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Complimentary Report Not Intended for Compensation

ALCOA - - EARNINGS ESTIMATES CUT AGAIN AS ALUMINA AND PRIMARY INGOT SEGMENTS FALL SHORT AND EXCHANGE RATES BODE POORLY FOR SECOND-HALF COSTS

	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E
Revised EPS July 9 th	\$2.97	\$2.40	\$1.91	\$1.94
Revised EPS July 8th	\$3.16	\$2.54	\$1.91	\$1.94
Prior EPS May 11th	\$3.38	\$2.73	\$1.91	\$1.86

We cut our price target to \$36 from \$38 owing to the earnings estimate reductions discussed herein, offset in part with a higher multiple in anticipation of the share buybacks after the Packaging sales, other restructurings, or possible merger benefits.

While takeover attempts aimed at Alcoa are possible, any buyer must find ways to offset the adverse impacts of a stronger C\$, A\$, euro, real, etc. to earn suitable returns.

June 2007 quarterly EBITDA per pound was steady near \$0.500 per pound down from \$0.503 in March and \$0.529 in June 2006. Margins fell as costs rose \$0.07 per pound on average aside from another \$0.07 richer mix, revenues rose to \$2.68 from \$2.57 per pound last year with a \$0.07 per pound richer mix and \$0.04 higher LME prices, and volumes slipped 36,000 tonnes from last year.

In the June quarter the alumina and primary ingot divisions earned much less than we expected, while the other four manufacturing divisions did much better than expected.

The actual June quarter of \$0.81 fell below our second-quarter estimate of \$0.85 cut one day ago from \$0.92 versus \$0.86 last year,. We cut our third-quarter to \$0.72 from \$0.80 cut one day ago from \$0.86 versus \$0.61 last year and the fourth-quarter to \$0.68 from \$0.74 cut one day ago from \$0.85 versus \$0.41 per share last year.

Thus, our 2007 revised estimate is \$2.97 after the earnings release this evening after a cut from \$3.16 cut yesterday from \$3.38. We cut 2008 to \$2.40 this evening from \$2.54 cut yesterday from \$2.73. In later years the benefit of assumed share repurchases after the Packaging division sale, higher LME ingot prices and assumed declines in production cost currencies moderates to create estimated stable 2009 at \$1.91, 2010 up to \$1.94 from \$1.86 per share and we introduced 2011 at \$1.99, 2012 at \$2.15 and 2013 at \$2.38 per share at \$0.95 per pound estimated long-run LME spot prices.

Table 1
WORLD TOTAL ALUMINUM SUPPLY/DEMAND BALANCE
(Thous. Metric Tonnes)

	IAI		Average Operating Rate (%)	Scrap Recovery	China Output		Producers' Inventory Change	Apparent Consumption	Annual Demand Growth	Days Supply Inventory	Avg. LME Ingot
	Year-end Primary Capacity	IAI Primary Production			After 1995 (Imports from CIS)	Total					
1973	11,349	10,050	88.6%	2,698	134	3,005	-411	13,293	13.4%	80	\$0.31
1974	11,848	10,932	92.3%	2,759	174	3,691	687	13,178	-0.9%	99	\$0.43
1975	12,057	9,716	80.6%	2,430	-134	4,792	1,100	10,912	-17.2%	160	\$0.33
1976	12,410	10,034	80.9%	2,903	87	4,082	-709	13,733	25.9%	109	\$0.40
1977	12,810	11,122	86.8%	3,151	145	4,376	294	14,124	2.8%	113	\$0.46
1978	13,060	11,440	87.6%	3,326	123	3,950	-426	15,315	8.4%	94	\$0.48
1979	13,372	11,794	88.2%	3,571	128	3,419	-531	16,024	4.6%	78	\$0.73
1980	13,708	12,610	92.0%	3,638	113	4,134	650	15,711	-2.0%	97	\$0.81
1981	13,980	12,293	87.9%	3,778	164	5,370	1,149	15,086	-4.0%	129	\$0.57
1982	13,971	10,523	75.3%	3,749	103	5,013	-450	14,825	-1.7%	128	\$0.45
1983	14,268	10,805	75.7%	3,973	-68	3,853	-1,135	15,845	6.9%	97	\$0.66
1984	14,179	12,464	87.9%	3,961	36	4,570	759	15,702	-0.9%	77	\$0.57
1985	13,644	11,990	87.9%	4,013	-64	4,222	-425	16,364	4.2%	99	\$0.47
1986	13,390	11,990	89.5%	4,199	155	3,717	-368	16,712	2.1%	85	\$0.52
1987	13,595	12,608	92.7%	4,495	279	3,138	-548	17,930	7.3%	68	\$0.71
1988	13,819	13,501	97.7%	5,156	419	3,223	35	19,041	6.2%	62	\$1.16
1989	14,277	14,062	98.5%	4,943	299	3,265	42	19,262	1.2%	62	\$0.89
1990	14,731	14,186	96.3%	5,062	403	3,470	205	19,446	1.0%	65	\$0.75
1991	14,929	14,778	99.0%	5,392	1,150	4,337	867	20,453	5.2%	77	\$0.59
1992	15,767	14,763	93.6%	5,470	1,180	4,794	457	20,957	2.5%	83	\$0.57
1993	16,005	14,984	93.6%	6,051	1,750	6,072	1,279	21,507	2.6%	103	\$0.52
1994	16,015	14,368	89.7%	6,439	1,900	5,285	-787	23,494	9.2%	82	\$0.67
1995	19,496	17,342	89.0%	6,868	1,676	4,214	-1,071	26,957	7.6%	57	\$0.82
1996	20,254	18,639	92.0%	6,914	1,771	4,164	-50	27,374	1.5%	56	\$0.68
1997	20,862	19,479	93.4%	7,594	2,035	3,831	-333	29,441	7.6%	47	\$0.72
1998	21,390	19,949	93.3%	7,572	2,336	3,893	62	29,795	1.2%	48	\$0.62
1999	21,822	20,646	94.6%	8,132	2,599	4,070	177	31,400	5.4%	47	\$0.62
2000	22,299	21,191	95.0%	8,197	2,794	3,627	-443	32,625	3.9%	41	\$0.70
2001	22,993	20,551	89.4%	7,624	3,371	4,011	384	31,162	-4.5%	47	\$0.66
2002	23,429	21,199	90.5%	7,649	4,321	4,361	350	32,819	5.3%	49	\$0.61
2003	23,819	21,937	92.1%	7,656	5,547	4,713	352	34,787	6.0%	49	\$0.65
2004	24,644	22,591	91.7%	7,560	6,689	4,122	-591	37,432	7.6%	40	\$0.78
1Q05		5,628	89.2%	1,924	1,741	4,080	-42	9,335	1.8%	40	\$0.87
2Q05		5,844	91.6%	1,940	1,912	3,954	-125	9,821	4.2%	37	\$0.82
3Q05		5,972	92.6%	1,885	2,043	4,268	314	9,586	1.9%	41	\$0.84
4Q05		6,019	93.4%	1,943	2,047	4,115	-153	10,162	8.4%	37	\$0.93
2005	25,578	23,463	91.7%	7,692	7,806	4,115	-7	38,968	4.1%	39	\$0.86
1Q06		5,860	91.5%	1,955	2,060	4,172	57	9,818	5.2%	39	\$1.09
2Q06		5,941	92.8%	1,950	2,250	4,097	-76	10,216	4.0%	37	\$1.21
3Q06		5,990	93.6%	1,986	2,420	3,834	-263	10,659	11.2%	33	\$1.13
4Q06		6,075	94.9%	1,951	2,619	3,917	84	10,561	3.9%	34	\$1.24
2006	25,961	23,866	91.9%	7,841	9,349	3,917	-198	41,254	5.9%	35	\$1.17
1Q07		6,027	90.8%	1,985	2,859	4,031	114	10,757	9.6%	34	\$1.27
2Q07		6,200	93.4%	2,025	2,985	4,003	-28	11,238	10.0%	33	\$1.25
3Q07		6,275	94.6%	2,010	3,200	4,075	72	11,413	7.1%	33	\$1.21
4Q07		6,400	96.4%	2,000	3,400	4,150	75	11,725	11.0%	32	\$1.20
2007E	26,913	24,902	92.5%	8,020	12,444	4,150	233	45,133	9.4%	34	\$1.23
2008E	27,706	25,700	92.8%	8,220	13,444	4,400	250	47,114	4.4%	34	\$1.12
2009E	28,045	26,500	94.5%	8,420	14,444	4,600	200	49,164	4.4%	34	\$0.95
2010E	29,485	27,500	93.3%	8,620	15,444	4,750	150	51,414	4.6%	34	\$0.93
2011E	31,035	28,750	92.6%	8,820	16,444	5,000	250	53,764	4.6%	34	\$0.95
2012E	32,374	30,000	92.7%	9,020	17,444	5,250	250	56,214	4.6%	34	\$0.95
2013E	34,359	31,500	91.7%	9,220	18,444	5,600	350	58,814	4.6%	35	\$0.95

