of, certain loan documents.

(B) On August 7, 2013, LSB sold \$425 million aggregate principal amount of the 7.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2019 (the Senior Secured Notes) in a 144A transaction pursuant to the exemptions from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Act). The Senior Secured Notes are eligible for resale by the investors under Rule 144A under the Act. LSB received net proceeds of approximately \$351 million, after the payoff of a secured term loan (discussed below), commissions and fees. In connection with the closing, LSB entered into an indenture (the Indenture) with UMB Bank, as trustee, governing the Senior Secured Notes and as collateral agent, and will receive customary compensation from us for such services.

The Senior Secured Notes bear interest at the rate of 7.75% per year and mature on August 1, 2019. Interest is to be paid semiannually on February 1st and August 1st.

The Senior Secured Notes are general senior secured obligations of LSB. The Senior Secured Notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed by all of LSB's current wholly-owned subsidiaries, with all of the guarantees, except two, being senior secured guarantees and two being senior unsecured guarantees. The Senior Secured Notes will rank equally in right of payment to all of LSB and the guarantors' existing and future senior secured debt, including the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan discussed above, and will be senior in right of payment to all of LSB and the guarantors' future subordinated indebtedness. LSB does not have independent assets or operations.

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Those subsidiaries that provided guarantees of the Senior Secured Notes will be released from such guarantees upon the occurrence of certain events, including the following:

the designation of such guarantor as an unrestricted subsidiary;

the release or discharge of any guarantee or indebtedness that resulted in the creation of the guarantee of the Senior Secured Notes by such guarantor;

the sale or other disposition, including by way of merger or otherwise, of its capital stock or of all or substantially all of the assets, of such guarantor; or

LSB's exercise of its legal defeasance option or its covenant defeasance option as described in the Indenture with LSB's obligations under the Indenture discharged in accordance with the Indenture.

The Senior Secured Notes will be effectively senior to all existing and future unsecured debt of LSB and the guarantors to the extent of the value of the property and assets subject to liens (Collateral) and will be effectively senior to all existing and future obligations under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan and other debt to the extent of the value of the certain collateral (Priority Collateral).

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 8: Long-Term Debt (continued)**

The Senior Secured Notes will be secured on a first-priority basis by the Notes Priority Collateral owned by LSB and the guarantors (other than the two unsecured guarantors) providing security and on a second-priority basis by the certain collateral securing the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan owned by LSB and the guarantors (other than the two unsecured guarantors), in each case subject to certain liens permitted under the Indenture. The Senior Secured Notes will be equal in priority as to the Priority Collateral owned by LSB and the guarantors with respect to any obligations under any equally ranked lien obligations subsequently incurred. At March 31, 2014, the carrying value of the assets secured on a first-priority basis was approximately \$427 million and the carrying value of the assets secured on a second-priority basis was approximately \$138 million.

The Senior Secured Notes will be effectively subordinated to all of LSB and the guarantors existing and future obligations under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan and other debt to the extent of the value of the certain collateral securing such debt and to any of LSB and the guarantors existing and future indebtedness that is secured by liens that are not part of the Collateral. The Senior Secured Notes will be structurally subordinated to all of the existing and future indebtedness, preferred stock obligations and other liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Senior Secured Notes in the future.

Except under certain conditions, the Senior Secured Notes are not redeemable before August 1, 2016. On or after such date, LSB may redeem the Senior Secured Notes at its option, in whole or in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, at the following redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount thereof), plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the twelve-month period commencing on August 1st of the year set forth below:

| Year | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| 2016 | 103.875% |
| 2017 | 101.938% |
| 2018 and thereafter | 100.000% |

Upon the occurrence of a change of control, as defined in the Indenture, each holder of the Senior Secured Notes will have the right to require that LSB purchase all or a portion of such holder's notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

The Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, limit LSB's ability, with certain exceptions and as defined in the Indenture, to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends;

repurchase LSB common and preferred stocks;

make investments;

repay certain indebtedness;

create liens on, sell or otherwise dispose of our assets;

engage in mergers, consolidations or other forms of recapitalization;

engage in sale-leaseback transactions; or

engage in certain affiliate transactions.

As discussed above, approximately \$67.2 million of the proceeds from Senior Secured Notes was used to pay all outstanding borrowings, including a prepayment premium, under a secured term loan facility.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 8: Long-Term Debt (continued)

In connection with the Senior Secured Notes, LSB entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement"). Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, we have agreed to use our reasonable best efforts to file with the SEC a registration statement ("Registration Statement") on an appropriate form with respect to a registered offer to exchange the notes for new notes with terms substantially identical in all material respects to the notes, cause the Registration Statement to be declared effective under the Securities Act, and complete the exchange within 180 days after the effective date of such Registration Statement. We are also obligated to update the Registration Statement by filing a post-effective amendment. If the exchange offer is not completed on or prior to the expiration of 365 days from August 7, 2013 (the date of closing) and under certain other conditions, the annual interest rate on the notes will be increased by (i) 0.25% (or approximately \$3,000 per day) for the first 90 day period immediately following such default and (ii) an additional 0.25% with respect to each subsequent 90 day period, in each case until and including the date such default ends, up to a maximum increase of 1.00% (or approximately \$12,000 per day).

(C) On February 1, 2013, Zena Energy L.L.C. ("Zena"), a subsidiary within our Chemical Business, entered into a loan (the "Secured Promissory Note") with a lender in the original principal amount of \$35 million. The Secured Promissory Note follows the original acquisition by Zena of working interests ("Working Interests") in certain natural gas properties during October 2012. The proceeds of the Secured Promissory Note effectively financed \$35 million of the approximately \$50 million purchase price of the Working Interests previously paid out of LSB's working capital. The Secured Promissory Note matures on February 1, 2016.

Principal and interest are payable monthly based on a five-year amortization at a defined LIBOR rate plus 300 basis points with a final balloon payment of \$15.3 million due at maturity. The interest rate at March 31, 2014 was 3.24%. The loan is secured by the Working Interests and related properties and proceeds.

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies

Capital Project Commitments EDC is party to an agreement with Weatherly Inc. for the licensing, engineering, and procurement of major manufacturing equipment for a new 65% strength nitric acid plant ("Nitric Acid Plant") to be constructed at the our chemical production facility located in El Dorado, Arkansas (the "El Dorado Facility"). EDC is also party to various agreements with SAIC Constructors, LLC to engineer, procure and construct the Nitric Acid Plant, a nitric acid concentrator and certain support facilities at the El Dorado Facility. The estimated cost for this project ranges from \$115 million to \$125 million, of which \$60 million has been incurred and capitalized at March 31, 2014.

A subsidiary of EDC is also party to various agreements with SAIC Constructors, LLC to engineer, procure and construct an ammonia plant and certain support facilities. The estimated cost for this project ranges from \$250 million to \$300 million, of which \$53 million has been incurred and capitalized at March 31, 2014.

Notification of Termination of Sales Commitment

Ammonium nitrate supply agreement Pursuant to a long-term cost-plus supply agreement, EDC supplies Orica International Pte Ltd ("Orica") with an annual minimum of 240,000 tons of industrial grade ammonium nitrate ("AN") produced at our El Dorado Facility. The agreement includes a provision for Orica to pay for product not taken. The agreement also includes a required notice of termination of one year, with the termination date to be no sooner than April 9, 2015. On March 31, 2014, EDC sent to Orica the required one-year notice that EDC will not renew the agreement on or after April 9, 2015.

Legal Matters Following is a summary of certain legal matters involving the Company:

A. Environmental Matters

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Our facilities and operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws (Environmental Laws) and to other laws regarding health and safety matters (Health Laws). In particular, the manufacture, production and distribution of products by our Chemical Business are activities that entail environmental and public health risks and impose obligations under the Environmental Laws and the Health Laws, many of which provide for certain performance obligations, substantial fines and criminal sanctions for violations. There can be no assurance that we will not incur material costs or liabilities in complying with such laws or in paying fines or penalties for violation of such laws. The Environmental Laws and Health Laws and enforcement policies thereunder have in the past resulted, and could in the future result, in significant compliance expenses, cleanup costs (for our sites or third-party sites where our wastes were disposed of), penalties or other liabilities

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

relating to the handling, manufacture, use, emission, discharge or disposal of hazardous or toxic materials at or from our facilities or the use or disposal of certain of its chemical products. Historically, significant expenditures have been incurred by

subsidiaries within our Chemical Business in order to comply with the Environmental Laws and Health Laws and are reasonably expected to be incurred in the future. We will also be obligated to manage certain discharge water outlets and monitor groundwater contaminants at our Chemical Business facilities should we discontinue the operations of a facility. We do not operate the natural gas wells where we own an interest and compliance with Environmental Laws and Health Laws is controlled by others, with our Chemical Business being responsible for its proportionate share of the costs involved. As of March 31, 2014, our accrued liabilities for environmental matters totaled \$1,278,000 relating primarily to matters discussed below. It is reasonably possible that a change in the estimate of our liability could occur in the near term. Also see discussion in Note 7 – Asset Retirement Obligations.

1. Discharge Water Matters

Each of our chemical manufacturing facilities generates process wastewater, which may include cooling tower and boiler water quality control streams, contact storm water (rain water inside the facility area that picks up contaminants) and miscellaneous spills and leaks from process equipment. The process water discharge, storm-water runoff and miscellaneous spills and leaks are governed by various permits generally issued by the respective state environmental agencies as authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), subject to oversight by the EPA. These permits limit the type and amount of effluents that can be discharged and controls the method of such discharge. The following are discharge water matters in relation to the respective permits.

The El Dorado Facility is subject to a state National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge water permit issued by the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). The El Dorado Facility is currently operating under an NPDES discharge water permit, which became effective in 2004 (2004 NPDES permit). In November 2010, a preliminary draft of a discharge water permit renewal for the El Dorado Facility, which contains more restrictive limits, was issued by the ADEQ.

EDC believes that the El Dorado Facility has generally demonstrated its ability to comply with applicable ammonia and nitrate permit limits, but has, from time to time, had difficulty demonstrating consistent compliance with the more restrictive dissolved minerals permit levels. As part of the El Dorado Facility's long-term compliance plan, EDC has pursued a rulemaking and permit modification with the ADEQ as to the discharge requirements relating to its dissolved minerals. The ADEQ approved a rule change, but the EPA formally disapproved the rule change. In October 2011, EDC filed a lawsuit against the EPA in the United States District Court, El Dorado, Arkansas, appealing the EPA's decision disapproving the rule change. In March 2013, the District Court affirmed the EPA's decision. EDC has appealed the District Court's decision. We do not believe this matter regarding meeting the permit requirements as to the dissolved minerals will continue to be an issue since the El Dorado Facility is currently disposing its wastewater by a pipeline constructed by the City of El Dorado, Arkansas. EDC and certain other companies in the El Dorado, Arkansas area contributed to the cost of construction of the pipeline, and agreed to pay their share of the annual operating cost of the pipeline, and in return received the right to use the pipeline to dispose of their wastewater. The initial term of the operating agreement is through December 2053.

During 2012, EDC paid a penalty of \$100,000 to settle an Administrative Complaint issued by the EPA, and thereafter handled by the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), relating to certain alleged violations of EDC's 2004 NPDES permit for alleged violations through December 31, 2010. The DOJ advised that some action would be taken for alleged violations occurring after December 31, 2010. As of the date of this report, no action has been filed by the DOJ. The cost (or range of costs) cannot currently be reasonably estimated regarding this matter. Therefore, no liability has been established at March 31, 2014.