Sources: JF Very Independent Research, LLC Est.; Int'l Alum. Institute; World Bureau of Metal Statistics; Alum. Asso.; China & CIS from

CHANGES IN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE AS “SHAPE” OF COST CURVE FLATTENS

Cost increase drivers are large, including \$70+ per barrel crude oil especially impacting transportation costs. Dramatic appreciation of production cost currencies further drives up costs as the C\$, A\$, Brazilian real, euro and other currencies rose against the US\$. Canadian and Australian costs have risen nearly 10% each in the past quarter, which drove up the costs of cheap Australian raw materials and Canadian hydro-based smelters to flatten the cost curve.

We estimate the “intrinsic” or net present values of Alcoa or Alcan are 5% or more LESS than when Alcoa launched its May 7, 2007 bid for Alcan because their production cost outlooks are much higher given the currency and energy shifts. We would have written over 10% less, except that aluminum prices rose \$0.04 last week.

Of particular note were the July 6th closing values of the C\$ at \$0.9532, A\$ at \$0.8578, Brazilian real at \$0.5255 and euro at \$1.3625. In particular, Canadian or Australian costs appear 10% higher than one quarter ago simply due to exchange rate swings.

We revised our outlook to a more gradual price erosion, with \$1.23 up from \$1.20 per pound in 2007, \$1.12 rather than \$1.05 in 2008, \$0.97 up from \$0.90 in 2009, \$0.95 up from \$0.87 in 2010 and \$0.95 thereafter.

Such changes benefit producers like Rusal, that have no exposure to the strengthening currencies, and reduce the competitive positions of Alcoa or Alcan that have large portions of their asset bases in those nations.

PROFIT DISTRIBUTION CHANGES ACROSS THE COMPANY

The four manufacturing segments improved to a \$281 mm net profit versus \$233 mm last year and \$208 mm in the March 2007 quarter. Each showed progress, whether measured in absolute dollars or EBITDA profit margin gains of 1.6% for engineered products, 1.3% for extrusions and end products, 1.2% for packaging and 0.5% for flat-rolled.

Most encouragingly, Alcoa noted improvement in the performance of the two Russian rolling locations that used to lose \$6 mm per month. Those facilities have a large potential to break into the black as they ultimately could ship up to three times their current volumes. Moreover, their three principal competitors other than Alcan’s Pechiney units each are “recent takeover companies”

These cost trends do NOT support Alcoa's ability to strengthen a bid for Alcan, whose prospective costs have risen even more than Alcoa's as Alcan has less exposure to the weaker US \$, nor Alcoa's ability to outbid any rival that appears.

Alcoa's June 2007 quarter to be reported July 9th after the close may once again be its best quarter of the year, like 2006, though for different reasons. The second-quarter LME price of \$1.25 fell from \$1.27 in the March quarter, and the June month averaged just \$1.21 per pound. Thus, revenues may fall 2%-4% as costs rise 5%-10% sequentially.

Management noted on July 9th after the close that a tunnel to support the hydroelectric complex has been delayed, which delays the Icelandic smelter startup. It guided to a \$24 mm September quarter startup net loss up from \$20 mm in June. We had previously estimated the Iceland smelter turns a profit in the September quarter.

Alcoa predicted similar alumina volumes in September, without any expected volume gains from expansions. The June quarter alumina volume rebound was less than we anticipated. The 3.799 mmt June quarter alumina output was the second highest ever, but the 1.99 mmt June quarter alumina shipments were less than any quarter in 2006 but up from 1.877 mmt in March 2007. We had expect the alumina segment to have substantially improved earnings in the second-quarter from the first-quarter, but the improvement to \$276 mm fell short of our \$305 mm estimate.

The \$0.02 per share loss from Rockdale, TX volume shortfalls will continue while the \$0.02 per share loss from Tennessee smelter volume outages should not be present in the September quarter. The primary metals segment second-quarter result of \$462 fell way short of our \$530 mm estimate owing to the anode failure at TX, pot line freeze after a power outage in TN and the adverse impacts of currency.

It is possible that Alcoa records some one-time expenses related to the Alcan bid than the \$0.02 per share just charged off or Packaging division sale. It is conservative to charge off takeover expenses rather than capitalizing them if the deal goes through. It is also possible that minor operating inefficiencies develop owing to such "distractions."

We expect most of the product lines to earn less in the third- and fourth-quarter for the reasons described earlier.

Of course, our earnings estimates are somewhat "conjectural" depending on the company's future business composition. We have given effect to a Packaging division sale, no Alcan acquisition and no further Alcoa restructuring. Alcoa also could sell its stake in the extrusion joint venture SAPA or the AFL auto wire harness unit. Recent currency shifts to increase production costs might compel further strategic changes.

Table 2: Alcoa Segment After-Tax Income Statement Before Allocations

	2006	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E
Alumina	2,785	3,166	2,285	2,180	2,219	2,366	2,482	2,456
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Metals	6,171	7,499	5,891	5,325	5,332	5,540	5,651	5,764
Flat-Rolled Products	8,297	9,151	8,769	8,341	8,559	8,901	9,257	9,628
Engineered Products	5,456	5,865	5,716	5,872	6,049	6,232	6,420	6,614
Packaging & Consumer	3,235	3,867	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Products	4,435	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reported Sales (net inte	30,379	31,548	24,662	23,718	24,159	25,039	25,810	26,462
Alumina & Chemicals	1,779	1,698	1,235	1,003	1,036	1,196	1,299	1,406
Primary Metals	2,837	3,163	2,563	1,795	1,680	1,557	1,529	1,597
Flat-Rolled Products	596	501	479	639	655	553	567	582
Engineered Products	626	532	733	884	1,042	1,195	1,360	1,531
Packaging & Consumer	346	349	255	242	244	248	252	256
Other Products	342	347	380	362	367	372	378	383
Unallocated								
Gross Operating Profit by Seg	6,527	6,590	5,644	4,924	5,024	5,121	5,385	5,755
Alumina & Chemicals	1,595	1,509	1,043	806	836	991	1,091	1,193
Primary Metals	2,466	2,745	2,096	1,279	1,114	940	859	874
Flat-Rolled Products	385	286	259	415	426	320	329	339
Engineered Products	483	385	582	728	882	1,030	1,190	1,356
Packaging & Consumer	177	176	79	62	61	61	61	61
Other Products	40	43	47	47	47	47	47	47
Unallocated								
Operating Profit by Segment	5,146	5,144	4,106	3,337	3,366	3,389	3,578	3,871
Alumina & Chemicals	388	438	302	234	242	288	316	346
Primary Metals	600	796	608	371	323	273	249	253
Flat-Rolled Products	94	83	75	120	124	93	96	98
Engineered Products	117	112	169	211	256	299	345	393
Packaging & Consumer	43	51	23	18	18	18	18	18
Other Products	21	25	33	26	26	26	26	26
Unallocated	(428)	(187)	(174)	(179)	(175)	(162)	(153)	(142)
Income Tax by Segment	835	1,318	1,036	801	814	833	897	993
Alumina & Chemicals	1,207	1,071	740	572	594	704	775	847
Primary Metals	1,891	1,974	1,513	933	816	692	635	645
Flat-Rolled Products	301	213	194	304	313	237	244	251
Engineered Products	365	273	413	517	626	731	845	962
Packaging & Consumer	134	125	56	44	44	44	44	44
Other Products	76	71	91	75	74	74	74	74
After-Tax Operating Profit	3,974	3,728	3,007	2,446	2,466	2,482	2,616	2,824
Elimination of intersegment (pro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Income, net of tax	29	83	89	41	42	45	40	43
Interest Expense, net of tax	(288)	(214)	(180)	(195)	(183)	(150)	(126)	(99)
Minority Interest	(436)	(613)	(482)	(373)	(379)	(388)	(417)	(462)
Corporate Expense, net of tax	(325)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Other Income								
Other	(704)	(85)	(94)	(44)	(46)	(44)	(40)	(42)
Unallocated Items, net of tax	(1,724)	(1,129)	(966)	(871)	(866)	(837)	(843)	(860)
Reported Net Income	2,250	2,599	2,041	1,575	1,600	1,645	1,773	1,963
EPS	\$2.57	\$2.97	\$2.40	\$1.91	\$1.94	\$1.99	\$2.15	\$2.38

Note: Corporate expense is included in our ATOI segment forecasts; Other income is included in Alcoa's reported ATOI numbers.

We have adjusted ATOI to include other income allocated to segments while removing corporate expense.

Source: Company reports, JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates.

Table 3: Alcoa Earnings Model on traditional SEC form 10Q basis (\$ Mil.)