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In addition, the El Dorado Facility is currently operating under a consent administrative order (2006 CAO) that recognizes the presence of nitrate contamination in the shallow groundwater. The 2006 CAO required EDC to continue semiannual groundwater monitoring, to continue operation of a groundwater recovery system and to submit a human health and ecological risk assessment to the ADEQ relating to the El Dorado Facility. The final remedy for shallow groundwater contamination, should any remediation be required, will be selected pursuant to a new consent administrative order and based upon the risk assessment. The cost of any additional remediation that may be required will be determined based on the results of the investigation and risk assessment, of which cost (or range of costs) cannot currently be reasonably estimated. Therefore, no liability has been established at March 31, 2014, in connection with this matter.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

2. Air Matters

In connection with a national enforcement initiative, the EPA had sent information requests to most, if not all, of the operators of nitric acid plants in the United States, including our El Dorado Facility, our chemical production facility located in Cherokee, Alabama (the Cherokee Facility) and a nitric acid plant (the Baytown Facility) operated by our subsidiary, El Dorado Nitrogen, L.P. (EDN), under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act as to construction and modification activities at each of these facilities over a period of years.

During 2013, we negotiated a global agreement in principle with the EPA/DOJ as to the Clean Air Act issue discussed above. During the first quarter of 2014, all parties executed the Consent Decree to settle this matter, but such settlement is subject to obtaining court approval of the executed Consent Decree. The agreement provides, among other things, the following:

all of our Chemical Business owned and operated nitric acid plants are to achieve certain emission rates within a certain time period for each plant. Of the nine nitric acid production facilities currently owned or operated by our Chemical Business, all but EDN requires or required additional pollution control technology to achieve these emission rates. The pollution control technology has already been installed at three of our nitric acid plants and five of our nitric acid plants still require additional pollution control technology equipment to be installed. The cost of the necessary pollution control equipment and the installment of such equipment is estimated to range from \$2.0 million to \$3.0 million for each of the remaining five nitric acid plants, the cost of which will be capitalized when incurred;

our Chemical Business will provide a reforestation mitigation project that is unrelated to our emissions or activities and will not be located at one of our plant sites, which we estimate will cost approximately \$150,000 and have included this amount in our accrued liabilities for environmental matters discussed above; and

a civil penalty will be paid by our Chemical Business in the amount of \$725,000 (which includes the \$100,000 civil penalty to the ODEQ discussed below), which amount is included in our accrued liabilities for environmental matters discussed above.

One of our subsidiaries, Pryor Chemical Company (PCC), within our Chemical Business, has been advised that the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) is conducting an investigation into whether the chemical production facility located in Pryor, Oklahoma (the Pryor Facility) was in compliance with certain rules and regulations of the ODEQ and whether PCC's reports of certain air emissions relating primarily to 2011 were intentionally reported incorrectly to the ODEQ. Pursuant to the request of the ODEQ, PCC submitted information and a report to the ODEQ as to the reports filed by the Pryor Facility relating to the air emissions in question. In February 2013, investigators with the ODEQ obtained documents from the Pryor Facility in connection with this investigation pursuant to a search warrant and interviewed several employees at the facility. PCC has cooperated with the ODEQ in connection with this investigation. As of March 31, 2014, we are not aware of any recommendations made or to be made by the ODEQ with respect to formal legal action to be taken or recommended as a result of this ongoing investigation.

By letter dated April 19, 2013 (the letter), ODEQ, based on its inspection of our Pryor Facility conducted in December 2012, identified fourteen issues of alleged non-compliance and concern from the evaluation relating to federal and state air quality regulations, some of which were the subject of the ongoing investigation by ODEQ described above. PCC engaged in discussions with ODEQ and, during the first quarter of 2014, a settlement was reached to resolve the allegations identified in the letter. Three of the violations were resolved through the global settlement with

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the EPA/DOJ discussed above, and ODEQ agreed to resolve the remaining eleven violations by PCC paying a civil penalty for \$100,000 (which amount is included in the \$725,000 civil penalty discussed above) with the settlement being addressed as an addition to the global settlement discussed above. This settlement is unrelated to the pending ODEQ investigation at the Pryor Facility described above, which remains ongoing to our knowledge.

In addition, counsel for the EPA, advised PCC of a pending enforcement investigation by the EPA relating to an ammonia release during February 2014, at the Pryor Facility. The EPA indicated that the investigation is in its beginning stages, but that the EPA will likely allege noncompliance with certain sections of the Clean Air Act, which relates to the release of hazardous air pollutants. As of March 31, 2014, the EPA advised that no formal enforcement document is pending against PCC on this issue. At March 31, 2014, we have accrued an estimated amount for penalties, which is included in our accrued liabilities for environmental matters discussed above.

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

3. Other Environmental Matters

In 2002, two subsidiaries within our Chemical Business sold substantially all of their operating assets relating to a Kansas chemical facility (Hallowell Facility) but retained ownership of the real property. Even though we continued to own the real property, we did not assess our continuing involvement with our former Hallowell Facility to be significant and therefore accounted for the sale as discontinued operations. Our subsidiary retained the obligation to be responsible for, and perform the activities under, a previously executed consent order to investigate the surface and subsurface contamination at the real property and a corrective action strategy based on the investigation. In addition, certain of our subsidiaries agreed to indemnify the buyer of such assets for these environmental matters. Based on the assessment discussed above, we account for transactions associated with the Hallowell Facility as discontinued operations.

The successor (Chevron) of a prior owner of the Hallowell Facility has agreed in writing, on a nonbinding basis and within certain other limitations, to pay and has been paying one-half of the costs of the interim measures relating to this matter as approved by the Kansas Department of Environmental Quality, subject to reallocation.

Our subsidiary and Chevron are pursuing with the state of Kansas a course of long-term surface and groundwater monitoring to track the natural decline in contamination. Currently, our subsidiary and Chevron are in the process of performing additional surface and groundwater testing. We have accrued for our allocable portion of costs for the additional testing, monitoring and risk assessments that could be reasonably estimated, which is included in our accrued liabilities for environmental matters discussed above. The estimated amount is not discounted to its present value.

In addition during 2010, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) notified our subsidiary and Chevron that the Hallowell Facility has been referred to the KDHE's Natural Resources Trustee, who is to consider and recommend restoration, replacement and/or whether to seek compensation. KDHE will consider the recommendations in its evaluation. Currently, it is unknown what damages the KDHE would claim, if any. The ultimate required remediation, if any, is unknown.

The nature and extent of a portion of the requirements are also not currently defined, and the associated costs (or range of costs) are not currently reasonably estimable. Therefore, no liability has been established at March 31, 2014, in connection with the KDHE's Natural Resources Trustee matter.

B. Other Pending, Threatened or Settled Litigation

During April 2013, an explosion and fire occurred at the West Fertilizer Co. (West Fertilizer), located in West, Texas, causing death, bodily injury and substantial property damage. West Fertilizer is not owned or controlled by us, but West Fertilizer had been a customer of EDC, purchasing AN from EDC from time to time. LSB and EDC previously received letters from counsel purporting to represent subrogated insurance carriers, personal injury claimants and persons who suffered property damages informing them that their clients are conducting investigations into the cause of the explosion and fire to determine, among other things, whether AN manufactured by EDC and supplied to West Fertilizer was stored at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion and, if so, whether such AN may have been one of the contributing factors of the explosion. Other manufacturers of AN also supplied AN to West Fertilizer. Initially, the lawsuits that had been filed named West Fertilizer and another supplier of AN as defendants. Although EDC does not believe that its product was in storage at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion, there have been certain responses to interrogatories during discovery in connection with the pending lawsuits that some of the AN products at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion may have possibly been produced by EDC. As a result, during the first quarter of 2014, EDC and LSB were named as defendants, together with other AN manufacturers and brokers that arranged the transport and delivery of AN to West Fertilizer, in the case styled City of West, Texas v CF Industries, Inc., et al, in the District Court of McLennan County, Texas. Plaintiffs are alleging, among other things, that LSB and EDC were negligent in the production and inspection of fertilizer products sold to West

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Fertilizer resulting in death, personal injury and property damage. EDC has retained a firm specializing in cause and origin investigations, with particular experience with fertilizer facilities, to assist EDC in its own investigation. LSB and EDC have placed its liability insurance carrier on notice of this matter. Our product liability insurance policies have aggregate limits of general liability totaling \$100 million, with a self-insured retention of \$250,000. As of March 31, 2014, no liability has been established in connection with this matter, but we have incurred professional fees being applied against our self-insured retention amount.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 9: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)**

We are also involved in various other claims and legal actions including claims for damages resulting from water leaks related to our Climate Control products and other product liability occurrences. Most of the product liability claims are covered by our general liability insurance, which generally includes a deductible of \$250,000 per claim. For any claims or legal actions that we have assessed the likelihood of our liability as probable, we have recognized our estimated liability up to the applicable deductible. At March 31, 2014, our accrued general liability insurance claims were \$250,000 and are included in accrued and other liabilities. It is possible that the actual future development of claims could be different from our estimates but, after consultation with legal counsel, we believe that changes in our estimates will not have a material effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 10: Derivatives, Hedges, Financial Instruments and Carbon Credits

We currently have two classes of contracts that are accounted for on a fair value basis, which are commodities futures/forward contracts (commodities contracts) and interest rate contracts as discussed below. All of these contracts are used as economic hedges for risk management purposes but are not designated as hedging instruments. In addition, as discussed below, we are issued climate reserve tonnes (carbon credits), of which a certain portion of the carbon credits are to be sold and the proceeds given to Bayer Material Science LLC (Bayer). The assets for carbon credits are accounted for on a fair value basis as discussed below. Also, the contractual obligations to give the related proceeds to Bayer are accounted for on a fair value basis (as discussed below) unless we enter into a firm sales commitment to sell the carbon credits. The valuations of these assets and liabilities were determined based on quoted market prices or, in instances where market quotes are not available, other valuation techniques or models used to estimate fair values.

The valuations of contracts classified as Level 1 are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical contracts. The valuations of contracts classified as Level 2 are based on quoted prices for similar contracts and valuation inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for these contracts. At March 31, 2014, the valuations of contracts classified as Level 2 related to certain futures/forward natural gas contracts and interest rate swap contracts. For these contracts, we utilize valuation software and market data from third-party providers. For the natural gas contracts, these contracts are valued using the prices pursuant to the terms of the contracts and using market information for futures/forward natural gas prices. At March 31, 2014, the valuation inputs included the contractual weighted-average cost of \$3.95 per MMBtu and the estimated weighted-average market value of \$4.29 per MMBtu. For interest rate swap contracts, these contracts are valued using a discounted cash flow model that calculates the present value of future cash flows pursuant to the terms of the contracts and using market information for forward interest-rate yield curves. At March 31, 2014, the valuation inputs included the contractual weighted-average pay rate of 3.23% and the estimated market weighted-average receive rate of 0.53%. No valuation input adjustments were considered necessary relating to nonperformance risk for the contracts discussed above.

The valuations of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the valuations (\$2.50 and \$1.00 per carbon credit, respectively) of the carbon credits and the contractual obligations associated with these carbon credits are classified as Level 3 and are based on a March 2014 sales transaction and on the range of ask/bid prices obtained from a broker adjusted downward due to minimal market volume activity, respectively. The valuations are using undiscounted cash flows based on management's assumption that the carbon credits would be sold and the associated contractual obligations would be extinguished in the near term. In addition, no valuation input adjustments were considered necessary relating to nonperformance risk for the carbon credits and associated contractual obligations.

Commodities Contracts

Raw materials for use in our manufacturing processes include copper used by our Climate Control Business and anhydrous ammonia and natural gas used by our Chemical Business. As part of our raw material price risk management, we periodically enter into futures/forward contracts for these materials, which contracts may be required to be accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we

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did not have any futures/forward copper contracts. At March 31, 2014, our futures/forward natural gas contracts were for 2,140,000 MMBtu of natural gas through October 2014 at a weighted-average cost of \$3.95 per MMBtu. At December 31, 2013, our futures/forward natural gas contracts were for 1,530,000 MMBtu of natural gas through October 2014 at a weighted-average cost of \$3.98 per MMBtu. The cash flows relating to these contracts are included in cash flows from continuing operating activities.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 10: Derivatives, Hedges, Financial Instruments and Carbon Credits (continued)**

Interest Rate Contracts

As part of our interest rate risk management, we periodically purchase and/or enter into various interest rate contracts. In February 2011, we entered into an interest rate swap at no cost, which sets a fixed three-month LIBOR rate of 3.23% on a declining balance (from \$23.8 million to \$18.8 million) for the period beginning in April 2012 through March 2016. This contract is a free-standing derivative and is accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, no cash flows occurred relating to the purchase or sale of interest rate contracts. The cash flows associated with the interest rate swap payments are included in cash flows from continuing operating activities.

Carbon Credits and Associated Contractual Obligation

Periodically, we are issued carbon credits by the Climate Action Reserve in relation to a greenhouse gas reduction project (Project) performed at the Baytown Facility. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement with Bayer, a certain portion of the carbon credits are to be used to recover the costs of the Project, and any balance thereafter to be allocated between Bayer and EDN. We have no obligation to reimburse Bayer for their costs associated with the Project, except through the transfer or sale of the carbon credits when such credits are issued to us. The assets for carbon credits are accounted for on a fair value basis and the contractual obligations associated with these carbon credits are also accounted for on a fair value basis (unless we enter into a sales commitment to sell the carbon credits). At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had approximately 669,000 and 1,284,000 carbon credits, respectively, all of which were subject to contractual obligations. The cash flows associated with the carbon credits and the associated contractual obligations are included in cash flows from continuing investing activities.

The following details our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

| Description | Total Fair Value At March 31, 2014 | Fair Value Measurements at March 31, 2014 Using | | | Total Fair Value at December 31, 2013 |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) | Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) | Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3) | |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Supplies, prepaid items and other: | | | | | |
| Commodities contracts | \$ 730 | \$ | \$ 730 | \$ | \$ 31 |
| Carbon credits | 1,673 | | | 1,673 | 1,284 |
| Total | \$ 2,403 | \$ | \$ 730 | \$ 1,673 | \$ 1,315 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Current and noncurrent accrued and other liabilities: | | | | | |
| Contractual obligations carbon credits | \$ 1,673 | | | 1,673 | 1,284 |
| Interest rate contracts | 1,100 | | 1,100 | | 1,240 |

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| | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|----|----------|----|-------|----|-------|
| Total | \$ 2,773 | \$ | \$ 1,100 | \$ | 1,673 | \$ | 2,524 |
|-------|----------|----|----------|----|-------|----|-------|

None of our assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 classifications for the periods presented below except for certain futures/forward natural gas contracts (an asset with an estimated fair value of \$31,000 at December 31, 2013) that were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 since a portion of these contracts are expected to be settled on dates that quoted prices are not available. As a result, we are utilizing observable market

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 10: Derivatives, Hedges, Financial Instruments and Carbon Credits (continued)**

data other than quoted prices to value these contracts. The classification transfer of the contracts was deemed to occur on January 1, 2014. In addition, the following is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

| | Assets | | Liabilities | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | Three Months Ended March 31, | | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | | | |
| Beginning balance | \$ 1,284 | \$ 91 | \$ (1,284) | \$ (91) |
| Transfers into Level 3 | | | | |
| Transfers out of Level 3 | | | | |
| Total realized and unrealized gain (loss) included in operating results | 1,925 | 233 | (1,634) | (233) |
| Purchases | | | | |
| Issuances | | | | |
| Sales | (1,536) | (12) | | |
| Settlements | | | 1,245 | 12 |
| Ending balance | \$ 1,673 | \$ 312 | \$ (1,673) | \$ (312) |
| Total gains (losses) for the period included in operating results attributed to the change in unrealized gains or losses on assets and liabilities still held at the reporting date | \$ 1,004 | \$ 221 | \$ (1,004) | \$ (221) |

Net gains (losses) included in operating results and the classifications within the statement of operations are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Total net gains (losses) included in operating results: | | |
| Cost of sales Undesignated commodities contracts | \$ 2,216 | \$ (162) |
| Other income Carbon credits | 1,925 | 233 |
| Other expenses Contractual obligations relating to carbon credits | (1,634) | (233) |
| Interest expense Undesignated interest rate contract | (20) | 1 |
| | \$ 2,487 | \$ (161) |

At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we did not have any financial instruments with fair values significantly different from their carrying amounts, except for the Senior Secured Notes. The estimated fair value of the Senior Secured Notes exceeded the carrying value by

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approximately \$35 million and \$20 million, respectively. The valuations are classified as Level 2 and based on a range of ask/bid prices. For March 31, 2014, the range was (107.8 to 108.8) and for December 31, 2013, the range was of (104.5 to 104.9). These notes currently trade in a limited and low volume market since these notes have not yet been registered. The valuations of our other long-term debt agreements are classified as Level 3 and are based on valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. The fair value measurements of our other long-term debt agreements are valued using a discounted cash flow model that calculates the present value of future cash flows pursuant to the terms of the debt agreements and applies estimated current market interest rates. The estimated current market interest rates are based primarily on interest rates currently being offered on borrowings of similar amounts and terms. In addition, no valuation input adjustments were considered necessary relating to nonperformance

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 10: Derivatives, Hedges, Financial Instruments and Carbon Credits (continued)**

risk for our debt agreements. The fair value of financial instruments is not indicative of the overall fair value of our assets and liabilities since financial instruments do not include all assets, including intangibles, and all liabilities. Also see discussions concerning certain assets and liabilities initially accounted for on a fair value basis under Note 7 – Asset Retirement Obligations.

Note 11: Income Taxes

Provision (benefit) for income taxes are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Current: | | |
| Federal | \$ 980 | \$ (970) |
| State | 675 | (115) |
| Total Current | 1,655 | (1,085) |
| Deferred: | | |
| Federal | 5,393 | 309 |
| State | 606 | 31 |
| Total Deferred | 5,999 | 340 |
| Provision (benefit) for income taxes | \$ 7,654 | \$ (745) |

For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the current provision (benefit) for federal income taxes shown above includes regular federal income tax after the consideration of permanent and temporary differences between income (loss) for GAAP and tax purposes, including the benefit related to the retroactive tax relief for certain tax provisions that expired in 2012 as discussed below. For the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, the current provision (benefit) for state income taxes shown above includes regular state income tax and provisions for uncertain state income tax positions.

Our annual estimated effective tax rate for 2013 includes the impact of permanent tax differences, such as the domestic manufacturer's deduction, the advanced energy credit and other permanent items. In connection with the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 that was signed into law in January 2013, we recorded a one-time benefit of approximately \$0.5 million related to the retroactive tax relief for certain tax provisions that expired in 2012. Because the legislation was signed into law after December 31, 2012, the retroactive effects of the law was reflected in the first quarter of 2013 and impacted the estimated effective tax rate for 2013.

The tax provision for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was \$7.7 million (40% of pre-tax income,) and a tax benefit of \$0.7 million (38% of pre-tax loss, excluding the impact of the 2012 retroactive tax benefits) for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

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LSB and certain of its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the 2010-2012 years remain open for all purposes of examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and other major tax jurisdictions. We are under examination by the IRS for the tax years 2008-2010. As of March 31, 2014, the IRS has proposed certain adjustments, which we are protesting. We anticipate that the adjustments, if any, will not result in a material change to our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Note 12: Property and Business Interruption Insurance Claims and Recoveries

Cherokee Facility

On November 13, 2012, a pipe ruptured within our Cherokee Facility causing damage primarily to the heat exchanger portion of its ammonia plant. No serious injuries or environmental impact resulted from the pipe rupture. As a result of the damage, the Cherokee Facility could only produce, on a limited basis, nitric acid and AN solution from purchased ammonia until the

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LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(Unaudited)

Note 12: Property and Business Interruption Insurance Claims and Recoveries (continued)

repairs were completed. Our insurance policy provided, for the policy period covering this claim, for repair or replacement cost coverage relating to property damage with a \$2.5 million deductible and provided for business interruption coverage for certain lost profits and extra expense with a 30-day waiting period. As a result of this event, a notice of insurance claims for property damage and business interruption was filed with the insurance carriers.

Based upon our assessment that it was probable that the amount of coverage for property damages would exceed our property loss deductible, the net book value of the damaged property and other recoverable costs incurred, we recorded an insurance claim receivable relating to this event, which offset the loss on the disposal of the damaged property and certain repairs and clean-up costs incurred (recoverable costs).

In March 2013, our insurance carriers approved payments relating to our business interruption claim totaling \$15 million. We received correspondence associated with the approval, which stated that our insurance carriers were still investigating the circumstances surrounding this event (including the cause of this event, scope of our losses and support for our claim) under a reservation of rights.

The business interruption insurance recovery of \$15 million was applied against recoverable costs (primarily relating to additional expenses associated with purchased product sold or used in products sold to our customers while our facility was being repaired) totaling \$10.1 million as a reduction to cost of sales during the first quarter of 2013. The insurance recovery in excess of recoverable costs of \$4.9 million was not recognized at March 31, 2013 since a portion of this amount related to recoverable costs, which we were unable to conclude that it was at least probable (for financial reporting purposes) that these costs would be approved and a portion of this amount related to lost profits, which was considered a gain contingency.

In January 2014, we settled the claim with our insurance carriers for the aggregate amount of approximately \$43.5 million, including the \$15.0 million paid to us as discussed above and the remaining \$28.5 million was paid to us in January 2014. As it relates to the \$28.5 million paid in January 2014, for financial reporting purposes, we allocated \$7.0 million to our property insurance claim and \$21.5 million to our business interruption claim primarily based on negotiations with our insurance carriers concerning our claims.

The \$7.0 million allocated to the property insurance claim was partially applied against our insurance claim receivable, consisting of recoverable costs, totaling \$1.9 million at December 31, 2013. The insurance recovery in excess of the recoverable costs of \$5.1 million was recognized as property insurance recoveries in excess of losses incurred in the first quarter of 2014.