	2006	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E
Alumina	2,785.0	3,165.9	2,285.3	2,180.2	2,219.3	2,365.6	2,481.7	2,456.1
Chemicals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metals	6,171.0	7,498.5	5,891.4	5,325.3	5,332.1	5,540.4	5,651.2	5,764.2
Flat-Rolled Products	8,297.0	9,151.2	8,768.7	8,341.0	8,558.9	8,901.3	9,257.4	9,627.6
Engineered Products	5,456.0	5,865.2	5,716.4	5,871.7	6,049.0	6,231.7	6,419.9	6,613.8
Packaging and Consumer	3,235	3,867	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,435	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Equity, Interest and other								
Total Sales	30,379.0	31,548.1	24,661.7	23,718.1	24,159.3	25,038.9	25,810.2	26,461.8
Alumina & Chemicals	1,524	1,441	956	737	768	923	1,023	1,125
Primary Metals	2,324	2,610	1,920	1,143	981	806	726	740
Flat-Rolled Products	301	206	147	334	347	241	250	260
Engineered Products	328	235	394	576	733	881	1,041	1,207
Unallocated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Packaging and Consumer	113	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extruded and End Products	40	43	47	47	47	47	47	47
Operating Profit (EBIT)	4,630	4,648	3,463	2,838	2,875	2,898	3,087	3,379
Cost of Goods Sold	21,020	21,480	16,403	15,997	16,308	16,903	17,249	17,676
Est. Cost of Purchased Alum.	2,298	2,464	1,764	1,766	1,772	1,947	2,095	1,937
SG & A	1,402	1,480	1,495	1,510	1,525	1,540	1,555	1,571
R & D	213	195	190	191	192	192	192	192
Depreciation	1,280	1,280	1,348	1,417	1,487	1,559	1,632	1,706
Interest Expense	384	285	240	259	244	201	168	132
Special Items	543							
Other (income)	(193)	(180)	(350)	(185)	(175)	(175)	(175)	(175)
Pretax Income	3,432.0	4,543.4	3,573.1	2,763.2	2,806.3	2,872.5	3,094.3	3,422.7
Income Taxes	835.0	1,317.6	1,036.2	801.3	813.8	833.0	897.4	992.6
Tax Rate	24.3%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%
Net Income	2,597.0	3,225.8	2,536.9	1,961.8	1,992.5	2,039.5	2,197.0	2,430.1
Minority Interest	(436.0)	(612.9)	(482.0)	(372.8)	(378.6)	(387.5)	(417.4)	(461.7)
Extraordinary Items	89.1	(14.0)	(14.0)	(14.0)	(14.0)	(7.0)	(7.0)	(5.0)
Preferred Dividend	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.1)
Net Income to Common	2,248.0	2,596.8	2,038.8	1,573.0	1,597.8	1,642.9	1,770.5	1,961.3
Avg. Shares Outstanding	875.0	875.0	850.0	825.0	825.0	825.0	825.0	825.0
Earnings Per Share	\$2.57	\$2.97	\$2.40	\$1.91	\$1.94	\$1.99	\$2.15	\$2.38
Dividends Per Share	\$0.60	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68
Cash Flow Per Share	\$3.74	\$4.56	\$4.09	\$3.70	\$3.82	\$3.96	\$4.21	\$4.55
Book Value Per Share	\$16.72	\$18.76	\$18.45	\$20.13	\$21.27	\$22.46	\$23.79	\$25.32

Source: Company reports, JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates.

Table 4: Alcoa Underlying Dynamics

	2006	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E
Ingot Shipments (000 metric tonnes)	2,087	2,130	2,173	2,216	2,260	2,306	2,352	2,399
Flat Rolled Ship. (000 mt)	2,273	2,332	2,425	2,522	2,623	2,728	2,837	2,951
Engineered Ship. (000 mt)	139	146	147	149	150	152	153	155
Extruded and End Products (000 mt)	877.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0
Packaging Shipments (000 mt)	169	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Shipments (000 metric tonnes)	5,545	5,683	5,645	5,787	5,934	6,086	6,242	6,404
Primary Alum. Capacity	4,040	4,060	4,480	4,480	4,503	4,525	4,548	4,871
Primary Alum. Production	3,676	3,816	4,211	4,167	4,278	4,299	4,320	4,627
Est. Purchased Aluminum	1,869	1,867	1,434	1,621	1,656	1,787	1,922	1,777
Ingot Realizations (\$/lb)	1.23	1.32	1.23	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.09
LME Spot Ingot Price (\$/lb)	1.13	1.23	1.12	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.95
Flat-Rolled Price Real. (\$/lb)	1.68	1.78	1.64	1.50	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Engineered Price Real (\$/lb)	16.80	17.29	17.58	17.88	18.24	18.61	18.98	19.36
Est. EBIT Cost to Produce Ingot (\$/lb)	0.90	0.97	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.95
Est. Addtl Fab Cost - Flat Rolled (\$/lt)	0.49	0.51	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
Est. Addtl Fab Cost - Engr (\$/lb)	14.60	15.33	15.25	15.18	15.10	15.03	14.95	14.88
Corp. Total Sales per pound	2.39	2.52	1.98	1.86	1.85	1.87	1.88	1.87
CGS/Sales	76.8%	75.9%	73.7%	74.9%	74.8%	75.3%	74.9%	74.1%
Sales Growth	16.1%	3.8%	-21.8%	-3.8%	1.9%	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%
Corp. EBITDA/ Lb Shipped	\$0.42	\$0.49	\$0.41	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.36	\$0.37
Alumina&Chem. EBIT/ tonne product	\$86	\$82	\$47	\$32	\$33	\$40	\$44	\$48
Ingot EBIT/ lb own production	\$0.29	\$0.31	\$0.21	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.08	\$0.07
Flat Rolled EBIT/ lb shipped	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.03	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04
Engr Prod EBIT/ lb shipped	\$1.07	\$0.73	\$1.21	\$1.76	\$2.21	\$2.63	\$3.08	\$3.53
Ext. Alumina Shipments ('000 mt)	8,420	7,925	7,995	8,583	8,866	9,324	9,782	9,681
Implied Internal Alumina Use	7,206	7,479	8,255	8,167	8,384	8,426	8,468	9,069
Est. Total Alumina Production	15,626	15,250	16,250	16,750	17,250	17,750	18,250	18,750
Est. Alumina Price Realized (tonne)	\$304	\$317	\$286	\$254	\$250	\$254	\$254	\$254
Cost (EBITDA basis)/tonne Alumina	\$206	\$223	\$227	\$210	\$206	\$202	\$198	\$194

Source: Company reports, JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates.

Table 5: Alcoa Cash Flows

	2006	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E
Sources:								
Net Income	2,248.0	2,596.8	2,038.8	1,573.0	1,597.8	1,642.9	1,770.5	1,961.3
Depreciation, depletion & amort.	1,280.0	1,280.0	1,347.6	1,416.6	1,486.9	1,558.6	1,631.8	1,706.4
Deferred Taxes	(168.0)	138.9	110.7	87.2	88.5	90.4	96.8	106.4
Equity Income net dividends	(89.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(24.0)	(23.0)	(23.0)	(23.0)	(23.0)
Minority Interest	436.0	429.0	337.4	260.9	265.0	271.3	292.2	323.2
Common Stock	155.0	50.0	(2,000.0)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Debt	715.0			600.0				
Asset Sales	407.0	4,050.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Other Items	(742.0)							
Total Sources	4,242.0	8,519.7	1,859.5	4,013.7	3,515.2	3,640.2	3,868.3	4,174.3
Uses:								
Capital Expenditures	3,201.0	3,200.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	1,200.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Acquisitions, investments	(7.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stock Repurchased	290.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Reductions in Minority Interest	(342.0)	183.9	144.6	111.8	113.6	116.3	125.2	138.5
Dividends (include to Min. Int.)	923.0	916.8	831.0	756.7	759.7	764.4	780.1	803.4
Debt Repayment	36.0	1,000.0	600.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	700.0	700.0
Post-Retirement Liability	397.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Increase (decrease) in working cap.	(256.0)	2,909.1	(2,526.1)	(364.8)	431.9	(250.5)	(47.1)	222.4
Total Uses	4,242.0	8,519.7	1,859.5	4,013.7	3,515.2	3,640.2	3,868.3	4,174.3

Source: Company reports, JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates.

Table 6: Alcoa Balance Sheet (\$ Mil.)

	2,006	2007E	2008E	2009E	2010E	2011E	2012E	2013E
Cash and Equivalents	506	2,688	793	520	844	656	620	787
Receivables, net	3,435	4,022	3,144	3,024	3,080	3,192	3,291	3,374
Total Inventories & Supplies	3,805	3,628	2,836	2,728	2,778	2,879	2,968	3,043
Other Current Assets	1,497	1,507	1,517	1,527	1,537	1,547	1,557	1,567
Total Current Assets	9,243	11,845	8,291	7,798	8,239	8,275	8,436	8,771
Gross Property, Plant and Equipment	29,348	31,328	32,888	34,448	35,228	36,488	37,748	39,008
Less Accumulated Depreciation	14,535	15,803	17,139	18,543	20,018	21,565	23,184	24,879
Net Property, Plant and Equip.	14,813	15,525	15,749	15,905	15,210	14,923	14,564	14,129
Net Intangible Assets	6,166	4,166	4,266	4,366	4,466	4,566	4,666	4,766
Investments and Other Assets	7,052	8,372	9,412	10,452	10,972	11,812	12,652	13,492
Total Assets	37,274	39,908	37,718	38,521	38,887	39,576	40,318	41,158
Short-Term Debt	1,947	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447
Accounts Payable and Other Current L	7,090	8,129	7,045	6,862	6,816	7,045	7,197	7,252
Total Current Liabilities	9,037	9,576	8,492	8,309	8,263	8,492	8,644	8,699
Long-Term Debt	4,445	4,445	3,845	3,745	3,045	2,345	1,645	945
Deferred Credits & Other Liab.	3,652	3,637	3,621	3,606	3,590	3,574	3,557	3,541
Accrued Post-Retirement Benefits	2,956	2,897	2,839	2,782	2,727	2,672	2,619	2,566
Deferred Taxes	753	892	1,003	1,090	1,178	1,269	1,366	1,472
Minority Interest	1,800	2,045	2,238	2,387	2,538	2,694	2,860	3,045
Common and Preferred Equity	14,631	16,417	15,680	16,603	17,546	18,531	19,627	20,891
Total Liabilities and Equity	37,274	39,908	37,718	38,521	38,887	39,576	40,318	41,158
Accts Rec / Sales	13.00%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%	12.75%
Inventory / Sales	12.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%	11.50%
AP & Other CL / Sales	23.34%	25.77%	28.57%	28.93%	28.21%	28.14%	27.89%	27.41%

Notes: Intangible assets include Intangibles (net of accumulated amortization) and net deferred tax assets.

Source: Company reports, JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates.

ESTIMATED VALUES OF ASSET SALES FROM ALCAN TO SATISFY ANTITRUST

We theorize that EU antitrust officials may ask Alcoa to create a viable integrated aluminum producer to support the aerospace rolling mills. After all, how would a standalone aerospace supplier cast proprietary alloys on a low cost basis or maintain confidentiality if they had to specify to Alcoa to mix their alloys?

We valued Alcan's 259,000-tons smelter at Dunkerque at \$4000/ton or \$1.036 billion and the 135,000-tons smelter at Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne at \$3000/ton or \$405 million. We valued Neuf-Brisach rolling facility at 1/9th of Novelis's enterprise value or \$634 million.

We estimate the values of Alcan's Issoire and Ravenswood aerospace oriented rolling facilities at near \$5 billion. This is approximate as Alcan's engineered products segment also contains some wire and cable and other minor product lines that might represent up to 25% of the operating profit.

We estimated Alcoa and Alcan's packaging business unit to be worth \$3 billion and \$5 billion, respectively. We compared book value, revenue and EBITDA to estimate the value of packaging business. Year-end 2006 book value of Alcoa's packaging business was at \$2.757 billion and Alcan at \$6.868 billion. 2006 annual revenue of Alcoa's packaging business was at \$3.235 billion and Alcan at \$5.960 billion. We estimated 2006 EBITDA of packaging unit of Alcoa at \$274 million and Alcan at \$480 million.