The insurance recovery of \$21.5 million allocated to the business interruption claim was recognized as a reduction to cost of sales in the first quarter of 2014. In addition, the insurance recovery in excess of recoverable costs of \$1.4 million (that was deferred and included in deferred gain on insurance recoveries at December 31, 2013) was recognized as a reduction to cost of sales in the first quarter of 2014.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 13: Other Expense, Income and Non-Operating Other Expense (Income), net**

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Other expense: | | |
| Realized and unrealized losses on contractual obligations associated with carbon credits | \$ 1,634 | \$ 233 |
| Losses on sales and disposals of property and equipment | 844 | 50 |
| Dismantle and demolition expense (1) | | 1,188 |
| Miscellaneous penalties | | 312 |
| Impairment on long-lived assets | | 210 |
| Miscellaneous expense (2) | 105 | 37 |
| Total other expense | \$ 2,583 | \$ 2,030 |
| Other income: | | |
| Realized and unrealized gains on carbon credits | \$ 1,925 | \$ 233 |
| Settlements of litigation and potential litigation (3) | | 545 |
| Miscellaneous income (2) | 149 | 184 |
| Total other income | \$ 2,074 | \$ 962 |
| Other expense, net | \$ 509 | \$ 1,068 |
| Non-operating other expense (income), net: | | |
| Interest income | \$ (95) | \$ (8) |
| Miscellaneous expense (2) | 18 | 24 |
| Total non-operating other expense (income), net | \$ (77) | \$ 16 |

- (1) Amount relates to the dismantling and demolition of certain plant and equipment at our chemical facilities.
(2) Amounts represent numerous unrelated transactions, none of which are individually significant requiring separate disclosure.
(3) Amount relates primarily to a settlement reached associated with a class action insurance brokerage antitrust litigation.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 14: Segment Information**

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Net sales: | | |
| Chemical (1) | \$ 115,221 | \$ 77,490 |
| Climate Control | 60,349 | 70,270 |
| Other | 2,955 | 2,919 |
| | \$ 178,525 | \$ 150,679 |
| Gross profit: (2) | | |
| Chemical (1) | \$ 28,426 | \$ 2,411 |
| Climate Control | 19,264 | 21,982 |
| Other | 1,032 | 1,029 |
| | \$ 48,722 | \$ 25,422 |
| Operating income (loss): (3) | | |
| Chemical (1) | \$ 28,813 | \$ (3,806) |
| Climate Control | 4,332 | 6,384 |
| Other | 387 | 321 |
| General corporate expenses (4) | (7,671) | (3,136) |
| | 25,861 | (237) |
| Interest expense, net (5) | 6,708 | 731 |
| Non-operating expense (income), net: | | |
| Chemical | (77) | |
| Corporate and other business operations | | 16 |
| Provision (benefit) for income taxes | 7,654 | (745) |
| Equity in earnings of affiliate Climate Control | (67) | (171) |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | \$ 11,643 | \$ (68) |

- (1) During the first quarter of 2014, our Chemical Business experienced downtime at the Pryor Facility resulting in lost production and adverse effect on operating results. During the first quarter of 2013, our Chemical Business experienced downtime at the Cherokee, El Dorado and Pryor Facilities resulting in lost production and adverse effect on operating results. We also recognized insurance recoveries in both periods as discussed in Note 12 Property and Business Interruption Insurance Claims and Recoveries.
- (2) Gross profit by business segment represents net sales less cost of sales. Gross profit classified as Other relates to the sales of industrial machinery and related components.
- (3)

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Our chief operating decision makers use operating income (loss) by business segment for purposes of making decisions that include resource allocations and performance evaluations. Operating income (loss) by business segment represents gross profit by business segment less selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) incurred by each business segment plus other income and other expense earned/incurred by each business segment before general corporate expenses.

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 14: Segment Information (continued)**

- (4) General corporate expenses consist of SG&A, other income and other expense that are not allocated to one of our business segments. General corporate expenses consist of the following:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Selling, general and administrative: | | |
| Fees and expenses relating to certain activist shareholders proposals (A) | \$ (4,163) | \$ |
| Personnel costs | (1,715) | (1,687) |
| Professional fees | (1,188) | (1,423) |
| All other | (628) | (616) |
| | | |
| Total selling, general and administrative | (7,694) | (3,726) |
| Other income | 23 | 590 |
| | | |
| Total general corporate expenses | \$ (7,671) | \$ (3,136) |

- (A) During the three months ended March 31, 2014, we incurred fees and expenses in evaluating and analyzing proposals received from certain activist shareholders and dealing, negotiating and settling with those shareholders in order to avoid a proxy contest.
- (5) During the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, interest expense is net of capitalized interest of \$2.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Information about our total assets by business segment is as follows:

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Chemical | \$ 885,319 | \$ 842,725 |
| Climate Control | 140,927 | 159,960 |
| Other | 6,170 | 6,832 |
| Corporate assets | 57,889 | 73,580 |
| | | |
| Total assets | \$ 1,090,305 | \$ 1,083,097 |

Note 15: Related Party Transactions

Golsen Group

In March 2013 and February 2014, we paid or declared dividends totaling \$300,000, respectively, on our Series B Preferred and our Series D Preferred. The Series B Preferred and Series D Preferred are non-redeemable preferred stocks issued in 1986 and 2001, respectively, of which all outstanding shares are owned by Jack E. Golsen (Golsen), our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, members of his immediate family (spouse and children), including Barry H. Golsen, our Vice

Table of Contents**LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(Unaudited)****Note 15: Related Party Transactions (continued)**

Chairman, President and Chief Operating Officer, Steven J. Golsen, our Chief Operating Officer of our Climate Control Business, entities owned by them and trusts for which they possess voting or dispositive power as trustee (together, the Golsen Group).

Note 16: Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following provides additional information relating to cash flow activities:

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Thousands) | |
| Cash payments (refunds) for income taxes, net | \$ (6,895) | \$ 9,715 |
| Noncash investing and financing activities: | | |
| Accounts payable and long-term debt associated with additions of property, plant and equipment | \$ 13,061 | \$ 20,510 |

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with a review of the other Items included in this Form 10-Q including our March 31, 2014 condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. Certain statements contained in this MD&A may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. See Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Overview

General

LSB Industries, Inc. (LSB) is a manufacturing and marketing company operating through our subsidiaries. LSB and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Company , We , Us , or Our) own the following core businesses:

Chemical Business manufactures and sells nitrogen-based chemical products produced from four facilities located in El Dorado, Arkansas; Cherokee, Alabama; Pryor, Oklahoma; and Baytown, Texas for the agricultural, industrial and mining markets. Our products include high purity and commercial grade anhydrous ammonia for industrial and agricultural applications, industrial and fertilizer grade AN, UAN, sulfuric acids, nitric acids in various concentrations, nitrogen solutions, DEF and various other products. For the first quarter of 2014, approximately 65% of our consolidated net sales relates to the Chemical Business compared to 51% for the first quarter of 2013.

Climate Control Business manufactures and sells a broad range of HVAC products in the niche markets we serve consisting of geothermal and water source heat pumps, hydronic fan coils, large custom air handlers, modular geothermal and other chillers and other related products used to control the environment in commercial/institutional and residential new building construction, renovation of existing buildings and replacement of existing systems. For the first quarter of 2014, approximately 34% of our consolidated net sales relates to the Climate Control Business compared to 47% for the first quarter of 2013.

Economic Conditions

Since our two core business segments serve several diverse markets, we consider fundamentals for each market individually as we evaluate economic conditions. From a macro standpoint, we believe the U.S. economy is poised for modest growth, based upon certain economic reports, including the Conference Board Composite Index of Leading Indicators.

Chemical Business Our Chemical Business primary markets are agricultural, industrial and mining. We use natural gas to produce anhydrous ammonia in two of our four facilities, in which ammonia is used to produce nitrogen fertilizer and industrial products, and sold in its original form. We also produce agricultural grade and industrial grade AN from purchased ammonia, which current cost is significantly higher than producing it from natural gas, resulting in a cost disadvantage compared to nitrogen fertilizers and industrial AN producers that manufacture from natural gas. As previously reported, we are proceeding with the design, fabrication, engineering and construction of an ammonia plant at the El Dorado Facility, in part, to eliminate this current cost disadvantage.

Under normal circumstances, our agricultural sales volumes and prices depend upon the supply of and the demand for fertilizer, which in turn depends on the market fundamentals for crops including corn, wheat, cotton and forage. Nitrogen fertilizer prices were significantly lower in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the 2013 first quarter. Currently, nitrogen fertilizer prices are much higher than during the first quarter but are still lower than the same time last year. The lower prices are generally attributable to the significant increase in the 2013-2014 corn harvest and lower forward corn prices as compared to a year ago. According to the USDA's World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, the U.S. yield per harvested acre of corn increased significantly from approximately 123 bushels per acre to 158 bushels per acre and the year end corn stocks were approximately double a year ago, resulting in a significant increase in the stock-to-use ratio. Notwithstanding the current conditions, the fundamentals continue to be positive for nitrogen fertilizer products we produce and sell and gross margins are still historically strong, although lower than 2013. However, the fertilizer outlook could change if there are unanticipated changes in domestic fertilizer production capacity, acres planted of crops requiring fertilizer, unfavorable weather conditions or continued low selling prices and increases in imported urea from China.

Our industrial acids sales volume is dependent upon general economic conditions primarily in the housing, automotive, and paper industries. According to the American Chemical Council, the U.S. economic indicators continue to be mostly positive. Our sales prices vary with the market price of our feedstock cost of ammonia or sulfur as applicable in our pricing arrangements with customers. Our mining sales volume is

being impacted by lower customer demand for industrial grade AN,

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which we believe is primarily due to natural gas being a more attractive alternative feedstock than coal for utility companies. As reported by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, during 2013, coal production was down overall by 1.5%, although coal inventories declined by 43 million tons during the period. With such inventory decreases, the coal industry is now expected to see production growth of 3% to 4% in 2014 as inventories stabilize and short-term natural gas prices increase, however during the first quarter of 2014, coal production was slightly below the same period in 2013.

Climate Control Business From a market sector perspective, our Climate Control Business serves the commercial/institutional and residential construction sectors. Information available from the McGraw-Hill Construction Market forecast indicates that construction activity in the commercial/institutional and single-family residential sectors are expected to increase in aggregate during 2014, although still significantly below pre-recession levels.

Results for the First Quarter of 2014

Our consolidated net sales for the first quarter of 2014 were \$178.5 million, an increase of \$27.8 million compared to the same period of 2013. The sales increase included an increase of \$37.7 million in our Chemical Business partially offset by a decrease of \$9.9 million in our Climate Control Business.

Our consolidated operating income was \$25.9 million for the first quarter of 2014 compared to operating loss of \$0.2 million for the same period of 2013. The increase in operating results of \$26.1 includes an increase of \$32.6 million in our Chemical Business partially offset by a decrease of \$2.1 million in the Climate Control Business and an increase in our general corporate expenses of approximately \$4.5 million over the same period of 2013 primarily due to fees and expenses incurred in evaluating and analyzing proposals received from certain activist shareholders and dealing, negotiating and settling with those shareholders in order to avoid a proxy contest.

Our effective income tax rate for the first quarters of 2014 and 2013 was 40% and 38% (excluding the benefit associated with the retroactive tax relief on certain 2012 tax provisions that expired in 2012), respectively.

Chemical Business

Our Chemical Business operates four chemical facilities. The Cherokee and Pryor Facilities produce anhydrous ammonia and nitrogen products from natural gas delivered by pipeline but can also receive supplemental anhydrous ammonia by other modes of delivery. The El Dorado and Baytown Facilities produce nitrogen products from anhydrous ammonia delivered by pipeline.

Our Chemical Business sales for the first quarter of 2014 were \$115.2 million, an increase of \$37.7 million compared to the same period of 2013, which includes a \$27.0 million increase in agricultural products sales, an \$8.6 million increase in industrial acids and other products sales, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in mining products sales.

The percentage change in sales (volume and dollars) for the first quarter of 2014 compared to the first quarter of 2013 is as follows (excluding natural gas):

| | Percentage Change of | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Tons | Dollars |
| Chemical products: | | |
| Agricultural | 137% | 83% |
| Industrial acids and other | 88% | 30% |
| Mining | 47% | (1)% |
| Total weighted-average change | 100% | 47% |

The increase in agricultural sales was primarily due to higher volumes as the result of improved production at our Cherokee Facility during the first quarter of 2014, improved ammonia production at our Pryor Facility during March 2014 (these facilities were out of production for the first quarter of 2013 and the Pryor Facility had minimal production during the first two months of 2014), and improved market conditions for agricultural grade AN produced at our El Dorado Facility, partially offset by lower sales prices.

The increase in industrial acids and other sales was primarily due to higher volumes as a result of increased production at the Baytown Facility (this facility performed a planned maintenance, repairs and minor renewal activity (Turnaround) during the first quarter of 2013) and improved production at our Cherokee Facility as discussed above partially offset by lower sales prices.

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The decrease in mining sales was primarily due to lower customer demand as the result of the current low cost of natural gas as an alternative fuel for utility companies and lower sales prices partially offset by improved production at the Cherokee Facility as discussed above.

Our primary raw material feedstocks (anhydrous ammonia and natural gas) are commodities subject to significant price fluctuations. Generally, we purchase at prices in effect at the time of delivery; however, periodically, we enter into contracts to purchase natural gas for anticipated production needs, which contract prices will vary from the spot market prices. In addition, our Chemical Business owns working interests in certain natural gas properties. Management considers these working interests as a partial economic hedge against a potential rise in natural gas prices in the future. During the first quarter of 2014, the average prices for those commodities compared to the same period in 2013 were as follows:

| | 2014 | 2013 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Natural gas average price per MMBtu based upon Henry Hub pipeline pricing point | \$ 5.08 | \$ 3.48 |
| Ammonia average price based upon low Tampa price per metric ton | \$ 447 | \$ 645 |

Most of our Chemical Business sales in the industrial and mining markets were pursuant to sales contracts and/or pricing arrangements on terms that include the cost of raw material feedstock as a pass through component in the sales price. Our Chemical Business sales in the agricultural markets primarily were at the spot market price in effect at the time of sale or at a negotiated future price.

The Chemical Business operating income for the first quarter of 2014 was \$28.8 million compared to an operating loss of \$3.8 million for the same period of 2013. The increase in operating results was primarily due to insurance recoveries of \$28.0 million recognized in the first quarter of 2014 (compared to \$10.8 million in the first quarter of 2013) and higher volumes due primarily due to improved production at our Cherokee Facility in the first quarter of 2014, partially offset by the approximately 40% increase in natural gas costs per MMBtu while selling prices for nitrogen fertilizers decreased 20%-30%, both as compared to the first quarter of 2013, and the impact from the sale of purchased UAN to honor certain forward sales commitments. As a result of these market price relationships, our profit margins (excluding the impact from insurance recoveries) were lower in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same period of 2013. Natural gas prices were impacted by the severe weather conditions during the 2013-2014 winter, but prices could decline if the supply of natural gas increases. Nitrogen fertilizer prices were negatively affected by a late start to the fertilizer application season, but prices should continue to strengthen during the spring season. Currently, natural gas prices remain relatively high, but the selling prices for nitrogen fertilizers have improved. See additional discussions below under Property and Business Interruption Insurance Claims and Recoveries First Quarter of 2014 .

The following table shows the estimated range of the effect on operating income resulting from insurance recoveries relating to the Cherokee Facility partially offset by the lost production due to downtime issues at the Pryor Facility.

| | First Quarter of 2014 (Estimated Range) | |
|--|--|--------------|
| | Low | High |
| | (In Millions) | |
| Insurance recoveries relating to the Cherokee Facility | \$ 28 | \$ 28 |
| Estimated adverse effect at the Pryor Facility | (16) | (13) |
| Total estimated effect, net of estimated adverse effect | \$ 12 | \$ 15 |

The estimated adverse effect shown above includes lost overhead absorption and gross profit margins, based on current market conditions, and additional expenses incurred.

In addition as previously reported, the El Dorado Facility's current production capacity of nitric acid is approximately 80% of historical levels until the construction of a new 65% strength nitric acid plant and concentrator is completed. We estimate that the negative effect on operating income at the El Dorado Facility is approximately \$1 million per month until the new nitric acid plant and concentrator are constructed and begin production, which we believe will occur in early to mid-2015.

Table of Contents**Climate Control Business**

Our Climate Control sales for the first quarter of 2014 were \$60.3 million, or \$9.9 million lower than the same period in 2013. The decrease was driven by a \$5.7 million decrease in geothermal and water source heat pump sales (due primarily to lower product order levels in the fourth quarter of 2013 yielding a lower beginning backlog in 2014 and a lower level of incoming orders), a \$5.1 million decrease in other HVAC products, primarily relating to custom air handler sales (primarily as the result of a lower beginning backlog entering into the first quarter of 2014 and customer scheduled delivery dates) and engineering and construction services (related to the impact from delays in finalizing project contracts), partially offset by a \$0.9 million increase in hydronic fan coil sales (due primarily to an increase in the number of units sold, unit pricing and product mix as well as the impact from customers' delivery date requirements). From a market sector perspective, the sales decrease included an \$8.3 million decline in commercial/institutional product sales and a \$1.6 million decline in residential product sales.

We continue to follow economic indicators and monitor its potential impact on the commercial/institutional and residential construction sectors that we serve, including, but not limited to, new construction and/or renovation of facilities in the following sectors:

Education

Multi-Family Residential

Single-Family Residential

Hospitality

Retail

Healthcare

During the first quarter of 2014, approximately 84% of our Climate Control Business sales were to the commercial/institutional and multi-family construction markets, and the remaining 16% were sales of geothermal heat pumps (GHPs) to the single-family residential market.

The following table shows information relating to our product order intake level, net sales and backlog of confirmed customer product orders of our Climate Control Business:

| | New Orders (1) | | Net Sales | | Ending Backlog (1) | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 |
| | (In Millions) | | | | | |
| First Quarter | \$ 63.2 | \$ 67.5 | \$ 60.3 | \$ 70.3 | \$ 44.7 | \$ 57.3 |
| Second Quarter | | \$ 65.4 | | \$ 77.3 | | \$ 48.9 |
| Third Quarter | | \$ 64.6 | | \$ 69.9 | | \$ 46.3 |
| Fourth Quarter | | \$ 58.8 | | \$ 67.5 | | \$ 39.7 |

- (1) Our product order level consists of confirmed purchase orders from customers that have been accepted and received credit approval. Our backlog consists of confirmed customer orders for product to be shipped at a future date. Historically, we have not experienced significant cancellations relating to our backlog of confirmed customer product orders, and we typically expect to ship substantially all of these orders within the next twelve months; however, it is possible that some of our customers could cancel a portion of our backlog or extend the shipment terms. Product orders and backlog, as reported, generally do not include amounts relating to shipping and handling charges.

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service orders or service contract orders. In addition, product orders and backlog, as reported, exclude contracts related to our construction business due to the relative size of individual projects and, in some cases, extended timeframe for completion beyond a twelve-month period.

For April 2014, our new orders received were approximately \$33 million and our backlog was approximately \$59 million at April 30, 2014, which amounts include two orders totaling approximately \$8 million expected to ship from twelve to twenty-four months.

Our GHPs use a form of renewable energy and we believe, can reduce energy usage, under certain conditions, up to 80% compared to some conventional HVAC systems. Tax legislation (effective through December 31, 2016) continues to provide incentives for customers purchasing products using forms of renewable energy.

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We expect the Climate Control Business to experience limited sales growth in the short-term compared to 2013 considering the notice of termination of the Carrier heat pump contracts discussed below. In addition, although a significant part of the Climate Control Business sales are products that are used for renovation and replacement application, sales increases in the medium-term and long-term are expected to be primarily driven by growth in new construction, as well as the introduction of new products. We continue to focus our sales and marketing efforts to increase our share of the existing market for our products as well as expand the market for and application of our products, including GHPs.

As previously reported, in November 2013, Carrier Corporation (Carrier) advised one of our subsidiaries, Climate Master, Inc. (CM), that the heat pump contracts will not be renewed between CM, as the manufacturer, and Carrier, as the purchaser, effective May 11, 2014. During the first quarter of 2014 and for 2013, net sales pursuant to these heat pump contracts represented less than 5% of LSB 's consolidated net sales.

Notification of Termination of Cost-Plus Supply Agreement

Pursuant to a long-term cost-plus supply agreement, EDC supplies Orica International Pte Ltd (Orica) with an annual minimum of 240,000 tons of industrial grade ammonium nitrate (AN) produced at our El Dorado Facility. The agreement includes a provision for Orica to pay for that portion of the annual minimum of the product not taken. The agreement also includes an exclusivity arrangement that provides that EDC will not sell industrial grade AN to the commercial explosives market during the term of the agreement and that Orica will market EDC 's industrial grade AN to the commercial explosives market during the term of the agreement. The agreement provides that it may be terminated by one of the parties giving the other a one-year written notice that the agreement will not be renewed. On March 31, 2014, EDC sent to Orica the required one-year notice that EDC will not renew the agreement on or after April 9, 2015. EDC 's intention is to commence sales of industrial grade AN to the commercial explosives market after April 9, 2015. During the first quarter of 2014 and for 2013, net sales to Orica represented approximately 5% and 6% of LSB 's consolidated net sales, respectively, which sales included approximately \$3.8 million and \$12.5 million, respectively, for fixed overhead costs and gross profit for tons not taken by Orica, pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

Downtime at our Pryor Facility First Quarter of 2014

As previously reported, the Pryor Facility continued to experience frequent operational issues during the first quarter of 2014 that required extensive equipment repairs and maintenance and related costs. The Pryor Facility 's ammonia plant returned to production during the last several days of February 2014 at a reduced rate of production and during March 2014, the plant was gradually brought up to the targeted rate (650 tons per day) by the end of the month. This lost production adversely affected our sales, operating income and cash flows for the first quarter of 2014. For the month of April 2014, the Pryor Facility 's ammonia production rate averaged approximately 635 tons per day. The Pryor Facility 's urea plant was out of production for the entire first quarter of 2014, initially due to the lack of carbon dioxide generated from ammonia production and later for minor repairs. During the first week of May 2014, the Pryor Facility resumed production of urea and UAN.

Property and Business Interruption Insurance Claims and Recoveries First Quarter of 2014

Cherokee Facility

On November 13, 2012, a pipe ruptured within our Cherokee Facility causing damage primarily to the heat exchanger portion of its ammonia plant. No serious injuries or environmental impact resulted from the pipe rupture. As a result of the damage, the Cherokee Facility could only produce, on a limited basis, nitric acid and AN solution from purchased ammonia until the repairs were completed. Our insurance policy provided, for the policy period covering this claim, for repair or replacement cost coverage relating to property damage with a \$2.5 million deductible and provided for business interruption coverage for certain lost profits and extra expense with a 30-day waiting period. As a result of this event, a notice of insurance claims for property damage and business interruption was filed with the insurance carriers.

Based upon our assessment that it was probable that the amount of coverage for property damages would exceed our property loss deductible, the net book value of the damaged property and other recoverable costs incurred, we recorded an insurance claim receivable relating to this event, which offset the loss on the disposal of the damaged property and certain repairs and clean-up costs incurred (recoverable costs).