Table 7: DETAILED ALCOA ASSET BREAKUP ANALYSIS GENEROUSLY AT \$41 PER SHARE

Asset	Estimated Value	Remarks
Corp. Unallocated at half book value	250	Treated \$2.6 bil = \$0.762 cash, \$1.3 "to be sold" and \$0.5 "other"
Misc. real estate or old plant sites	250	Lots of "stuff" like 64 auto parts plants, 2 HQ, etc.
Assets held for sale, net liabilities	1,005	Dec 2006 balance sheet
Alumina	9,992	1.5x Alumina Ltd. Market cap
20% Western Aust. Gas pipeline	17	
Power Generation	2,662	15.2 bil kwh @ 2 cents per kwh profit & 12.5 times net earnings
Smelting	12,000	4 mmt @ \$3000/t as much older or 5x net inc.2007E \$2.4 bil.
Beverage Can Sheet Rolling	1,911	12x 35% of segment \$455 mm net income excl.\$200 mm cap los
Aerospace Rolling USA/UK	4,095	18x half of segment \$455 mm net income excl. \$200 mm Russia
Diverse Distn.& Industrial	764	12x 15% of segment \$455 mm net income excl. \$200 mm specific
Russian Rolling	600	Qualification with Airbus, heat treating and other improvements
Chinese Rolling	400	Segment assets \$5,031 mm at Sept 2006 10Q
Alcoa Closures	3,000	Based on \$2,834 mm segment assets Sept 2006 10Q p.19
Wine Closures		Despite just \$95 mm est. net income and \$124 mm deprn in 2006
Pkging machinery		earnings power > \$300 mm due to unrecovered ingot or resin costs
Food and flexible pkging		
Reynolds Wrap foil		
Reynolds alum pkging trays, etc.		
Reynolds Cut Rite wax paper		
Reynolds many plastic pkging		
Presto plastic bags		
Baco UK		
Ivex Packaging		
Howmet Castings	4,500	18x \$250 mm est. 2007 net income
Forged Truck Wheels	600	12x \$ 50 mm est. 2007 net income
Aerospace fasteners	900	18x \$ 50 mm est. 2007 net income
Aerospace forgings	300	
AFL auto wire harnesses (29 sites)	450	
Diverse auto mfg (23 locations)	115	assume \$5 mm inventory per site after shutdown
tubing	50	
cold-finished bar	50	
wire rod	50	
Auto wheels (8 sites)	200	
auto fasteners	75	
auto castings (4 sites)	100	
Aerospace hard alloy extrusions	500	
49% Soft alloy extrusion with Orkla	1,000	22 of 40 locations and \$2.1 of \$3.4 bil sales in jt vt
Nonres construction/ Alumax Kawn	375	
Door, curtain wall, stairs, other res	375	
Total Debt 12/06 net cash	-5,780	
Pensions	-1,500	
Postretirement medical, life, etc.	-2,103	
Other Long-term Liabilities	-1,475	
Reclamation liabilities booked	-345	
Est. Reclamation liabilities unbooked		
Upper limit Massena, Sherwin,E S	-305	AA estimates \$675 mm upper range of costs to these 3 sites
36 oper., 34 past or 65 waste sites	-1,000	GAAP acctg does not require recognition until cost well known
Est. Severance for restructuring	-750	Whether AA or a buyer does it, streamlining costs money.
Assets less Liabilities	33,328	
SharesOutstg=874.6 - 80 repo + ne	800	74 mm net share repo adds \$3.59 per share to value
		We assume share repo done promptly in 2008 at \$2.59 bil cost

Asset Value per share #####

Source: JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates

Table 8: AA FUNCTIONAL VALUATION BREAKDOWN (\$ MIL.)

		Depn	2006A Net Inc.	2006A Sales	Sep-06 Assets
Alumina	\$ 10,009	\$ 192	\$ 1,050	\$ 2,785	\$ 4,816
Electricity	\$ 2,662				
Ingot smelting	\$ 12,000	\$ 395	\$ 1,760	\$ 6,171	\$ 8,566
Flat-Rolled	\$ 7,770	\$ 219	\$ 255	\$ 8,297	\$ 5,031
Howmet Castings	\$ 4,500	\$ 169	\$ 331	\$ 5,456	\$ 6,056
Engineered others	\$ 2,890				
Packaging	\$ 3,000	\$ 125	\$ 95	\$ 3,235	\$ 2,834
Extrusions & End Prod.	\$ 2,250	\$ 118	\$ 60	\$ 4,419	\$ 2,409
Corporate	\$ 1,505				\$ 2,600
Less Net Debt	\$ (5,780)				
Less Other Liabilities	\$ (7,478)				
Net Assets or Equity	\$ 33,328				\$ 13,373

Source: JT Very Independent Research, LLC estimates

OUR BREAKUP ANALYSIS VALUATION METHODOLOGY IS HIGHLY GENEROUS IN FIVE REGARDS

We make five legitimate criticisms of our valuation technique herein. In other words, we had to stretch the numbers pretty far to arrive at \$41 per share in our Alcoa asset break up analysis.

First, we did not provide any 15% “liquidation discount” in this report as we did in our February 12th Weyerhaeuser research note in which we raised our target to \$102 from \$92 for WY. Second, we did not consider income taxes, which might trigger cash outlays if Alcoa or someone else sold assets for \$20 billion above year-end 2006 carrying values on the balance sheet. Third, we aggressively valued the functional segment net income of each of six reporting segments, and added back the business losses of perhaps \$400 mm of individual manufacturing businesses not doing so well these days to put aggressive P/E valuations on the units generating profits to cover those losses. However, we did not value as a deduction the \$317 mm net “corporate expense” for HQ, research and related overheads that is a \$3-\$4 billion drag on valuation. Fourth, we treated the January 19th 10% share repurchase announcement as though it already has been completed without deducting the \$2.59 billion costs, which might be funded from interim cash flows this year. Fifth, we valued captive electricity generating capacity separate from the smelting system at \$2.66 billion.

Item #1 was a \$6 per share, item #2 an up to \$5 per share, item #3 a \$4 per share, item #4 a \$3 per share and item #5 a \$3 per share valuation benefit. Thus, a stern critic might suggest we overvalued Alcoa by \$21 per share. We are painfully aware that Hindalco agreed to pay \$44.93 on February 11th for Novelis, which we valued at \$13 per share and whose book value excluding goodwill was roughly nil. We do not want to present an overly conservative valuation analysis as the broad stock market sets record valuations and basic industrial companies disappear at increasing frequency at valuations near twice replacement cost, as is the case in the steel industry recently.

SEVERAL OF OUR BREAKUP ANALYSIS VALUATION METRICS DEBATABLE

Reasonable observers might argue with our valuation of Alcoa's smelters at \$3,000 per tonne of capacity or five times net income (separately valuing power generation), the valuation of aerospace sheet and plate at 18x estimated net income, the valuation of Howmet Castings at 18x estimated net income or the valuation of the Packaging business segment at \$3 billion or 30x last year's earnings. These constituents were \$12 billion, \$4.1 billion, \$4.5 billion and \$3 billion, respectively, or \$23.6 of the \$33.3 billion estimated \$41 per share asset valuation.

In recent years construction costs for new aluminum smelters has ranged from \$1,500 per tonne of annual capacity in China to \$5,000 per tonne for Alcan's Alma smelter in Quebec in 1999 or \$4,500 for Alcan's recent proposed refurbishment/expansion of its Kitimat smelter in British Columbia. Recently the government-owned CITIC company in China won a contract to build a new smelter for Egyptalum, another state company, for about \$2,700 per tonne illustrating the cost-effectiveness of Chinese techniques in a different region of the world. Generally new smelters have been located in places in which long-term power supplies can be contracted for \$0.01 to \$0.02 per kwh for twenty years.

Over 80 % of Alcoa's smelters are over 25 years old. Its Iceland smelter will operate later this year. Deschambault in Quebec was built about 15 years ago, Becancour in Quebec phase 1 about 20 years ago, Portland in Australia about 24 years ago and Mt. Holly in South Carolina 27 years ago. The remainder of Alcoa's system ranges between 1940 and 1975 probably averaging almost 50 years old. Such older smelters could sell for as little as \$1,000 to \$2,000 per tonne of capacity in an auction.

Alcoa is splendid in its efficient operation of mature smelting assets. Alcoa is superb in the optimization of its core production processes --- power generation, bauxite mining, alumina refineries, smelters, rolling mills, extrusion plants, etc. In this manner it earns similar or superior margins as competitors with newer or larger or lower wage cost smelters.

However, we hesitate to assign a value larger than \$3,000 per tonne for a smelting system whose average plant age nears 40 years old or for which two-thirds nears 50 years old. In this sense the asset base is fully depreciated. It is also noteworthy that we have separately valued the raw materials business at \$10 billion based on the Alumina Ltd publicly traded share price and the power generating assets at \$2.66 billion assuming a two cent per kwh or \$0.03 per pound of aluminum systemwide average profit contribution from power generation. Alternatively, one might say that we valued the smelters integrated with 25% self-generated power at \$3,650 per tonne of combined capacity and separately valued the bauxite-alumina system based on the public comparable.

An aggressive or "liberal" maximum valuation metric would be to value Alcoa's smelting system at \$5,000 per ton or 8.3x estimated \$2.4 billion 2007 smelting net income while continuing to separately value the power generation at \$2.66 billion. This maximum valuation format would permit a \$10 per Alcoa share increase to a valuation analysis. We believe that BHP Billiton would build new smelters in Congo, South Africa, Mozambique, Brazil or the Mideast and Rio Tinto would build new smelters in Abu Dhabi or elsewhere rather than pay such a price, and wind up with lower capital costs, lower power costs, lower wage levels and brand new rather than 40 year old or so assets. Thus, we reject the aggressive, liberal or "maximum" smelter valuation approach.

A more conservative investor might discount the valuation of Alumina Ltd by 10% or more reasoning that Alumina Ltd's shares command a valuation premium in anticipation of Alcoa

taking it over. Further, a tax provision could be provided as well since Alumina Ltd trades near three times book value.

Our valuations of aerospace flat-rolled and Howmet Castings near 18x net income or packaging near 30x net income may seem generous or excessive as well. A 10%-15% "IPO discount" could be applied to these three businesses since some discount may need to be applied to sell them, which collectively might add up to almost \$2 billion or \$2.50 per Alcoa share before considering tax obligations triggered from sale. Alcoa paid a lot to acquire Howmet Castings and its packaging businesses, and may not trigger very much tax obligations from their sales. We estimate the book value of the Davenport, Iowa or Kits Green, UK aerospace aluminum plants may be under \$1 billion or under 25% our estimated valuations suggesting a larger tax issue if those units were sold.

MINORITY INTERESTS AND UNALLOCATED CORPORATE COSTS

Alcoa had a \$436 mm minority interest charge in 2006. We estimate that \$420 mm involved the earnings of Alumina Ltd, and the remaining \$16 mm stemmed from Alcoa's other segments. We believe the minority interest related to smelting was larger than \$16 mm, no packaging assets had minority stakes and that certain rolling, extrusion or other fabricating assets in which minority stakes were held had losses providing small minority interest credits to net income. For simplicity we ignored the minority interest item as our valuation metric correctly valued the alumina segment from the valuation of its publicly traded partner.

We also ignored the \$317 mm after tax corporate overhead expense. We believe this stems from the corporate offices on Park Avenue, Pittsburgh's North Side and other administrative hubs, the New Kensington, PA research center, Barberton, Ohio research center, Farmington Hills, MI auto center, corporate insurance, shared services and other centralized items. Small "country offices" exist in key locations like Sao Paulo or other key places abroad as well.

Some investors may place a \$3 to \$4 billion or \$4 per share negative value to the central overhead expense. Much of it could disappear if another company took Alcoa over or if Alcoa made draconian cuts to fend off a hostile raider. We chose to ignore it, but it is one of the five methodology judgment calls for which we expressed our own self-doubts on page seven above.

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND PRICE OBJECTIVE

We lowered our investment rating to Neutral Weight from Overweight on March 20 because (a) we increased our estimate of Chinese output for 2007 by 1.4 mmt to 12.4 mmt from our prior 11 mmt estimate up from 9.35 mmt in 2006, (b) we increased our estimate of Chinese aluminum use in 2007 by 0.5 mmt since their industrial production recently rose faster than expected, (c) we cut our estimate of U.S. aluminum use in 2007 by 0.25 mmt as most manufacturing activity measures in the U.S. are falling fast, (d) we raised our estimate of year-end 2007 aluminum inventories by 1 mmt and (e) we cut our earnings estimates both for Alcan and Alcoa to reflect a 2% higher than previously estimated cost structure for each owing to euro appreciation and the failure to obtain caustic soda, carbon anode, resin, transportation, and other cost reductions in proportion to the drop from peak \$77 crude oil spot prices.

Our price target of \$36 per share was a P/E ratio of about 12 times our 2007 earnings estimate of \$2.97 per share as of tonight July 9th. It equates to 15 times our 2008 estimate of \$2.40 per share. The current share price is more than \$6 higher than our price target, but the general stock market

records and rampant takeover expectations have caused many stocks to be valued generously based on long-term historic measures.

The shares anticipate more business restructuring or takeover, and would fall should Alcoa successfully overbid a rival for terms above the current \$86.48 Alcan share price.

RISKS FOR ALCOA

The biggest risks to Alcoa involve potential global aluminum and alumina overexpansions, overcapacity or demand declines from higher interest rates or oil prices. We estimate Saudi and Dubal 1.4 mmt each megasmelters in 2014 will have operating costs \$0.30 per pound lower than Alcoa's. We believe Alcoa's primary motive in seeking a combination with Alcan involves the \$0.06 per pound (across both companies' total output) of synergies to make both more competitive.

Risks include various higher costs, a lower aluminum price, possibly driven by weak demand conditions here in the United States and abroad; higher interest rates, which could also crimp demand; energy cost inputs; a dollar rebound, high production cost currencies, excess industry smelting, alumina refining, rolling, or other capacities that would depress margins. Contractual sales price caps for ingot, alumina, and finished products could subdue earnings gains, and investors using public disclosures could easily overestimate earnings as such contract terms are not disclosed.

DISCLOSURES

“John Tumazos Very Independent Research, LLC” (JTVIR) is a Delaware Corporation with pending registration as an investment advisor in the state of New Jersey owing to our place of business in New Jersey.

JTVIR is not a broker-dealer, and conducts no trades. Its primary business is to provide “unbundled” metals and paper industry securities and market research to institutions or corporations in a zero commission, electronic execution, electronic dissemination, unbundled format for a specified annual fee structure.

Our investment rating system for securities recommendations is Overweight, Neutral Weight or Underweight. Overweight or Underweight recommendations are estimated to vary from the relative performance of the S&P 500 by more than 10% annually, and the intended time horizon is up to 24 months. Our securities research is intended for institutional investors that might buy up to 10% of a given company, and as such focuses more towards longer-term dynamics impacting the net present value of future cash flows rather than “day trading” sorts of near-term issues.

Neither JTVIR, its members or its employees own or have a financial interest in any securities discussed in this report. Our policy is full disclosure.

Our policy permits personal trading in the metals or paper industries, though no positions were taken in companies within regular research coverage after July 2001 after joining Prudential Financial and until after one month of completed New Jersey registration of JTVIR. Our policy is that any personal trading must be consistent with our recommendation, made two business days or more AFTER a recommendation or change in recommendation and held for a minimum of 30 days or one month. We believe it is virtuous for a securities analyst to “put his or her money where his mouth is” to invest consistent with the recommendation to clients after such recommendation has been made, and we disagree with some restrictions made upon broker-dealer employees after 2000 era scandals.

Our policy permits up to three directorships and up to five consulting projects, advisory assignments or financial advice to corporations that might supplement, backcheck or substitute for certain services of a large investment banking firm. For example, we would accept an engagement to evaluate investment banking advice on behalf of a manufacturing company concerned whether advice is sincere or intended to maximize fees. Currently no such relationships exist.

Our policy is full disclosure of any advisory relationship or conflict going back three years. None currently exist.

Numerous prior investment banking relationships existed prior to three years history to the pre-1997 time frame under the employment of Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette or Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. Some of these we can recollect included 14 different gold mine

valuations or sales for Barrick Gold, LAC Minerals (later acquired by Barrick), Addington Resources (gold assets in Montana acquired by Canyon Resources), Westworld Industries (Bolivian assets acquired by Battle Mountain Gold later acquired by Newmont Mining), Coeur d'Alene Mines, Crown Resources (acquired by Kinross Gold), Freeport-McMoRan Gold (acquired by Minorco later AngloGold later Queenstake Resources), FMC Gold (later renamed Meridian Gold) and others. Sole managed initial public offerings included Reliance Steel & Aluminum and Huntco. Lead-managed initial public offerings included American Steel & Wire (later acquired by Birmingham Steel) and lead-managed underwritings included Quanex. Co-managed underwritings included the IPO of Century Aluminum and offerings for AK Steel, Kaiser Aluminum, Agnico-Eagle Mines, Cameco and others. Asset sales or purchase advisories, fairness opinion or trusteeships were done for Thypin Steel (sold to Ryerson Tull), Cyclops Corp. (sold to Armco later sold to AK Steel), Allegheny Corp., Bethlehem Steel, the U.S. Dept. of Justice pursuant to the June 1984 merger of LTV and Republic Steel to sell the Gadsden, AL integrated flat-rolled mill, Cobre Copper, and others. Typically more than five investment banking assignments were evaluated, partly executed or "due diligenced" for any completed transaction. Some examples we can recall for which a prospectus was either drafted or partly drafted indicating much work included stock underwritings not completed for Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, Steel Dynamics, Atlas Corp., Webco, Sharon Steel, IPSCO, Co-Steel Inc., and others.

ANALYST UNIVERSE COVERAGE:

John C. Tumazos, CFA: Rio Tinto, Louisiana-Pacific, Nucor Corp., Newmont Mining, U.S. Steel, International Paper, BHP Billiton, MeadWestvaco Corp., Antofagasta PLC, Allegheny Technologies, Alcoa Inc., Inco Limited, Bowater, Inc., Temple-Inland, Barrick Gold, Abitibi-Consolidated, Weyerhaeuser Co., Alcan Inc., Smurfit-Stone Container, Plum Creek Timber, Worthington Industries, Goldcorp Inc., AngloGold Ashanti, Freeport McMoRan Copper & Gold, Novelis Inc., FNX Mining.

Dynatec was dropped from the prior June 6, 2007 Prudential Equities Group universe owing to a pending takeover by Sherritt International.

In accordance with applicable rules and regulations, we note above parenthetically that our stock ratings of "Overweight," "Neutral Weight," and "Underweight" most closely correspond with the more traditional ratings of "Buy," "Hold," and "Sell," respectively; however, please note that their meanings are not the same. (See the definitions above.) We believe that an investor's decision to buy or sell a security should always take into account, among other things, that the investor's particular investment objectives and experience, risk tolerance, and financial circumstances. Rather than being based on an expected deviation from a given benchmark (as buy, hold and sell recommendations often are), our stock ratings are determined on a relative basis (see the foregoing definitions).

There is no intention to "balance" the number of Overweight or Underweight ratings, as instances of broad over- or under-performance among basic industrials may occur. This is opposite to prior policy of Prudential Equities Group, for example, which sought to have an equal number of Over- or Underweight ratings. JTVIR makes each investment judgment in a "bottoms up" manner based on the assets of each individual company.

Price Target – Methods/Risks

The methods used to determine the price target generally are based on future earning estimates, product performance expectations, cash flow methodology, historical and/or relative valuation multiples. The risks associated with achieving the price target generally include customer spending, industry competition and overall market conditions.

Additional risk factors as they pertain to the analyst's specific investment thesis can be found within the report.

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