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In January 2014, we settled the claim with our insurance carriers for the aggregate amount of approximately \$43.5 million, including the \$15.0 million paid to us in the first quarter of 2013 and the remaining \$28.5 million paid to us in January 2014. As it relates to the \$28.5 million paid in January 2014, we allocated \$7.0 million to our property insurance claim and \$21.5 million to our business interruption claim primarily based on negotiations with our insurance carriers concerning our claims.

The \$7.0 million allocated to the property insurance claim was partially applied against our insurance claim receivable, consisting of recoverable costs, totaling \$1.9 million at December 31, 2013. The insurance recovery in excess of the recoverable costs of \$5.1 million was recognized as property insurance recoveries in excess of losses incurred in the first quarter of 2014.

The insurance recovery of \$21.5 million allocated to the business interruption claim was recognized as a reduction to cost of sales in the first quarter of 2014. In addition, the insurance recovery in excess of recoverable costs of \$1.4 million (that was deferred and included in deferred gain on insurance recoveries at December 31, 2013) was recognized as a reduction to cost of sales in the first quarter of 2014.

Due to the increase in the total value of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) and the recent insurance claims relating to our Chemical Business, our insurance premiums have increased (a portion of which was financed through short-term financing agreements) and are expected to increase in future periods.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following is our cash and cash equivalents, noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments, long-term debt and stockholders' equity:

| | March 31, 2014 | December 31, 2013 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| | (In Millions) | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 162.8 | \$ 143.8 |
| Noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments (1) | 246.1 | 291.0 |
| | \$ 408.9 | \$ 434.8 |
| Long-term debt: | | |
| Senior Secured Notes | \$ 425.0 | \$ 425.0 |
| Secured Promissory Note | 27.9 | 29.6 |
| Other | 9.0 | 8.4 |
| Total long-term debt, including current portion | \$ 461.9 | \$ 463.0 |
| Total stockholders' equity | \$ 423.9 | \$ 411.7 |

(1) At March 31, 2014, this balance consisted of cash and cash equivalents that are designated by us for specific purposes relating to capital projects. All of this balance was held by financial institutions within the U.S.

As of March 31, 2014, our cash, cash equivalents and noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents totaled \$408.9 million. In addition as discussed below, our \$100 million revolving credit facility is currently undrawn and available to fund operations, if needed, subject to the amount of our eligible collateral and outstanding letters of credit.

For the remainder of 2014 and 2015, we have extensive planned capital expenditures. Our primary cash needs for this period of time will be to fund these capital expenditures, as well as, our operations, our general obligations, and our interest payment requirements. We expect to fund these cash needs from the noncurrent restricted cash (provided from the proceeds from the Senior Secured Notes), working capital, internally generated cash flows, and third-party financing. See additional discussions below under Capital Expenditures. Our internally generated cash flows and liquidity have been, and could be, affected by possible declines in sales volumes resulting from the uncertainty relative to the current economic conditions and production inefficiency of our facilities.

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We are party to an indenture (the "Indenture") governing the Senior Secured Notes. The Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, limit LSB's ability, with certain exceptions and as defined in the Indenture, to certain transactions.

In addition, we and certain of our subsidiaries (the "Borrowers") are party to an amended and restated revolving credit facility (the "Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan"). Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, the principal amount the Borrowers may borrow is up to \$100.0 million, based on specific percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventories. At March 31, 2014, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan and the net credit available for borrowings was approximately \$79.7 million, based on our eligible collateral, less outstanding letters of credit as of that date.

Due to the overall increase in our outstanding long-term debt, our interest payment obligations have increased and will continue during future periods, of which a portion has and will be capitalized relating to major capital projects.

Income Taxes

We recognize and pay federal income taxes at regular corporate tax rates. With few exceptions, the 2010-2012 years remain open for all purposes of examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other major tax jurisdictions. We are under examination by the IRS for the tax years 2008-2010. As of March 31, 2014, the IRS has proposed certain adjustments, which we are protesting. We anticipate that the adjustments, if any, will not result in a material change to our financial position. We had approximately \$2.4 million accrued for various uncertain tax liabilities at March 31, 2014.

Capital ExpendituresCapital Expenditures-First Quarter of 2014

Capital expenditures during the first quarter of 2014 were \$45.6 million, including \$43.4 million for the benefit of our Chemical Business. The Chemical Business capital expenditures included \$28.5 million for expansion projects at our El Dorado Facility, approximately \$5.1 million associated with maintaining compliance with environmental laws, regulations and guidelines, approximately \$4.2 million for various major renewal and improvement projects, and \$2.6 million for the development of natural gas leaseholds. The capital expenditures were funded primarily from noncurrent restricted investments. Due to the increase in the amount of capital expenditures incurred and committed, our depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses have increased and are expected to continue to increase during the remainder of 2014 and future years.

Planned Capital Expenditures

| | Remainder of 2014 | Planned Capital Expenditures | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | 2015 (In Millions) | | | | |
| Chemical: | | | | | | |
| El Dorado Facility Expansion Projects | \$ 200 | \$ 235 | \$ 117 | \$ 152 | \$ 317 | \$ 387 |
| Development of Natural Gas Leaseholds | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 23 |
| Environmental Projects | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 17 |
| Major Renewal and Improvement Projects | 30 | 40 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 70 |
| Other (1) | 18 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 37 | 42 |
| Total Chemical | \$ 265 | \$ 316 | \$ 172 | \$ 223 | \$ 437 | \$ 539 |
| Climate Control | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 17 |
| Corporate and Other | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
| | \$ 277 | \$ 330 | \$ 184 | \$ 242 | \$ 461 | \$ 572 |

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- (1) Includes cost associated with savings initiatives, new market development, and other capital projects.

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At March 31, 2014, we had planned capital expenditures as indicated in the table above for the remainder of 2014 and for 2015. The planned capital expenditures include capital expenditures that management anticipates spending for expansion and development projects, environmental requirements, and major renewal and improvement projects. These capital expenditures are subject to economic conditions, which are continually reviewed by management, and may increase or decrease as new information is obtained or circumstances change. We plan to fund the planned capital expenditures from working capital, noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents, internally generated cash flows, third-party financing, and if necessary, availability under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan.

The planned capital expenditures for Corporate and Other are primarily for the replacement of our enterprise resource planning, financial and operations management software. This project began in 2013 and is expected to be fully implemented in 2016 at a total cost of \$20 million to \$25 million. Included in planned capital expenditures is capitalized interest of approximately \$15 million for the remainder of 2014 and \$16 million for 2015.

El Dorado Facility Expansion Projects

The El Dorado Facility has certain expansion projects, which include an ammonia production plant; a new 65% strength nitric acid plant and concentrator; and other support infrastructure, all of which were considered in our initial evaluation and calculations of return on investment. The expected costs of these projects are outlined below, which planned amounts are included in the table above.

| | Planned Capital Expenditures | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Capitalized To Date | Remainder of 2014 | 2015 (In Millions) | | | | Total |
| Ammonia Plant | \$ 53 | \$ 100 | \$ 125 | \$ 97 | \$ 122 | \$ 250 | \$ 300 |
| Nitric Acid Plant and Concentrator | 60 | 45 | 50 | 10 | 15 | 115 | 125 |
| Other Support Infrastructure | | 55 | 60 | 10 | 15 | 65 | 75 |
| | \$ 113 | \$ 200 | \$ 235 | \$ 117 | \$ 152 | \$ 430 | \$ 500 |

Our El Dorado Facility produces nitric acid and agricultural and industrial grade AN from purchased ammonia, which is currently at a cost disadvantage compared to products produced from natural gas. The El Dorado Facility historically purchased 600-700 tons of ammonia per day when operating at full capacity. We are constructing a 1,150 ton per day anhydrous ammonia production plant at the El Dorado Facility, which we believe should eliminate this cost disadvantage, increase capacity, and improve efficiency of the El Dorado Facility. The construction of this project is expected to be complete by late 2015.

In addition, we are constructing a new 1,100 ton per day 65% strength nitric acid plant and concentrator, which are scheduled to begin production in early to mid-2015 and are designed to be more efficient and provide increased nitric acid production capacity.

As a result of the increased production capacity at the El Dorado Facility, it is necessary to expand and improve certain support infrastructure, including utility capacity, control room facilities, natural gas pipeline, raw material storage and handling, and ammonia distribution. Also, other cost reduction and cost recovery equipment, including a cogeneration plant, are being added to improve efficiency and lower the cost of production.

Information Request from EPA

As previously reported, in connection with a national enforcement initiative, the EPA had sent information requests to most, if not all, of the operators of nitric acid plants in the United States, including our El Dorado and Cherokee Facilities and the Baytown Facility operated by EDN, under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act as to construction and modification activities at each of these facilities over a period of years.

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During 2013, we negotiated a global agreement in principle with the EPA/DOJ as to the Clean Air Act issue discussed above. During the first quarter of 2014, all parties executed the Consent Decree to settle this matter, but such settlement is subject to obtaining court approval of the executed Consent Decree. The agreement provides, among other things, the following:

all of our Chemical Business owned and operated nitric acid plants are to achieve certain emission rates within a certain time period for each plant. Of the nine nitric acid production facilities currently owned or operated by our Chemical Business, all but EDN requires or required additional pollution control technology to achieve these emission rates. The pollution control technology has already been installed at three of our nitric acid plants and five of our nitric acid plants still require additional pollution control technology equipment to be installed. The cost of the necessary pollution control equipment and the installment of such equipment is estimated to range from \$2.0 million to \$3.0 million for each of the remaining five nitric acid plants, the cost of which will be capitalized when incurred;

our Chemical Business will provide a reforestation mitigation project that is unrelated to our emissions or activities and will not be located at one of our plant sites, which we estimate will cost approximately \$150,000 and have included this amount in our accrued liabilities for environmental matters discussed above; and

a civil penalty will be paid by our Chemical Business in the amount of \$725,000.

Estimated Plant Turnaround Costs - Remainder of 2014

Our Chemical Business recognizes as cost of sales the costs for Turnarounds as they are incurred. Based on our current plan for Turnarounds for the remainder of 2014, we estimate that we will incur approximately \$3.5 million to \$4.5 million of these Turnaround costs. However, it is possible that the actual costs could be significantly different from our estimates. These costs do not include the costs relating to lost absorption or reduced margins due to the associated plants being shut down. These costs also do not include maintenance and repair costs related to the current repairs and maintenance to bring the Pryor Facility back into production. We plan to fund these expenditures from our available working capital.

Expenses Associated with Environmental Regulatory Compliance

Our Chemical Business is subject to specific federal and state environmental compliance laws, regulations and guidelines. As a result, our Chemical Business incurred expenses of \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2014 in connection with environmental projects. For the remainder of 2014, we expect to incur expenses ranging from \$3.5 million to \$4.0 million in connection with additional environmental projects. However, it is possible that the actual costs could be significantly different than our estimates.

Dividends

LSB is a holding company and, accordingly, its ability to pay cash dividends on its preferred stock and common stock depends in large part on its ability to obtain funds from its subsidiaries. Payment of dividends by LSB is limited under certain limited conditions under the terms of the Amended Working Capital Loan Agreement and the Senior Secured Notes.

Holders of our common stock and preferred stocks are entitled to receive dividends only when and if declared by our Board of Directors. We have not paid cash dividends on our outstanding common stock in many years, and we do not currently anticipate paying cash dividends on our outstanding common stock in the near future. However, our Board of Directors has not made a decision whether or not to pay such dividends on our common stock in 2014.

During the first quarter of 2014, dividends totaling \$300,000 were declared and paid on our outstanding preferred stock using funds from our working capital. Each share of preferred stock is entitled to receive an annual dividend, only when declared by our Board of Directors, payable as follows:

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\$0.06 per share on our outstanding non-redeemable Series D Preferred for an aggregate dividend of \$60,000, and

\$12.00 per share on our outstanding non-redeemable Series B Preferred for an aggregate dividend of \$240,000.

All shares of the Series D Preferred and Series B Preferred are owned by the Golsen Group. There are no optional or mandatory redemption rights with respect to the Series B Preferred or Series D Preferred.

Table of Contents**Compliance with Long Term Debt Covenants**

The Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan requires, among other things, that we meet certain financial covenant, including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1, if at any time the excess availability (as defined by the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan), under the Amended Working Capital Revolver Loan, is less than or equal to \$12.5 million. This ratio will be measured monthly on a trailing twelve month basis and as defined in the agreement. As of March 31, 2014, as defined in the agreement, the fixed charge coverage ratio was 6.2 to 1. Currently, our forecast is that we will be able to meet all financial covenant requirements for the next twelve months.

Seasonality

We believe that our only significant seasonal products are fertilizer and related chemical products sold by our Chemical Business to the agricultural industry. The selling seasons for those products are primarily during the spring and fall planting seasons, which typically extend from March through June and from September through November in the geographical markets in which the majority of our agricultural products are distributed. As a result, our Chemical Business increases its inventory of agricultural products prior to the beginning of each planting season. In addition, the amount and timing of sales to the agricultural markets depend upon weather conditions and other circumstances beyond our control.

Related Party Transactions

See discussion above under "Liquidity and Capital Resources-Dividends" relating to the Golsen Group.

Results of Operations**Three months ended March 31, 2014 compared to three months ended March 31, 2013****Chemical Business**

The following table contains certain information about our net sales, gross profit and operating income (loss) in our Chemical segment for the three months ended March 31,

| | 2014 | 2013 | Change | Percentage Change |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | (Dollars In Thousands) | | | |
| Net sales: | | | | |
| Agricultural products | \$ 59,523 | \$ 32,512 | \$ 27,011 | 83.1% |
| Industrial acids and other chemical products | 37,189 | 28,578 | 8,611 | 30.1% |
| Mining products | 14,433 | 14,610 | (177) | (1.2)% |
| Natural gas | 4,076 | 1,790 | 2,286 | 127.7% |
| Total Chemical | \$ 115,221 | \$ 77,490 | \$ 37,731 | 48.7% |
| Gross profit Chemical | \$ 28,426 | \$ 2,411 | \$ 26,015 | 1079.0% |
| Gross profit percentage Chemical (1) | 24.7% | 3.1% | 21.6% | |
| Operating income (loss) Chemical | \$ 28,813 | \$ (3,806) | \$ 32,619 | 857.0% |

(1) As a percentage of net sales

Net Sales Chemical

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Our Chemical Business reported a sales increase for the first quarter of 2014 as a result of the following:

Agricultural products sales increased mainly due to higher volumes as a result of improved production at our Cherokee Facility during the first quarter of 2014, improved ammonia production at our Pryor Facility during March 2014 (these facilities experience significant downtime during the first quarter of 2013 and the Pryor Facility had minimal production during the first two months of 2014), and improved market conditions for agricultural grade AN produced at our El Dorado Facility, partially offset by lower sales prices.

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Industrial acids and other chemical products sales increased primarily as a result of higher volumes which were driven by increased production at the Baytown Facility (this facility performed a Turnaround during the first quarter of 2013) and improved production at our Cherokee Facility as discussed above partially offset by the reduction in the average Tampa ammonia price by approximately \$200 per metric ton in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013, which decline impacted our contractual sales prices to certain of our industrial acids customers.

Mining products sales decreased primarily due to lower customer demand as a result of the current low cost of natural gas as an alternative fuel for utility companies and lower sales prices (due to the decrease in the Tampa ammonia price discussed above), which impacted our contractual sales prices to certain of our mining customers, partially offset by improved production at the Cherokee Facility as discussed above.

Natural gas sales relates to working interests in certain natural gas properties acquired in October 2012 and August 2013 by a subsidiary within our Chemical Business. Management considers these working interests as an economic hedge against a portion of a potential rise in natural gas prices in the future for a portion of our future natural gas production requirements.

Gross Profit Chemical

Our Chemical Business gross profit was \$28.4 million, including a \$22.9 million business interruption insurance recovery recognized during the first quarter of 2014. For the first quarter of 2013, our Chemical Business gross profit included \$10.8 million business interruption insurance recovery. Excluding the insurance recoveries, the increase in gross profit of \$13.9 million was primarily attributable to the Cherokee Facility being operational for the first quarter of 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 when the facility was not operating while damage caused by a pipe rupture was being repaired. The gross profit improvement was not proportionate to the increased production at the Cherokee Facility due to the significant decline in the margin per ton of nitrogen fertilizers. Natural gas feedstock cost increased approximately 40%, while selling prices decreased 20-30%, negatively affecting gross profit margins on our nitrogen fertilizer sales. Also in the first quarter of 2014, gross profit was lower by \$1.1 million on purchased UAN that was sold at a loss to honor forward sales commitments in excess of available production. This purchase was necessitated by lower than projected urea production at the Cherokee Facility as the result of a normal production interruption to maintain the urea plant.

Operating Income (Loss) Chemical

Our Chemical Business operating income was \$28.8 million, including a \$5.1 million property insurance recovery recognized (classified as property insurance recoveries in excess of losses incurred) during the first quarter of 2014, in addition to the increase in gross profit as discussed above.

Table of Contents**Climate Control Business**

The following table contains certain information about our net sales, gross profit and operating income in our Climate Control segment for the three months ended March 31,

| | 2014 | 2013 | Change | Percentage Change |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | (Dollars In Thousands) | | | |
| Net sales: | | | | |
| Geothermal and water source heat pumps | \$ 38,482 | \$ 44,176 | \$ (5,694) | (12.9)% |
| Hydronic fan coils | 15,279 | 14,347 | 932 | 6.5% |
| Other HVAC products | 6,588 | 11,747 | (5,159) | (43.9)% |
| Total Climate Control | \$ 60,349 | \$ 70,270 | \$ (9,921) | (14.1)% |
| Gross profit Climate Control | \$ 19,264 | \$ 21,982 | \$ (2,718) | (12.4)% |
| Gross profit percentage Climate Control (1) | 31.9% | 31.3% | 0.6% | |
| Operating income Climate Control | \$ 4,332 | \$ 6,384 | \$ (2,052) | (32.1)% |

(1) As a percentage of net sales

Net Sales Climate Control

Net sales of our geothermal and water source heat pump products decreased in the first quarter of 2014 as a result of a 14% decline in sales of our commercial/institutional products primarily due to lower product order levels in the fourth quarter of 2013 yielding a lower beginning backlog in 2014 (including a 2% decline relating to Carrier). Residential product sales also declined 14% as a result of a lower level of backlog and lower incoming orders (with approximately half of the decline in orders related to Carrier). During the first quarter of 2014, we continued to maintain a market share leadership position based on market data supplied by the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI).

Net sales of our hydronic fan coils increased primarily as a result of an increase in the number of units sold, unit pricing and product mix as well as the impact from customers' delivery date requirements. During the first quarter of 2014, we continued to maintain a market share leadership position based on market data supplied by the AHRI.

Net sales of our other HVAC products decreased primarily due to a lower beginning backlog entering the quarter and customer scheduled delivery dates for our large custom air handlers and the impact from delays in finalizing project contracts for our engineering and construction services.

Gross Profit Climate Control

The decrease in gross profit in our Climate Control Business was primarily the result of the lower sales volume as discussed above.

Operating Income Climate Control

Operating income decreased primarily as the result of the lower gross profit discussed above, partially offset by lower operating expenses, primarily variable selling costs related to lower sales volume.

General Corporate Expenses

General corporate expenses consist of SG&A, other income and other expense that are not allocated to one of our business segments. General corporate expenses for the first quarter of 2014 was \$7.7 million compared to \$3.1 million for the same period in 2013. The increase is primarily the result of fees and expenses incurred in evaluating and analyzing proposals received from certain activist shareholders and dealing, negotiating and settling with those shareholders in order to avoid a proxy contest.

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Interest Expense, net

Interest expense for the first quarter of 2014 was \$6.7 million compared to \$0.7 million for the same period in 2013. The increase is due primarily to the issuance of the Senior Secured Notes partially offset by \$2.3 million of capitalized interest on capital projects (while under development and construction) during the first quarter of 2014 compared to \$0.4 million capitalized during the first quarter of 2013.

Provision (Benefit) For Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the first quarter of 2014 was \$7.7 million compared to an income tax benefit of \$0.7 million for the same period in 2013. The resulting effective tax rate for the first quarters of 2014 and 2013 was 40% and 38% (excluding the benefit associated with the retroactive tax relief on certain 2012 tax provisions that expired in 2012), respectively.

Cash Flow From Continuing Operating Activities Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

Historically, our primary cash needs have been for operating expenses, working capital and capital expenditures. We have financed our cash requirements primarily through internally generated cash flow and various forms of financing. See additional discussions concerning cash flow relating to our Chemical and Climate Control Businesses under Overview and Liquidity and Capital Resources of this MD&A.

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities was \$20.3 million primarily as the result of net income of \$11.6 million plus an adjustment of \$8.7 million for depreciation, depletion and amortization of PP&E.

Cash Flow from Continuing Investing Activities Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

Net cash provided by continuing investing activities was \$5.1 million that consisted primarily of net proceeds of \$44.9 million from restricted noncurrent cash, cash equivalents and investments, proceeds of \$5.1 million from property insurance recovery associated with PP&E partially offset by \$45.3 million for expenditures for PP&E, of which \$44.5 million is for the benefit of our Chemical Business.

Cash Flow from Continuing Financing Activities Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

Net cash used by continuing financing activities was \$6.3 million that primarily related to payments on short-term financing and long-term debt.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

See our discussion on critical accounting policies and estimates in Item 7 of our 2013 Form 10-K. In addition, the preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosures of contingencies and fair values. For the first quarter of 2014, we did not experience a material change in accounting estimates. However, it is reasonably possible that the estimates and assumptions utilized as of March 31, 2014 could change in the near-term.

Performance and Payment Bonds

We are contingently liable to sureties in respect of insurance bonds issued by the sureties in connection with certain contracts entered into by subsidiaries in the normal course of business. These insurance bonds primarily represent guarantees of future performance of our subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2014, we have agreed to indemnify the sureties for payments, up to \$10.1 million, made by them in respect of such bonds. All of these insurance bonds are expected to expire or be renewed in 2014.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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Aggregate Contractual Obligations

In the operation of our businesses, we enter into contracts, leases and borrowing arrangements. As discussed in our 2013 Form 10-K, we had certain contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013, with various maturity dates, showing payments due for the next five years and thereafter related to the following:

long-term debt,

interest payments on long-term debt,

interest rate contracts,

ammonia plant,

nitric acid plant and concentrator,

other capital expenditures,

operating leases,

natural gas pipeline commitment,

firm purchase commitments and,

other contractual obligations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

General

Our results of operations and operating cash flows are impacted by changes in market prices of copper, steel, anhydrous ammonia and natural gas, changes in market currency exchange rates, and changes in market interest rates.

Forward Sales Commitments Risk

Periodically, our Chemical and Climate Control Businesses enter into forward firm sales commitments for products to be delivered in future periods. As a result, we could be exposed to embedded losses should our product costs exceed the firm sales prices. At March 31, 2014, we had embedded losses of \$0.4 million associated with sales commitments with firm sales prices relating to our Chemical Business.

Commodity Price Risk

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Our Chemical Business buys substantial quantities of anhydrous ammonia and natural gas as feedstocks generally at market prices and our Climate Control Business buys substantial quantities of copper and steel for use in manufacturing processes. As part of our raw material price risk management, periodically, our Chemical Business enters into firm purchase commitments and/or futures/forward contracts for anhydrous ammonia and natural gas and our Climate Control Business enters into futures contracts for copper. Our Chemical Business has also acquired working interests in natural gas properties to serve as an economic hedge against potential higher natural gas prices for a portion of our future natural gas requirements.

Certain subsidiaries within the Chemical Business entered into contracts to purchase natural gas for anticipated production needs. At March 31, 2014, all of the outstanding natural gas contracts were considered derivatives and were accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. At March 31, 2014, these natural gas contracts were for approximately 2.1 million MMBtu of natural gas through October 2014 at a weighted-average cost of \$3.95 per MMBtu (\$8.5 million) and a weighted-average market value of \$4.29 per MMBtu (\$9.2 million).

At March 31, 2014, we had no outstanding futures/forward copper contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk exposure results from our debt portfolio that is impacted by short-term rates, primarily variable-rate borrowings from commercial banks, and long-term rates, primarily fixed-rate notes, some of which prohibit prepayment or require a substantial premium payment with the prepayment.

As part of our interest rate risk management, we periodically purchase and/or enter into various interest rate contracts. At March 31, 2014, we have an interest rate swap, which sets a fixed three-month LIBOR of 3.23% on a declining balance (from \$23.8 million to \$18.8 million) for the period beginning April 2012 through March 2016. This contract is a free-standing derivative and is accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. At March 31, 2014, the fair value of these contracts (unrealized loss) was \$1.1 million.

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At March 31, 2014, we did not have any financial instruments with fair values significantly different from their carrying amounts, except for the Senior Secured Notes. The estimated fair value of the Senior Secured Notes exceeded the carrying value by approximately \$35 million. The valuation is classified as Level 2 and is based on the range of ask/bid prices (107.8 to 108.8) as of March 31, 2014 for these notes but are currently traded in a limited and low volume market since these notes have not yet been registered. The valuations of our other long-term debt agreements are classified as Level 3 and are based on valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. The fair value measurement of our long-term debt agreements are valued using a discounted cash flow model that calculates the present value of future cash flows pursuant to the terms of the debt agreements and applies estimated current market interest rates. The estimated current market interest rates are based primarily on interest rates currently being offered on borrowings of similar amounts and terms. In addition, no valuation input adjustments were considered necessary relating to nonperformance risk for our debt agreements. The fair value of financial instruments is not indicative of the overall fair value of our assets and liabilities since financial instruments do not include all assets, including intangibles, and all liabilities.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained within this report may be deemed Forward-Looking Statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements in this report other than statements of historical fact are Forward-Looking Statements that are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results and performance of the Company to differ materially from such statements. The words believe, expect, anticipate, intend, and similar expressions identify Forward-Looking Statements. Forward-Looking Statements contained herein relate to, among other things:

modest growth of the U.S. economy;

the construction outlook for the commercial/institutional sector and single-family sector;

sales prices of our chemical products vary with the market price of certain feedstock costs;

the outlook for the types of nitrogen fertilizer products we produce and sell;

growth in the coal industry;

reduction in nitric acid production and its impact on operating income at the El Dorado Facility;

shipment of backlog;

cost of new chemical plants and when these plants will become operational;

customer demand for our industrial, mining and agricultural products for the remainder of 2014;

market outlook for our chemical products;

the price of natural gas and nitrogen fertilizer;

capital spending;

the new ammonia plant eliminating the current cost disadvantage;

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compliance by the El Dorado Facility of the terms of its permits;

dissolved mineral issue should not be an issue since the pipeline is operational;

limited sales growth in the short-term of the Climate Control Business;

sales in the medium-term and long-term will be primarily driven by growth in new construction, as well as the introduction of new products

our GHPs use a form of renewable energy and, under certain conditions, can reduce energy usage up to 80% compared to some conventional HVAC systems;

we plan to rely upon working capital, internally generated cash flows, noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents, and third-party financing, which may include our revolving credit facility;

fund capital expenditures;

El Dorado Facility's use of the wastewater pipeline will ensure EDC's ability to comply with future permit limits;

costs relating to settlement with the EPA relating to issues involving the Clean Air Act;

costs of Turnarounds during the remainder of 2014 for our chemical facilities;

the expenses in connection with environmental projects for the remainder of 2014;

cash needs and how we expect to fund our cash requirements;

depreciation, depletion and amortization expected to increase during the remainder of 2014 and future years;

benefits relating to construction of new plants at the El Dorado Facility; and

meeting all required covenant tests for the next twelve months.

While we believe the expectations reflected in such Forward-Looking Statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance such expectations will prove to have been correct. There are a variety of factors which could cause future outcomes to differ materially from those described in this report, including, but not limited to, the following:

changes in general economic conditions, both domestic and foreign,

material reduction in revenues,

material changes in interest rates,

ability to collect in a timely manner a material amount of receivables,

increased competitive pressures,

adverse effect on increases in prices of raw materials;

changes in federal, state and local laws and regulations, especially environmental regulations or the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, or in interpretation of such,

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releases of pollutants into the environment exceeding our permitted limits,

material increases in equipment, maintenance, operating or labor costs not presently anticipated by us,

the requirement to use internally generated funds for purposes not presently anticipated,

the inability to secure additional financing for planned capital expenditures or financing obligations coming due in the near future,

substantial existing indebtedness;

material changes in the cost of certain precious metals, anhydrous ammonia, natural gas, copper, steel and purchased components,

limitations due to financial covenants;

changes in competition,

the loss of any significant customer,

increase in cost to maintain internal controls over financial reporting;

changes in operating strategy or development plans,

inability to fund the working capital and expansion of our businesses,

problems with product equipment,

changes in the production efficiency of our facilities,

adverse results in our contingencies including pending litigation,

unplanned downtime at one or more of our chemical facilities;

changes in production rates at any of our chemical plants;

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inability to obtain necessary raw materials and purchased components,

material increases in cost of raw materials;

material changes in our accounting estimates,

significant problems within our production equipment,

fire or natural disasters,

inability to obtain or retain our insurance coverage,

obtaining necessary permits;

third-party financing;

risk associated with drilling natural gas wells;

changes in fertilizer production;

reduction in acres planted for crops requiring fertilizer;

decrease in duties for Ukraine and Russian AN products resulting in an increase in foreign AN products into the U.S.

uncertainties in estimating natural gas reserves;

volatility of natural gas prices;

weather conditions;

increase in imported agricultural products;

other factors described in the MD&A contained in this report, and

other factors described in [Risk Factors](#) and [Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements](#) contained in our 2013 Form 10-K. Given these uncertainties, all parties are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such Forward-Looking Statements. We disclaim any obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce the result of any revisions to any of the Forward-Looking Statements contained herein to reflect future events or developments.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no material legal proceedings or material developments in any such legal proceedings pending against us not reported in Item 3 of our 2013 Form 10-K, except as follows:

1. Environmental

Certain environmental matters relating to the following air issues in our Chemical Business:

Global settlement of Clean Air Act issues with EPA/DOJ, relating to our Chemical Business nitric acid plants, with the consent decree relating to such settlement being executed by our Chemical Business and DOJ during the first quarter of 2014, with such settlement being subject to court approval;

EPA advised PCC of a pending enforcement investigation relating to an alleged ammonia release during February 2014.

2. Other

West Fertilizer

During April 2013, an explosion and fire occurred at the West Fertilizer Co. (West Fertilizer), located in West, Texas, causing death, bodily injury and substantial property damage. West Fertilizer is not owned or controlled by us, but West Fertilizer had been a customer of EDC, purchasing AN from EDC from time to time. LSB and EDC previously received letters from counsel purporting to represent subrogated insurance carriers, personal injury claimants and persons who suffered property damages informing them that their clients are conducting investigations into the cause of the explosion and fire to determine, among other things, whether AN manufactured by EDC and supplied to West Fertilizer was stored at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion and, if so, whether such AN may have been one of the contributing factors of the explosion. Other manufacturers of AN also supplied AN to West Fertilizer. Initially, the lawsuits that had been filed named West Fertilizer and another supplier of AN as defendants. Although EDC does not believe that its product was in storage at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion, there have been certain responses to interrogatories during discovery in connection with the pending lawsuits that some of the AN products at West Fertilizer at the time of the explosion may have possibly been produced by EDC. As a result, during the first quarter of 2014, EDC and LSB were named as defendants, together with other AN manufactures and brokers that arranged the transport and delivery of AN to West Fertilizer, in the case styled City of West, Texas v CF Industries, Inc., et al, in the District Court of McLennan County, Texas. Plaintiffs are alleging, among other things, that LSB and EDC were negligent in the production and inspection of fertilizer products sold to West Fertilizer resulting in death, personal injury and property damage. EDC has retained a firm specializing in cause and origin investigations, with particular experience with fertilizer facilities, to assist EDC in its own investigation. LSB and EDC have placed its liability insurance carrier on notice of this matter. Our product liability insurance policies have aggregate limits of general liability totaling \$100 million, with a self-insured retention of \$250,000.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no material changes from the risk factors as previous disclosed in Item 1A to Part I of our 2013 Form 10-K, except that the risk factor styled Our business could be negatively affected as a result of a proxy contest is eliminated as the result of LSB entering into agreements with certain activist shareholders as previously reported.

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

Not applicable

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

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Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits The Company has included the following exhibits in this report:

- 10.1 Engineering, Procurement and Construction Agreement, dated December 31, 2013, between El Dorado Chemical Company and SAIC Constructors, LLC which the Company hereby incorporates by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed January 7, 2014.
- 10.2 Agreement, dated November 12, 2013, between United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC, on behalf of Local No. 00417 and Cherokee Nitrogen Company, which the Company hereby incorporates by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed February 13, 2014.
- 10.3 Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated effective December 31, 2013, by and among LSB Industries, Inc., each of its subsidiaries that are signatories thereto, the lenders signatories thereto, and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, which the Company hereby incorporates by reference from Exhibit 4.9 to the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, filed February 27, 2014.
- 10.4 Agreement by and among the Company and Starboard Value LP, and certain of its affiliates, dated April 3, 2014, which the Company hereby incorporates by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed April 4, 2014.
- 10.5 Agreement by and among the Company and Engine Capital, L.P., Red Alder, LLC, and certain of their respective affiliates, dated April 3, 2014, which the Company hereby incorporates by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form 8-K, filed April 4, 2014.
- 31.1 Certification of Jack E. Golsen, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 302.
- 31.2 Certification of Tony M. Shelby, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 302.
- 32.1 Certification of Jack E. Golsen, Chief Executive Officer, furnished pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 906.
- 32.2 Certification of Tony M. Shelby, Chief Financial Officer, furnished pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Section 906.
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company has caused the undersigned, duly authorized, to sign this report on its behalf on this 7th day of May 2014.

LSB INDUSTRIES, INC.

/s/ Tony M. Shelby
Tony M. Shelby

Executive Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial
Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

/s/ Harold L. Rieker, Jr.
Harold L. Rieker, Jr.

Vice President and Corporate Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer)