

OLIN CORP
Form S-4
May 08, 2015
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AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON MAY 8, 2015

REGISTRATION NO. 333-

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

FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

OLIN CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1530
Clayton, Missouri 63105-3443
(314) 480-1400

13-1872319
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

George H. Pain, Esq.

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Olin Corporation

190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1530

Clayton, Missouri 63105-3443

(314) 480-1400

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable on or after the effective date of this registration statement and after all other conditions to the completion of the exchange offer and merger described herein have been satisfied or waived.

If the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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 the 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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered(1)	Proposed maximum offering price per unit(2)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(2)	Amount of registration fee(2)
Common stock, par value \$1 per share	87,482,759	\$29.56	\$2,585,990,356.04	\$300,492.08

(1) Represents an estimate of the maximum number of shares of common stock, par value \$1 per share, of Olin

Corporation issuable upon completion of the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement among The Dow Chemical Company, Blue Cube Spinco Inc., Olin Corporation and Blue Cube Acquisition Corp. dated as of March 26, 2015, as described in this registration statement. Solely for purposes of estimating the maximum number of shares issuable upon completion of the transactions, this calculation assumes that a Tag Event will occur (as described in this registration statement). Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this registration statement also covers an indeterminate number of additional shares of common stock of Olin Corporation, par value \$1 per share, as may be issuable as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

- (2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(c) and Rule 457(f) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low prices of shares of common stock of Olin Corporation as reported on The New York Stock Exchange on May 6, 2015.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

Olin Corporation (Olin) is filing this registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-) to register shares of its common stock, par value \$1 per share, which will be issued in the merger (the Merger) of Blue Cube Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (Merger Sub), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin, with and into Blue Cube Spinco Inc. (Splitco), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company (TDCC), whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. The shares of Splitco common stock will be immediately converted into shares of Olin common stock in the Merger. Olin will file a proxy statement that relates to the special meeting of shareholders of Olin to approve the issuance of shares of Olin common stock in the Merger and an amendment to Olin s Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. In addition, Splitco will file a registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-) to register shares of its common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, which common shares will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a spin-off or a split-off in connection with the Merger.

Based on market conditions prior to the closing of the Merger, TDCC will determine whether the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to TDCC s shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off. In a spin-off, all TDCC shareholders would receive a pro rata number of shares of Splitco common stock. In a split-off, TDCC would offer its shareholders the option to exchange their shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in an exchange offer, which shares would immediately be converted into shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, resulting in a reduction in TDCC s outstanding shares. If the exchange offer is undertaken and consummated but the exchange offer is not fully subscribed because less than all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC are exchanged, the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC would be distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer (the clean-up spin). Splitco is filing its registration statement under the assumption that the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a split-off. This registration statement on Form S-4 also assumes, and Olin s proxy statement will assume, that the shares of Splitco common stock will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Once a final decision is made regarding the manner of distribution of the shares, this registration statement on Form S-4, Olin s proxy statement and Splitco s registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

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The information in this document may change. The exchange offer and issuance of securities being registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this document forms a part may not be completed until the registration statement is effective. This document is not an offer to sell these securities, and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities, in any state where such offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

DATED MAY 8, 2015

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS OFFER TO EXCHANGE

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

Offer to Exchange All Shares of Common Stock of

BLUE CUBE SPINCO INC.

which are owned by The Dow Chemical Company

and will be converted into Shares of Common Stock of

OLIN CORPORATION

for

Shares of Common Stock of The Dow Chemical Company

The Dow Chemical Company (TDCC) is offering to exchange all shares of common stock of Splitco (Splitco common stock) which are owned by TDCC for shares of common stock of TDCC (TDCC common stock) that are validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. The terms and conditions of this exchange offer are described in this document, which you should read carefully. None of TDCC, Blue Cube Spinco Inc. (Splitco), any of their respective directors or officers or any of their respective representatives makes any recommendation as to whether you should participate in this exchange offer. You must make your own decision after reading this document and consulting with your advisors.

TDCC's obligation to exchange shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock is subject to the conditions described in This Exchange Offer Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer, including the satisfaction of conditions to the consummation of the Transactions, which include approval by the shareholders of Olin Corporation (Olin) of the issuance of shares of common stock of Olin (Olin common stock) in the merger and an amendment to Olin's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and other conditions.

Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, a special purpose merger subsidiary of Olin named Blue Cube Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (Merger Sub), will be merged with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin (the Merger). In the Merger, each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock (except shares of Splitco common stock held by Splitco as treasury stock) will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of Olin common stock, assuming that there is no Tag Event (as defined in this document). Accordingly, shares of Splitco common stock will not be transferred to participants in this exchange offer; such participants will instead receive shares of Olin common stock in the Merger. No trading market currently exists or will ever exist for shares of Splitco common stock. You will not be able to trade the shares of Splitco common stock before they are converted into shares of Olin common stock in the Merger. There can be no assurance, however, that common stock of Olin after the Merger will trade on the same basis as Olin common stock traded prior to consummation of the Merger.

The value of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock will be determined by TDCC by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the daily volume-weighted average prices (VWAP) on each of the last three trading days of the exchange offer period (not including the expiration date) (Valuation Dates), of TDCC common stock and the Olin common stock on The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on each of the Valuation Dates, as it may be voluntarily extended, but not including the last two trading days that are part of any Mandatory Extension (as described below) or any voluntary extension following a Mandatory Extension. Based on an expiration date of _____, 2015, the Valuation Dates are expected to be _____, 2015, _____, 2015, and _____, 2015. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer.

This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of TDCC common stock for a number of shares of Splitco common stock that corresponds to a _____ percent discount to the equivalent amount of Olin common

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stock, calculated as set forth in this document. However, the exchange ratio is subject to an upper limit, as discussed in *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Upper Limit*. For each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$ [redacted] of Splitco common stock, subject to an upper limit of [redacted] shares of Splitco common stock per share of TDCC common stock. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio. See *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer*. If the upper limit is in effect, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at that limit and this exchange offer will be automatically extended (a *Mandatory Extension*) until 8:00 a.m. New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to tender or withdraw their TDCC common stock during that period. **IF THE UPPER LIMIT IS IN EFFECT, UNLESS YOU PROPERLY WITHDRAW YOUR SHARES, YOU WILL ULTIMATELY RECEIVE LESS THAN \$ [redacted] OF SPLITCO COMMON STOCK FOR EACH \$1.00 OF TDCC COMMON STOCK THAT YOU TENDER, AND YOU COULD RECEIVE MUCH LESS.**

The indicative exchange ratio that would have been in effect following the official close of trading on the NYSE on [redacted], 2015 (the last trading day before the date of this document) based on the daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on [redacted], 2015, [redacted], 2015, and [redacted], 2015 would have provided for [redacted] shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged for every share of TDCC common stock accepted. The value of Splitco common stock received and, following the Merger, the value of Olin common stock received may not remain above the value of TDCC common stock tendered following the expiration date of this exchange offer.

THIS EXCHANGE OFFER AND WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS WILL EXPIRE AT 8:00 A.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON [redacted], 2015, UNLESS THE OFFER IS EXTENDED OR TERMINATED. SHARES OF TDCC COMMON STOCK TENDERED PURSUANT TO THIS EXCHANGE OFFER MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THIS EXCHANGE OFFER.

In reviewing this document, you should carefully consider the risk factors set forth in the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 43 of this document.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus Offer to Exchange is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus Offer to Exchange is [redacted], 2015.

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Unless there is a Mandatory Extension, the final exchange ratio used to determine the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be announced by press release no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. At such time, the final exchange ratio will be available at www.tdccc.com/ /and from the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document. TDCC will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered will be in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, through www.tdccc.com/ /and by press release, no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. Throughout this exchange offer, indicative exchange ratios (calculated in the manner described in this document) will also be available from the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document.

This document provides information regarding TDCC, Splitco, Olin, the exchange offer and the Merger in which shares of TDCC common stock may be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock which will then be converted into shares of Olin common stock and distributed to participating TDCC shareholders as described herein. TDCC common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol DOW. Olin common stock is listed on the NYSE under the symbol OLN. On [redacted], 2015, the last reported sale price of TDCC common stock on the NYSE was \$ [redacted], and the last reported sale price of Olin common stock on the NYSE was \$ [redacted]. The market price of TDCC common stock and of Olin common stock will fluctuate prior to the completion of this exchange offer and thereafter and may be higher or lower at the expiration date than the prices set forth above. No trading market currently exists for shares of Splitco common stock, and no such market will exist in the future. Splitco has not applied for listing of its common stock on any exchange.

*If this exchange offer is consummated but this exchange offer is not fully subscribed because less than all the shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC are exchanged, the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC will be distributed to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer pursuant to a pro rata distribution (a spin-off) that would also be consummated on the closing date of the Merger. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. This document covers all shares of Splitco common stock offered by TDCC in this exchange offer and all shares of Splitco common stock that may be distributed by TDCC as a spin-off to holders of TDCC common stock. If this exchange offer is terminated by TDCC without the exchange of shares (but the conditions for consummation of the Transactions have otherwise been satisfied), all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC will be distributed in a spin-off to holders of TDCC. See *This Exchange Offer Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer*.*

Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, in the Merger, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. Each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of Olin common stock, assuming that there is no Tag Event. Immediately after the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock are expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock are expected to be held by pre-Merger Olin shareholders, assuming that there is no Tag Event.

*TDCC's obligation to exchange shares of Splitco common stock for Olin common stock is subject to the conditions listed under *This Exchange Offer Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer*, including the*

satisfaction of conditions to the Merger, which include the Olin shareholder approval of the issuance of Olin common stock in connection with the Merger and an amendment to Olin's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, and other conditions.

This document incorporates by reference important business and financial information about TDCC and Olin from documents filed with the SEC that have not been included in or delivered with this

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document. This information is available at the website that the SEC maintains at www.sec.gov, as well as from other sources. See **Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference**. You also may ask any questions about this exchange offer or request copies of the exchange offer documents from TDCC, without charge, upon written or oral request to TDCC's information agent, _____, located at _____ or at telephone number _____. If you are a participant in the Dow Chemical Company Employees Savings Plan, you may ask questions about this exchange offer with respect to the plan, without charge, upon written or oral request to the trustee of the trust established under the plan, Fidelity Management Trust Company, located at 245 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02210 or at telephone number 1-877-440-4015. In order to receive timely delivery of the documents, you must make your requests no later than _____, 2015.

All information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to Olin and Merger Sub and their respective subsidiaries, as well as information about Olin after the consummation of the Transactions, has been provided by Olin. All other information contained or incorporated by reference in this document with respect to TDCC, Splitco or their respective subsidiaries, or the Dow Chlorine Products Business, and with respect to the terms and conditions of the exchange offer has been provided by TDCC. This document contains or incorporates by reference references to trademarks, trade names and service marks, including ACRY SOL, ADSORBSIA, AFFINITY, AMBERJET, AMBERLYST, AQUASET, AQUACAR, AVANSE, BETAMATE, BIOBAN, DOW, DOWEX, EDI, ELITE, EVOQUE, FILMTEC, FORMASHIELD, FROTH-PAK, GREAT STUFF, HARVISTA, LIQUID ARMOR, NEPTUNE, NORDEL, OPTIPORE, POWERHOUSE, PRIMAL, RHOPLEX, RIPELOCK, SAFE-CHEM, SAFE-TAINER, SILVADUR, STYROFOAM, TAMOL, TEQUATIC, TERA FORCE, UNIPOL, WALOCEL, XENERGY, ARYLEX, BROADWAY, BRODBECK, CLINCHER, CLOSER, DAIRYLAND SEED, DITHANE, DURANGO, ENLIST, ENLIST DUO, FENCER, GARLON, HYLAND, ISOCLAST, LONTREL, LORSBAN, MILESTONE, MYCOGEN, N-SERVE, NEXERA, PANZER, PFISTER, PHYTOGEN, PRAIRIE BRAND SEEDS, PRIMUS, RADIANT, REFUGE ADVANCED, SENTRICON, SPIDER, STARANE, SURESTART, TELONE, TORDON, TRACER, TRANSFORM, TRIUMPH that are owned by TDCC and its related entities.

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of Splitco common stock that may apply in their home countries. TDCC, Splitco and Olin cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist. See **This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions** for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

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HELPFUL INFORMATION

In this document:

Above Basis Amount means \$2,030 million less the Below Basis Amount, subject to a possible adjustment based on Splitco's working capital in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement;

ASC means the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification;

Backstop Commitment Letter means the Commitment Letter dated March 26, 2015, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and Olin;

Below Basis Amount means \$875 million, subject to increase or decrease if elected by TDCC in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement, but not more than \$1,050 million without the consent of Olin;

Bridge Commitment Letter means the bridge commitment letter dated March 26, 2015, among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC and Olin;

Charter Amendment means the proposed amendment to the Olin Charter to increase the number of authorized shares of Olin common stock from 120,000,000 to 240,000,000;

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

Commitment Letters means, collectively, the Backstop Commitment Letter and the Bridge Commitment Letter;

Commitment Parties means, collectively, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Bank N.A. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, together with all additional lenders added to the Commitment Letters;

Contribution means the contribution by TDCC, directly or indirectly, of the equity interests in the DCP Subsidiaries to Splitco pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

DCP Subsidiaries means the newly-formed direct and indirect subsidiaries of TDCC that will hold the transferred assets and certain assumed liabilities related to DCP following the Separation and will be

contributed to Splitco prior to the consummation of the Distribution, pursuant to the Contribution;

Debt Exchange means the transfer of the Splitco Securities by TDCC on or about the closing date of the Merger to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in exchange for existing TDCC debt as described in the section of this document entitled **Debt Financing Debt Exchange** ;

Distribution means the distribution by TDCC of its shares of Splitco common stock to the holders of shares of TDCC common stock by way of an exchange offer and, with respect to any shares of Splitco common stock that are not subscribed for in the exchange offer, a pro rata distribution to the holders of shares of TDCC common stock;

Dow Chlorine Products Business or **DCP** means TDCC's U.S. chlor-alkali and vinyl, global epoxy and global chlorinated organics business, including TDCC's equity interests in the JV Entity;

Dow Savings Plan means The Dow Chemical Company Employees' Savings Plan, as may be amended from time to time;

ERISA means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;

Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States;

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HSR Act means the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended;

JV Entity means Dow-Mitsui Chlor-Alkali LLC, a joint venture between TDCC and Mitsui & Co. Texas Chlor-Alkali, Inc. For more information about the transfer of TDCC's interest in the JV Entity to Splitco, see The Separation Agreement Separation of the Dow Chlorine Products Business Transfer of the JV Entity Interests ;

JV Partner means Mitsui & Co. Texas Chlor-Alkali, Inc.;

Merger means the combination of Olin's business and the Dow Chlorine Products Business through the merger of Merger Sub with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin, as contemplated by the Merger Agreement;

Merger Agreement means the Merger Agreement, dated as of March 26, 2015, among TDCC, Splitco, Olin and Merger Sub;

Merger Sub means Blue Cube Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin;

NYSE means The New York Stock Exchange;

Olin means Olin Corporation, a Virginia corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries including, after the consummation of the Merger, Splitco and the DCP Subsidiaries;

Olin Charter means the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Olin;

Olin common stock means the common stock, par value \$1 per share, of Olin;

Other Splitco Debt Securities means other senior debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof that Splitco expects to issue and sell as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing ;

Private Letter Ruling means a private letter ruling from the IRS including rulings substantially to the effect that (a) the continuing arrangements between TDCC and Splitco will not preclude TDCC and Splitco from satisfying the active trade or business requirement of Section 355(a) of the Code; (b) the receipt of Olin stock by a TDCC shareholder will be treated for federal income tax purposes as if the TDCC shareholder received Splitco common stock in the Distribution and exchanged such Splitco stock for Olin stock in the

Merger; (c) the sale of fractional shares in the market will not be treated as acquisitions that are part of a plan that includes the Distribution for purposes of Section 355(e); (d) TDCC will not recognize gain or loss on the receipt of the Special Payment under Section 361(b)(3) of the Code (it being understood that the Special Payment does not include any additional cash distributed pursuant to the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement); (e) unless TDCC shall have elected to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities, as described below under The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange, TDCC will not recognize gain or loss upon the Debt Exchange under Section 361(c) of the Code; (f) TDCC will not recognize gain under Section 357(c) of the Code in the Contribution and the Distribution; and (g) such additional or supplemental tax rulings material to TDCC's tax treatment of the Separation or Merger as have been or will be requested by TDCC subject to the prior written consent of Olin (not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed);

SEC means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;

Securities Act means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

Separation means the transfer by TDCC to Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries directly or indirectly of the transferred assets and certain assumed liabilities related to DCP pursuant to the Separation Agreement;

Separation Agreement means the Separation Agreement, dated as of March 26, 2015, between TDCC and Splitco;

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Share Issuance means the issuance of shares of Olin common stock to the shareholders of Splitco in the Merger;

Special Payment means the cash payment to be made in connection with the Transactions by Splitco to TDCC in an amount equal to the Below Basis Amount;

Splitco means Blue Cube Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation, and prior to the Merger, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TDCC;

Splitco common stock means the common stock, par value \$0.001, of Splitco;

Splitco Securities means debt instruments in a principal face amount equal to the Above Basis Amount (subject to increase to account for customary underwriting fees) that Splitco will issue to TDCC (unless TDCC elects to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities), that TDCC thereafter expects to exchange for existing debt obligations of TDCC in the Debt Exchange, and that will be the debt obligations of Splitco, and are expected to be guaranteed by Olin after the consummation of the Merger;

Tag Event means the exercise by the JV Partner prior to the closing date of the Merger of its right to transfer all of its equity interests in the JV Entity to TDCC or TDCC's designee in connection with the Transactions pursuant to the organizational documents of the JV Entity;

Tax Matters Agreement means the Tax Matters Agreement, dated as of March 26, 2015, among Olin, TDCC and Splitco;

TDCC means The Dow Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its subsidiaries, which, after consummation of the Distribution, will not include Splitco and the DCP Subsidiaries;

TDCC common stock means the common stock, par value \$2.50 per share, of TDCC;

TDCC RMT Tax Opinion means an opinion from Shearman & Sterling LLP, tax counsel to TDCC, as to the tax-free status of the Separation, Contribution, Distribution and Merger, including that (i) the Separation, Contribution and Distribution will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and each of TDCC and Splitco will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, (ii) TDCC will not recognize a gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes in connection with the receipt of the Splitco Securities under the Separation Agreement and the Debt Exchange, and (iii) the Merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and each of TDCC and Splitco will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;

TDCC shareholders means the holders of TDCC common stock;

TDCC Stock Fund means, collectively, the Dow Stock Fund and the LESOP Stock Fund, as such terms are defined in the Dow Savings Plan, which are unitized investment funds invested exclusively in shares of TDCC common stock except for such amounts of cash, securities or other property as are necessary for liquidity purposes, subject to such limits on cash and short-term investments as are set forth in the Dow Savings Plan;

Transaction Documents means the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the Tax Matters Agreement, as well as the Additional Agreements and the Local Conveyances (as described under The Separation Agreement Separation of the Dow Chlorine Products Business Local Conveyances and Additional Agreements), each of which have been entered into or will be entered into in connection with the Transactions;

Transactions means the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, which provide for, among other things, the Separation, the Contribution, the Distribution and the Merger, as described in the section of this document entitled The Transactions ;

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Trust means any trust established under the Dow Savings Plan that holds shares of TDCC common stock;

Trustee means the trustee of the Trust;

Valuation Dates means each of the last three trading days of the exchange offer period (not including the expiration date), as it may be voluntarily extended, but not including the last two trading days that are part of any Mandatory Extension (as described in the section of this document entitled This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Extension; Termination; Amendment Mandatory Extension) or any voluntary extension following a Mandatory Extension; and

VWAP means volume-weighted average price.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THIS EXCHANGE OFFER AND THE TRANSACTIONS

The following are some of the questions that shareholders may have, and answers to those questions. These questions and answers, as well as the following summary, are not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this document, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this document. You are urged to read this document in its entirety prior to making any decision.

Questions and Answers About this Exchange Offer

Q: Who may participate in this Exchange Offer?

A: Any U.S. holders of shares of TDCC common stock during the exchange offer period may participate in this exchange offer. Holders of TDCC's Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, may participate in this exchange offer only to the extent that they convert their preferred shares into shares of TDCC common stock and validly tender those shares of TDCC common stock prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Although TDCC has mailed this document to its shareholders to the extent required by U.S. law, including shareholders located outside the United States, this document is not an offer to buy, sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy, sell or exchange any shares of TDCC common stock, shares of Olin common stock or shares of Splitco common stock in any jurisdiction in which such offer, sale or exchange is not permitted.

Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of TDCC, Olin or Splitco has taken any action under non-U.S. regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of TDCC common stock, shares of Olin common stock or shares of Splitco common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person to tender shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country that would permit the person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for TDCC, Olin or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country or otherwise. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock that may apply in their home countries. None of TDCC, Olin or Splitco can provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist. See [This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions](#) for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

Q: How many shares of Splitco common stock will I receive for each share of TDCC common stock that I tender?

A: This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a _____ percent discount to the per-share equivalent value of Splitco common stock, calculated as set forth in this document. Stated another way, for each \$1.00 of your TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$ _____ of Splitco common stock. The value of the TDCC common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for the TDCC common stock on the NYSE and the value of the Splitco common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for Olin common stock on the NYSE multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event), in each case determined by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP on each of

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the Valuation Dates. Please note, however, that the number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of an aggregate of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer. The next question and answer below describes how this limit may impact the value you receive. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer. Because this exchange offer is subject to proration in the event of oversubscription, TDCC may accept for exchange only a portion of the shares of TDCC common stock tendered by you.

Q: Is there a limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock I can receive for each share of TDCC common stock that I tender?

A: The number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer. If the upper limit is in effect, you will ultimately receive less than \$ _____ of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock that you tender, and you could receive much less. For example, if the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock was \$ _____ (the highest closing price for TDCC common stock on the NYSE during the three-month period prior to commencement of this exchange offer) and the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock was \$ _____ (based on the lowest closing price for Olin common stock on the NYSE during that three-month period multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event)), the value of Splitco common stock received for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted for exchange would be approximately \$ _____.

The upper limit represents a _____ percent discount for shares of Splitco common stock relative to shares of TDCC common stock based on the average daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock on the NYSE and Olin common stock on the NYSE on _____, 2015, _____, 2015, and _____, 2015 (the last three trading days before the commencement of this exchange offer). TDCC set this upper limit to ensure that an unusual or unexpected drop in the trading price of Olin common stock, relative to the trading price of TDCC common stock, would not result in an unduly high number of shares of Splitco common stock being exchanged for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer.

Q: What will happen if the upper limit is in effect?

A: TDCC will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered will be in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, through www.olin.com/ / and by press release, no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. If the upper limit is in effect at that time, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to tender or withdraw their shares of TDCC common stock during those days. The daily VWAP and trading prices of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock during this Mandatory Extension will not, however, affect the upper limit, which will be fixed at _____. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Extension; Termination; Amendment Mandatory Extension.

Q: How are the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock determined for purposes of calculating the number of shares of Splitco common stock to be received in this exchange offer?

A: The calculated per-share value of a share of TDCC common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates. The calculated per-share value of a share of Splitco common stock for purposes of this

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exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event). TDCC will determine such calculations of the per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock and such determination will be final.

Q: What is the daily volume-weighted average price or daily VWAP?

A: The daily volume-weighted average price for TDCC common stock and Olin common stock will be the volume-weighted average price of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the NYSE during the period beginning at 9:30 a.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official open of trading on the markets), and ending at 4:00 p.m., New York City time (or such other time as is the official close of trading on the markets and in no event later than 4:10 p.m., New York City time), as reported to TDCC by Bloomberg L.P. for the equity ticker pages DOW, in the case of TDCC common stock, and OLN in the case of Olin common stock. The daily VWAPs provided by Bloomberg L.P. may be different from other sources of volume-weighted average prices or investors or security holders own calculations of volume-weighted average prices.

Q: Where can I find the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock during the exchange offer period?

A: TDCC will maintain a website at www.tdccc.com/ that provides the daily VWAP of both TDCC common stock and Olin common stock, indicative calculated per-share values for shares of TDCC common stock and shares of Splitco common stock, together with indicative exchange ratios, for each day during this exchange offer. During the period of the Valuation Dates, when the values of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock are calculated for the purposes of this exchange offer, the website will show the indicative exchange ratios based on indicative calculated per-share values calculated by TDCC, which will equal (i) on the first Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day, (ii) on the second Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day averaged with the actual daily VWAP on the first Valuation Date and (iii) on the third Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day averaged with the actual daily VWAP on the first Valuation Date and the actual daily VWAP on the second Valuation Date. During this period, the indicative exchange ratios and calculated per-share values will be updated at 10:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time.

Q: Why is the calculated per-share value for Splitco common stock based on the trading prices for Olin common stock?

A: There is currently no trading market for Splitco common stock and no such trading market will be established in the future. TDCC believes, however, that the trading prices for Olin common stock, adjusted for the exchange ratio in the Merger, are an appropriate proxy for the trading prices of Splitco common stock because (a) prior to the Distribution, Splitco will issue to TDCC a number of shares of Splitco common stock such that the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Merger will be 100,000,000; (b) in the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207

shares of Olin common stock for each such share of Splitco common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event; and (c) at the Valuation Dates, it is expected that all the major conditions to the consummation of the Merger will have been satisfied and the Merger will be expected to be consummated shortly, such that investors should be expected to be valuing Olin common stock based on the expected value of such Olin common stock after the Merger. There can be no assurance, however, that Olin common stock after the Merger will trade on the same basis as Olin common stock trades prior to the Merger. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Transactions The trading prices of Olin common stock may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock.

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Q: How and when will I know the final exchange ratio?

A: Subject to the possible Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer described below, the final exchange ratio showing the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be available at *www. .com/ /* and separately announced by press release no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. In addition, as described below, you may also contact the information agent to obtain these indicative exchange ratios and the final exchange ratio at its toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document.

TDCC will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at *www. .com/ /* and separately by press release, no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. If the upper limit is in effect at that time, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date will be made to permit shareholders to tender or withdraw their shares of TDCC common stock during those days.

Q: Will indicative exchange ratios be provided during the tender offer period?

A: Yes. Indicative exchange ratios will be available by contacting the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document on each day during the exchange offer period, calculated as though that day were the expiration date of this exchange offer. The indicative exchange ratio will also reflect whether the upper limit on the exchange ratio, described above, would have been in effect. You may also contact the information agent at its toll-free number to obtain these indicative exchange ratios.

In addition, for purposes of illustration, a table that indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of TDCC common stock, calculated on the basis described above and taking into account the upper limit, assuming a range of averages of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the Valuation Dates is provided under *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer*.

Q: What if shares of TDCC common stock or shares of Olin common stock do not trade on any of the Valuation Dates?

A: If a market disruption event occurs with respect to TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on any of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock will be determined using the daily VWAP of shares of TDCC common stock and shares of Olin common stock on the preceding trading day or days, as the case may be, on which no market disruption event occurred with respect to both TDCC common stock and Olin common stock. If, however, a market disruption event occurs as specified above, TDCC may terminate this exchange offer if, in its reasonable judgment, the market disruption event has impaired the benefits of this exchange offer. For specific information as to what would constitute a market disruption event, see *This Exchange Offer Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer*.

Q: Are there circumstances under which I would receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock than I would have received if the exchange ratio were determined using the closing prices of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer?

A: Yes. For example, if the trading price of TDCC common stock were to increase during the period of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock would likely be lower than the closing price of TDCC common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock than you would have if that per-share value were calculated on the basis of the closing price of TDCC common stock on

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such date. Similarly, if the trading price of Olin common stock were to decrease during the period of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock would likely be higher than the closing price of Olin common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer. This could also result in your receiving fewer shares of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock than you would otherwise receive if that per-share value were calculated on the basis of the closing price of Olin common stock on such date. See [This Exchange Offer](#) [Terms of this Exchange Offer](#).

Q: Will TDCC distribute fractional shares?

A: Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, the exchange agent will hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for the holders of TDCC common stock who validly tendered their shares and, in case of a pro rata distribution, for the holders of record of TDCC common stock for the pro rata distribution. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, with Splitco surviving the Merger and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. Each issued and outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of Olin common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event. In the Merger, no fractional shares of Olin common stock will be delivered to holders of Splitco common stock. All fractional shares of Olin common stock that a holder of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of such holders of shares of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market prices, and in no case later than five business days after the time of the Distribution. The exchange agent will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required withholding taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger.

Q: What is the aggregate number of shares of Splitco common stock being offered in this exchange offer?

A: In this exchange offer, TDCC is offering 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the shares of Splitco common stock that will be issued and outstanding on the date of the consummation of this exchange offer.

Q: What happens if insufficient shares of TDCC common stock are tendered to allow TDCC to exchange all of the shares of Splitco common stock it holds?

A: If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC are exchanged because this exchange offer is not fully subscribed, the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC will be distributed on a pro rata basis to the holders of shares of TDCC common stock whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to

those tendered shares of TDCC common stock to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, TDCC will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for holders of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a pro rata distribution, holders of shares of TDCC common stock whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in this exchange offer and to be

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distributed on a pro rata basis, and that number of shares of Splitco common stock will be held in trust for the holders of shares of TDCC common stock whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. See [This Exchange Offer Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer](#).

Q: Will all shares of TDCC common stock that I tender be accepted in this exchange offer?

A: Not necessarily. Depending on the number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered in this exchange offer and not properly withdrawn, and the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock determined as described above, TDCC may have to limit the number of shares of TDCC common stock that it accepts in this exchange offer through a proration process. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described under [This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock](#).

An exception to proration can apply to shareholders who beneficially own odd-lots, that is, fewer than 100 shares of TDCC common stock. Such beneficial holders of TDCC common stock who validly tender all of their shares, and request preferential treatment as described in [Summary Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock](#), will not to be subject to proration. The foregoing odd-lots preference does not apply to shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust. Thus, participants in the Dow Savings Plan who tender shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held in their accounts under the plan will be subject to proration even if they hold units under the plan representing fewer than 100 shares. If an individual holds units of the TDCC Stock Fund under the Dow Savings Plan, and also holds shares outside the plan, if the number of shares held outside the plan is fewer than 100, the shares outside the plan will be eligible for the odd-lots preference without regard to the number of shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund the individual holds under the plan.

In all other cases, proration for each tendering shareholder will be based on (i) the proportion that the total number of shares of TDCC common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn and (ii) the number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by that shareholder (and not on that shareholder's aggregate ownership of shares of TDCC common stock). Any shares of TDCC common stock not accepted for exchange as a result of proration will be returned to tendering shareholders promptly after the final proration factor is determined.

Q: Will I be able to sell my shares of Splitco common stock after this exchange offer is completed?

A: No. There currently is no trading market for shares of Splitco common stock and no such trading market will be established in the future. The exchange agent will hold all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock in trust until the shares of Splitco common stock are converted into the right to receive shares of Olin common stock in the Merger. See [This Exchange Offer Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer](#).

Q: How many shares of TDCC common stock will TDCC accept if this exchange offer is completed?

A: The number of shares of TDCC common stock that will be accepted if this exchange offer is completed will depend on the final exchange ratio and the number of shares of TDCC common stock tendered. The largest possible number of shares of TDCC common stock that will be accepted would equal 100,000,000 divided by the final exchange ratio. For example, assuming that the final exchange ratio is (the current indicative exchange ratio based on the daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on 2015, , 2015, and , 2015), then TDCC would accept up to a total of approximately shares of TDCC common stock.

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Q: Are there any conditions to TDCC's obligation to complete this exchange offer?

A: Yes. This exchange offer is subject to various conditions listed under *This Exchange Offer* Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer. If any of these conditions are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer, TDCC will not be required to accept shares for exchange and may extend or terminate this exchange offer.

TDCC may waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer. For a description of the material conditions precedent to this exchange offer, including satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the consummation of the Transactions and other conditions, see *This Exchange Offer* Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer. Olin has no right to waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer.

Q: When does this exchange offer expire?

A: The period during which you are permitted to tender your shares of TDCC common stock in this exchange offer will expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on _____, 2015, unless TDCC extends this exchange offer. See *This Exchange Offer* Terms of this Exchange Offer Extension; Termination; Amendment.

Q: Can this exchange offer be extended and under what circumstances?

A: Yes. TDCC can extend this exchange offer, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time. For instance, this exchange offer may be extended if any of the conditions for the consummation of this exchange offer listed under *This Exchange Offer* Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. In case of an extension of this exchange offer, TDCC will publicly announce the extension at *www._____ .com/_____ /* and separately by press release no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following the previously scheduled expiration date. In addition, if the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date.

Q: How do I participate in this exchange offer?

A: The procedures you must follow to participate in this exchange offer will depend on whether you hold your shares of TDCC common stock in certificated form, through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution or, or through the Trust under the Dow Savings Plan, or if your shares of TDCC common stock are held in book-entry via the Direct Registration System (*DRS*). For specific instructions about how to participate, see *This Exchange Offer* Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering.

Q: What if I participate in The Dow Chemical Company Employees' Savings Plan?

- A: If your account holds units of the TDCC Stock Fund under the Dow Savings Plan, you may elect either to keep or to exchange all or some of the shares attributable to the units for shares of Splitco common stock. You will receive instructions from the Trustee via letter or email (as permitted by the Dow Savings Plan and Trust) informing you how to make an election. If you do not make a timely election in accordance with the Trustee's instructions by the deadline set forth in the Trustee's instructions, none of the shares attributable to the units held in your account will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock and your holdings of units of the TDCC Stock Fund in your Dow Savings Plan account will remain unchanged. If you do timely elect to exchange shares attributable to the units for Splitco common stock, in the Merger, each such share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive units of a unitized stock fund holding Olin common stock (as described further below) based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger".

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Consideration. For a more detailed description of how to tender your shares of TDCC common stock if you participate in the Dow Savings Plan, please refer to the specific instructions regarding how to tender your shares, if any, under the Dow Savings Plan, which will be included in the written information to be provided to you by the Trustee.

The TDCC Stock Fund under the Dow Savings Plan is a unitized stock fund holding TDCC common stock and cash and short-term investments maintained for liquidity purposes. Participants in the Dow Savings Plan whose accounts are invested in the TDCC Stock Fund have units in such fund allocated to their respective accounts, which units represent their respective pro rata interests in such fund. For purposes of this exchange offer, references to shares of TDCC common stock being held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan, elections to keep or tender such shares, and exchanges of such shares mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of TDCC common stock represented by the units in the TDCC Stock Fund allocated to the participant's account under the plan.

In connection with the exchange, any shares of Olin common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust will be held in a unitized stock fund. In addition to holding Olin common stock, such Olin common stock fund may also hold cash and short-term investments for liquidity purposes. Accounts of plan participants who elect to participate in the exchange offer will receive units in the Olin common stock fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of Olin common stock being held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan and liquidation of shares of Olin common stock mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of Olin common stock represented by the units in the Olin common stock fund allocated to the participant's account under the plan.

Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of TDCC common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust, the terms of such plan and Trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving such shares of TDCC common stock. It is possible that the investment fiduciaries of the Dow Savings Plan, to fulfill their fiduciary obligations, will impose additional conditions and limitations on the participation of the plan and its participants in the exchange offer, or will take the position that Olin stock will not be a permissible investment under the Dow Savings Plan. If that is the case, participants in the Dow Savings Plan will be so notified. In addition, the Trustee may be prohibited under ERISA from following directions related to tendering shares attributable to units held in the Dow Savings Plan. Please refer to the materials provided by the Trustee for more details.

Q: How do I tender my shares of TDCC common stock after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: If you wish to tender your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, you will generally need to do so by means of delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery and complying with the guaranteed delivery procedures described in the section entitled *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Guaranteed Delivery Procedures*. If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must tender your shares on your behalf. If your shares of TDCC common stock are held through an institution and you wish to tender your TDCC common stock after The Depository Trust Company has closed, the institution must deliver a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund in a Dow Savings Plan account and you wish to tender your TDCC common stock after the final exchange ratio has been determined, the Trustee must deliver a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund in a Dow Savings Plan account, you must tender your shares attributable to the units by the deadline set forth in the Trustee's instructions, and it is possible that the final exchange ratio will not have been determined at the time of such deadline.

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Q: Can I tender only a portion of my shares of TDCC common stock in this exchange offer?

A: Yes. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of TDCC common stock.

Q: What do I do if I want to retain all of my shares of TDCC common stock?

A: If you want to retain all of your shares of TDCC common stock, you do not need to take any action. However, after the Transactions, DCP will no longer be owned by TDCC, and as a holder of TDCC common stock you will no longer hold shares in a company that owns DCP (unless the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed and the remaining shares of Splitco common stock are distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after consummation of the exchange offer).

Q: Can I change my mind after I tender my shares of TDCC common stock?

A: Yes. You may withdraw your tendered shares at any time before this exchange offer expires. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Withdrawal Rights. If you change your mind again, you can re-tender your shares of TDCC common stock by following the tender procedures again prior to the expiration of this exchange offer.

Q: Will I be able to withdraw the shares of TDCC common stock I tender after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: Yes. The final exchange ratio used to determine the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be announced no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer, which is _____, 2015, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated. You have the right to withdraw shares of TDCC common stock you have tendered at any time before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, which is _____, 2015. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer.

If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date, which will permit you to tender or withdraw your shares of TDCC common stock during those days, either directly or by acting through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution on your behalf.

Q: How do I withdraw my tendered TDCC common stock after the final exchange ratio has been determined?

A: If you are a registered shareholder of TDCC common stock (which includes persons holding certificated shares and book-entry shares held through DRS) and you wish to withdraw your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, then you must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or a facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. The information that must be included in that notice is specified under **This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Withdrawal Rights**.

If you hold your shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, you should consult that institution on the procedures you must comply with and the time by which such procedures must be completed in order for that institution to provide a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent on your behalf before 8:00 a.m.,

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New York City time, on the expiration date. If you hold your shares through such an institution, that institution must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to withdraw. In such a case, as a beneficial owner and not a registered shareholder, you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent.

If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund in a Dow Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw shares attributable to the units that you have tendered, you must withdraw such shares by the deadline set forth in the Trustee's instructions, and it is possible that such deadline may occur before the final exchange ratio has been determined. You should refer to the procedures and deadlines set forth in the Trustee's informational materials provided to you. If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund in a Dow Savings Plan account, the Trustee must deliver the notice of withdrawal with respect to any shares you wish to withdraw, and you will not be able to provide a notice of withdrawal for such shares directly to the exchange agent.

If your shares of TDCC common stock are held through an institution and you wish to withdraw shares of TDCC common stock after The Depository Trust Company has closed, the institution must deliver a written notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date, in the form of The Depository Trust Company's notice of withdrawal and you must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. Shares can be properly withdrawn only if the exchange agent receives a withdrawal notice directly from the relevant institution that tendered the shares through the Depository Trust Company. See *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Withdrawing Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined*.

Q: Will I be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the shares of Splitco common stock that I receive in this exchange offer or on the shares of Olin common stock that I receive in the Merger?

A: Shareholders of TDCC generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of this exchange offer or the Merger, except for any gain or loss attributable to the receipt of cash in lieu of fractional shares of Olin common stock received in the Merger.

The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the exchange offer and the Merger are described in more detail under *This Exchange Offer Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger*.

Q: Are there any material differences between the rights of holders of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock?

A: Yes. TDCC is a Delaware corporation and Olin is a Virginia corporation, and each is subject to different laws and organizational documents. Holders of TDCC common stock, whose rights are currently governed by TDCC's organizational documents and Delaware law, will, with respect to shares validly tendered and exchanged immediately following this exchange offer, become shareholders of Olin and their rights will be governed by Olin's organizational documents and Virginia law. The material differences between the rights associated with shares of TDCC common stock and shares of Olin common stock that may affect TDCC shareholders whose shares are accepted for exchange in this exchange offer and who will obtain shares of Olin common stock in the

Merger relate to, among other things, classification of the board of directors, removal of directors, special meetings, taking of shareholder action by written consent, advance notice procedures for shareholder proposals or director nominations, procedures and thresholds for amending organizational documents, ownership limitations and procedures and thresholds for approval of certain business combinations. For a further discussion of the material differences between the rights of holders of TDCC common stock and holders of Olin common stock, see Comparison of Rights of Holders of TDCC Common Stock and Olin Common Stock.

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Q: Are there any appraisal rights for holders of shares of TDCC common stock?

A: No. There are no appraisal rights available to holders of shares of TDCC common stock in connection with this exchange offer.

Q: What will TDCC do with the shares of TDCC common stock that are tendered, and what is the impact of the exchange offer on TDCC's share count?

A: The shares of TDCC common stock that are tendered in the exchange offer will be held as treasury stock by TDCC. Any shares of TDCC common stock acquired by TDCC in the exchange offer will reduce the total number of shares of TDCC common stock outstanding, although TDCC's actual number of shares outstanding on a given date reflects a variety of factors such as option exercises.

Q: Whom do I contact for information regarding this exchange offer?

A: You may call the information agent, _____, at _____ (for shareholders) and _____ (for banks and brokers), to ask any questions about this exchange offer or to request additional documents, including copies of this document and the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto).

Questions and Answers About the Transactions

Q: What are the key steps of the Transactions?

A: Below is a summary of the key steps of the Transactions. A step-by-step description of material events relating to the Transactions is set forth under The Transactions.

TDCC will transfer DCP, directly or indirectly, to Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries. This transfer will include, among other assets and liabilities of DCP, TDCC's equity interests in the JV Entity, which may constitute 50 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity or, if there is a Tag Event, 100 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity. Olin and TDCC will know prior to the closing date of the Merger whether a Tag Event will occur. Once it is known whether a Tag Event will occur, this disclosure will be updated accordingly.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, TDCC will effect the Contribution, pursuant to which all of the DCP Subsidiaries will become direct or indirect subsidiaries of Splitco.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment in an amount equal to the Below Basis Amount. In addition, immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco expects to issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. TDCC expects to transfer the Splitco Securities, if issued, on or about the date of the Distribution to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in exchange for existing TDCC debt in the Debt Exchange. The Splitco Securities are expected to be subsequently sold to third-party investors as described below. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange. If TDCC determines that the Debt Exchange is not reasonably likely to be consummated at the time of the Distribution and elects to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities as described under "The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange," Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof to finance such cash payment.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will also issue to TDCC additional shares of Splitco common stock. Following this issuance, TDCC will own 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco.

TDCC will offer to TDCC shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the equivalent per-share value of

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Olin common stock in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter. As previously noted, this disclosure has been prepared under the assumption that the shares of Splitco will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Based on market conditions prior to closing, TDCC will determine whether the Splitco shares will be distributed to TDCC's shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off and, once a final decision is made, this disclosure will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Immediately after the Distribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of Olin common stock assuming there is no Tag Event, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration." Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Olin shareholders, assuming there is no Tag Event.

TDCC and Olin expect the Splitco Securities to be transferred by TDCC on or about the closing date of the Merger to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for existing TDCC debt. The Splitco Securities will then be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors.

Q: What are the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to Olin and Olin's shareholders resulting from the Transactions?

A: Olin will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Merger. Because Olin shareholders will not participate in the Distribution or the Merger, Olin shareholders will generally not recognize gain or loss upon either the Distribution (including this exchange offer) or the Merger. The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Distribution and the Merger are described in more detail in "This Exchange Offer - Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger."

Q: What will Olin shareholders receive in the Merger?

- A: Olin shareholders will not directly receive any consideration in the Merger. All shares of Olin common stock issued and outstanding immediately before the Merger will remain issued and outstanding after the consummation of the Merger. Immediately after the Merger, Olin shareholders will continue to own shares in Olin, which will include DCP. Splitco, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin, will be responsible for repaying the approximately \$2,727 million of debt that will be incurred in connection with the Transactions, and these debt obligations are expected to be guaranteed by Olin after the consummation of the Merger.

Table of Contents**Q: What is the estimated total value of the consideration to be paid by Olin in the Transactions?**

A: Olin expects to issue approximately 80.6 million shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, or approximately 87.5 million shares if there is a Tag Event. Based upon the reported closing sale price of \$ per share for Olin common stock on the NYSE on , 2015, the total value of the shares to be issued by Olin and the cash and debt instruments expected to be received by TDCC in the Transactions, including the Splitco Securities (which, if issued, together with the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on the date of the Distribution, will be obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin) would have been approximately \$ million (assuming there is no Tag Event). The actual value of the Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Olin common stock at the time of determination, and will also depend on whether a Tag Event has occurred.

Q: Are there possible adverse effects on the value of Olin common stock ultimately to be received by TDCC shareholders who participate in the exchange offer?

A: This exchange offer is designed to permit TDCC shareholders to exchange their shares of TDCC common stock for a number of shares of Splitco common stock that corresponds to a percent discount to the equivalent amount of Olin common stock, calculated as set forth in this document. The existence of a discount, along with the issuance of shares of Olin common stock pursuant to the Merger, may negatively affect the market price of Olin common stock. Further, Splitco will be the obligor on the New Term Facility, the Splitco Securities, the Other Splitco Debt Securities and the Bridge Facility (each as described in more detail in Debt Financing), if any, after the consummation of the Transactions, which New Term Facility, Splitco Securities, Other Splitco Debt Securities and Bridge Facility, if any, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin after the consummation of the Merger, subject to certain exceptions. This additional indebtedness could materially and adversely affect the liquidity, results of operations and financial condition of Olin. Olin also expects to incur significant one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, which may have an adverse impact on Olin's liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred. Finally, Olin's management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Olin's business and DCP. If Olin management is not able to manage the integration process effectively, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the integration process, Olin's business could suffer and its stock price may decline. See Risk Factors for a further discussion of the material risks associated with the Transactions.

Q: How will the Transactions impact the future liquidity and capital resources of Olin?

A: The approximately \$2,727 million of indebtedness expected to be incurred under the New Term Facility, Splitco Securities, Other Splitco Debt Securities and the Bridge Facility, if any, will be the debt obligations of Splitco, and, after the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin. Olin anticipates that its primary sources of liquidity for working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, will be cash from operations and borrowings under existing debt arrangements, including the Existing Credit Facilities (as described in more detail in Debt Financing New Senior Unsecured Credit Facility), or a new credit facility. Olin expects that these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to make required payments of interest on the outstanding Olin debt and to fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements, including the significant one-time costs relating to the Transactions described above. Olin expects that it will be able to comply with the

financial and other covenants of its existing debt arrangements, including the credit agreement governing the Existing Credit Facilities, and the covenants under the agreements governing the Pro Rata Facilities, the indentures or other instruments governing the Splitco Securities and the Other Splitco Debt Securities and the Credit Agreement governing the Bridge Facility, if any. Olin believes that the combination of DCP with Olin's existing business will result in estimated annualized cost synergies of approximately \$200 million within three years from the consummation of the Transactions as a result of (1) approximately \$50 million in expected savings from procurement and logistics, (2) approximately \$70 million in expected savings from improved operating

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efficiencies and (3) approximately \$80 million in expected savings from asset optimization. If Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, Olin estimates that additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions. Olin expects to incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) \$40 to \$45 million during 2015 of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) \$25 to \$30 million of financing-related fees, (3) \$50 million of costs associated with the change in control mandatory acceleration of expenses under deferred compensation plans as a result of the Transactions, (4) \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions, and (5) \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. See Information on Olin Olin's Liquidity and Capital Resources After the Consummation of the Transactions. The incurrence of these costs may have an adverse impact on Olin's liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred.

Q: How do the Transactions impact Olin's dividend policy?

A: Since the second quarter of 1999, Olin has paid quarterly dividends of \$0.20 per share. The payment of cash dividends is subject to the discretion of the Olin Board and will be determined in light of then-current conditions, including Olin's earnings, Olin's operations, Olin's financial condition, Olin's capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Olin Board. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Olin has agreed that prior to the consummation of the Merger, Olin will not declare or pay any dividends or other distributions, except for the declaration and payment of regular quarterly cash dividends of no more than \$0.20 per share. In the future, the Olin Board may change its dividend policy, including the frequency or amount of any dividend, in light of then-existing conditions.

Q: What will TDCC receive in the Transactions?

A: Immediately prior to the Distribution, TDCC will receive the Special Payment as a dividend and the Splitco Securities to be used in the Debt Exchange (or cash if TDCC elects to receive a cash dividend from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities). The Splitco Securities are expected to be issued by Splitco directly to TDCC prior to the Distribution. The Splitco Securities will be the debt obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange in connection with the Separation, the Contribution and the Distribution, subject to adjustments.

Q: What will you receive in the Transactions?

A: In the exchange offer, TDCC will offer to TDCC shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the per-share value of Olin common stock, subject to proration in the event of oversubscription. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC on a

pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. In all cases, the exchange agent will hold all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock in trust until the shares of Splitco common stock are converted into the right to receive shares of Olin common stock in the Merger. You will not be able to trade shares of Splitco common stock during this period or at any time before or after the consummation of the Merger. In

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the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration."

Q: Are there any conditions to the consummation of the Transactions?

A: Yes. The consummation of the Transactions is subject to a number of conditions, including:

the approval by Olin's shareholders of the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment;

the termination or expiration of the waiting period under the HSR Act, and the receipt of any governmental approvals required under the antitrust laws in certain other jurisdictions;

the approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger;

the effectiveness under the Securities Act of Splitco's registration statement on Form S-4 and Form S-1 (Reg. No. 333-) and Olin's registration statement on Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-), and the absence of any stop order issued by the SEC or any pending proceeding before the SEC seeking a stop order with respect thereto;

the receipt of certain rulings from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS");

the receipt of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion by TDCC and the receipt by Olin of an opinion from Olin's tax counsel with respect to the Merger;

the completion of the various transaction steps contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement, including the Separation, the Contribution and the Distribution;

the consummation of the Debt Exchange immediately before the Distribution, unless TDCC elects to receive a cash dividend from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities; and

other customary conditions.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, TDCC and Splitco, on the one hand, and Olin and Merger Sub, on the other hand, may waive the satisfaction of the conditions to their respective obligations to consummate the Transactions. If Olin waives the satisfaction of a material condition to the consummation of the Transactions, Olin will evaluate the appropriate facts and circumstances at that time and re-solicit shareholder approval of the issuance of shares of Olin common stock in the Merger if required to do so by law or the rules of the NYSE. The Merger Agreement provides

that TDCC or Olin may terminate the Merger Agreement if the Merger is not consummated on or before December 26, 2015 (or, if such date is extended as described under The Merger Agreement Termination, March 26, 2016).

This document describes these conditions in more detail under The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

Q: When will the Transactions be completed?

A: The Transactions are expected to be completed by the end of 2015. However, it is possible that the Transactions could be completed at a later time or not at all. For a discussion of the conditions, see The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

Q: Are there risks associated with the Transactions?

A: Yes. The material risks and uncertainties associated with the Transactions are discussed in the section of this document entitled Risk Factors and the section of this document entitled Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements. Those risks include, among others, the possibility that the Transactions may not be completed, the possibility that Olin may fail to realize the anticipated benefits of the Merger, the uncertainty that Olin will be able to integrate DCP successfully, the possibility that Olin may be unable to

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provide benefits and services or access to equivalent financial strength and resources to DCP that historically have been provided by TDCC, the additional long-term indebtedness and liabilities that Olin and its subsidiaries will have following the consummation of the Transactions and the substantial dilution to the ownership interest of current Olin shareholders following the consummation of the Merger.

Q: What shareholder approvals are needed in connection with the Transactions?

A: Olin cannot complete the Transactions unless the proposal relating to the Share Issuance is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast on the proposal at the special meeting and the proposal relating to the Charter Amendment is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Olin common stock entitled to vote on the proposal.

Q: Where will the Olin shares to be issued in the Merger be listed?

A: Olin common stock is listed on the NYSE under OLN. After the consummation of the Transactions, all shares of Olin common stock issued in the Merger, and all other outstanding shares of Olin common stock, will continue to be listed on the NYSE.

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SUMMARY

The following summary contains certain information described in more detail elsewhere in this document. It does not contain all the details concerning the Transactions, including information that may be important to you. To better understand the Transactions, you should carefully review this entire document and the documents it refers to. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference.

The Companies

Olin Corporation

Olin Corporation

190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1530

Clayton, Missouri 63105

Telephone: (314) 480-1400

Olin Corporation, incorporated in 1892, is a Virginia corporation having its principal executive offices in Clayton, MO. Olin Corporation is a manufacturer concentrated in three business segments: Chlor Alkali Products, Chemical Distribution and Winchester.

Blue Cube Acquisition Corp.

Blue Cube Acquisition Corp.

c/o Olin Corporation

190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 1530

Clayton, Missouri 63105

Telephone: (314) 480-1400

Blue Cube Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation referred to in this document as Merger Sub, is a newly formed, direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin that was organized specifically for the purpose of completing the Merger. Merger Sub has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and in connection with the Transactions.

The Dow Chemical Company

The Dow Chemical Company

2030 Dow Center

Midland, Michigan 48674

Telephone: (989) 636-1000

The Dow Chemical Company, incorporated in 1947 under Delaware law, is the successor to a Michigan corporation of the same name, organized in 1897. TDCC's principal executive offices are located at 2030 Dow Center, Midland, Michigan 48674. In 2014, TDCC had annual sales of more than \$58 billion and employed approximately 53,000 people worldwide. TDCC's more than 6,000 product families are manufactured at 201 sites in 35 countries across the globe.

Blue Cube Spinco Inc.

Blue Cube Spinco Inc.

c/o The Dow Chemical Company

2030 Dow Center

Midland, Michigan 48674

Telephone: (989) 636-1000

Blue Cube Spinco Inc., a Delaware corporation referred to in this document as Splitco, is a newly formed, direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of TDCC that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the

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Separation. Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and in connection with the Transactions.

Splitco is a holding company. In the Transactions, TDCC will transfer, directly or indirectly, certain assets and liabilities related to DCP to Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries and will contribute the equity interests in the DCP Subsidiaries to Splitco. In exchange therefor, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment in an amount equal to the Below Basis Amount. Splitco will also issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, DCP generated net sales of \$4,776 million and a net loss of \$7 million.

The Transactions

On March 27, 2015, Olin and TDCC announced that they, along with Splitco and Merger Sub, had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that TDCC and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Olin's business and DCP. In the Transactions, TDCC will transfer DCP to Splitco. Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment. Splitco will also issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. If issued, the Splitco Securities are expected to be transferred by TDCC to the investment banks and/or commercial banks on or about the closing date of the Merger in exchange for existing TDCC Debt in the Debt Exchange. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange.

On the closing date of the Merger, TDCC will distribute shares of Splitco common stock to its participating shareholders in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive its rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter. Immediately after the Distribution and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration."

Olin expects to issue approximately 80.6 million shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, or approximately 87.5 million shares if there is a Tag Event. Based upon the reported closing sale price of \$ _____ per share for Olin common stock on the NYSE on _____, 2015, the total value of the shares to be issued by Olin and the cash and debt instruments expected to be received by TDCC in the Transactions, including the Splitco Securities (which, if issued, together with the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on the date of the Distribution, will be obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin) would have been approximately \$ _____ million (assuming there is no Tag Event). The actual value of the Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Olin common stock at the time of determination, and

will also depend on whether a Tag Event has occurred. Olin and TDCC will know prior to the closing date of the Merger whether a Tag Event will occur. Once it is known whether a Tag Event will occur, this disclosure will be updated accordingly.

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After the Merger, Olin will own and operate DCP through Splitco, which will be Olin's wholly-owned subsidiary, and will also continue its current businesses. All shares of Olin common stock, including those issued in the Merger, will be listed on the NYSE under Olin's current trading symbol OLN.

Below is a step-by-step description of the sequence of material events relating to the Transactions.

Step 1 Separation

On or prior to the date of the Distribution, TDCC will transfer DCP to Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries. Splitco and the DCP Subsidiaries are newly formed, direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of TDCC. This transfer will include, among other assets and liabilities of DCP, TDCC's equity interests in the JV Entity, which may constitute 50 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity or, if there is a Tag Event, 100 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity, as more fully described under *The Separation Agreement Separation of the Dow Chlorine Products Business Transfer of the JV Entity Interests*. Olin and TDCC will know prior to the closing date of the Merger whether a Tag Event will occur. Once it is known whether a Tag Event will occur, this disclosure will be updated accordingly.

Step 2 Contribution

Immediately prior to the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, TDCC will effect the Contribution, pursuant to which all of the DCP Subsidiaries will become direct or indirect subsidiaries of Splitco.

Step 3 Incurrence of Debt and Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to TDCC

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment. In addition, immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco expects to issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. TDCC expects to transfer the Splitco Securities, if issued, on or about the date of the Distribution to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in exchange for existing TDCC debt. The Splitco Securities are expected to be subsequently sold to third-party investors as described below. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange. If TDCC determines that the Debt Exchange is not reasonably likely to be consummated at the time of the Distribution and elects to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities as described under *The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange*, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof to finance such cash payment.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will also issue to TDCC additional shares of Splitco common stock. Following this issuance, TDCC will own 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco.

Step 4 Distribution Exchange Offer

TDCC will offer to TDCC shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the equivalent per-share value of Olin common stock in an exchange offer.

If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their

rights with respect to such shares

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to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

The exchange agent will hold, for the account of the relevant TDCC shareholders, the global certificate(s) representing all of the outstanding shares of Splitco common stock, pending the consummation of the Merger. Shares of Splitco common stock will not be able to be traded during this period.

As previously noted, this disclosure has been prepared under the assumption that the shares of Splitco will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Based on market conditions prior to closing, TDCC will determine whether the Splitco shares will be distributed to TDCC s shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off and, once a final decision is made, this disclosure will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Step 5 Merger

Immediately after the Distribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled *The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration*.

Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger Olin shareholders, assuming there is no Tag Event.

Step 6 Sale of Splitco Securities to Third-Party Investors

As described in Step 3 above, TDCC and Olin expect the Splitco Securities to be transferred by TDCC on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for existing TDCC debt. The Splitco Securities will then be sold by the investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors.

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Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the existing corporate structures, the corporate structures immediately following the Distribution, and the corporate structures immediately following the consummation of the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

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After completion of all of the steps described above, Olin's wholly-owned subsidiary, Splitco, will hold DCP through its subsidiaries and will be the obligor under the Splitco Securities, if issued, and the other new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on the date of the Distribution, which, after the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin.

In connection with the Transactions, on the date of the Distribution, TDCC or its subsidiaries and Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries will enter into the Additional Agreements relating to, among other things, intellectual property agreements, real property agreements, site and business services agreements, agreements relating to the supply of electricity and agreements for the purchase and sale of certain raw materials and finished products. See Other Agreements Other Ancillary Agreements.

Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to Be Distributed to TDCC Shareholders

TDCC is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. Splitco has authorized the issuance of 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock. 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock will be issued and outstanding and held by TDCC immediately prior to the Distribution. Accordingly, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged for shares of TDCC common stock in this exchange offer will be equal to 100,000,000 shares.

Terms of this Exchange Offer

TDCC is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of TDCC common stock. This document and related documents are being sent to persons who directly held shares of TDCC common stock on _____, 2015 and brokers, banks and similar persons whose names or the names of whose nominees appear on TDCC's shareholder list or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of TDCC common stock.

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TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn will be accepted for exchange at the exchange ratio determined as described under This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer, on the terms and conditions of this exchange offer and subject to the limitations described below, including the proration provisions. TDCC will promptly return any shares of TDCC common stock that are not accepted for exchange following the expiration of this exchange offer and the determination of the final proration factor, if any, described in the section of this document entitled This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer.

For the purposes of illustration, the table below indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of TDCC common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer, calculated on the basis described under This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer and taking into account the upper limit described above, assuming a range of averages of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the Valuation Dates. The first row of the table below shows the indicative calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock and the indicative exchange ratio that would have been in effect following the official close of trading on the NYSE on , 2015, based on the daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on , 2015, , 2015 and , 2015. The table also shows the effects of a percent increase or decrease in either or both the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock based on changes relative to the values as of , 2015.

TDCC common stock	Olin common stock	Calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock	Calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock (1)	Shares of Splitco common stock to be received per share of TDCC common stock tendered	Calculated Value Ratio (2)
As of , 2015	As of , 2015				
Down %	Up %				
Down %	Unchanged				
Down %	Down %				
Unchanged	Up %				
Unchanged	Down %				
Up %	Up %				
Up %	Unchanged				
Up %	Down (3) %				

- (1) The calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates, multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event).
- (2) The Calculated Value Ratio equals (i) the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock multiplied by the exchange ratio, divided by (ii) the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock.
- (3) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been shares of Splitco common stock per share of TDCC common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, TDCC would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date, that the exchange

ratio would be fixed at the upper limit and this exchange offer would be extended until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date.

During the three-month period of _____, 2015 through _____, 2015, the highest closing price of TDCC common stock on the NYSE was \$ _____ and the lowest closing price of Olin common stock on the NYSE was \$ _____. If the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock were calculated based on these closing prices, you would receive only the limit of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock tendered, and the value of such shares of Splitco common stock, based on the Olin common stock price multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event), would have been less than the value of TDCC common stock accepted for exchange (approximately \$ _____ of Splitco common stock of TDCC common stock accepted for exchange).

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Extension; Termination

This exchange offer, and your withdrawal rights, will expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on _____, 2015, unless TDCC extends this exchange offer (or with respect to any shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund allocated to your account under the Dow Savings Plan, by such earlier deadline as established by the Trustee of the plan). You must tender your shares of TDCC common stock prior to this time if you want to participate in this exchange offer. TDCC may extend or terminate this exchange offer as described in this document.

Mandatory Extension

If the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the last trading day prior to the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to tender or withdraw their shares of TDCC common stock during those days.

In case of an extension of this exchange offer (mandatory or otherwise), TDCC will publicly announce the extension by press release no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following any such Mandatory Extension. However, in the case of shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held under the Dow Savings Plan, the Trustee may extend the applicable election deadline, to the extent administratively feasible, for participants in the Dow Savings Plan.

Conditions for Consummation of this Exchange Offer

TDCC's obligation to exchange shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock is subject to the conditions listed under *This Exchange Offer Conditions for Consummation of this Exchange Offer*, including the satisfaction of conditions to the Transactions and other conditions. These conditions include:

the conditions precedent to the consummation of the Transactions (other than this exchange offer) pursuant to the Merger Agreement have been fulfilled or waived (except for conditions that will be fulfilled at consummation) and there is no reason the Transactions cannot be consummated promptly after this exchange offer;

the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement have not been terminated;

TDCC's receipt of the Private Letter Ruling;

the receipt by TDCC of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion;

the absence of a market disruption event; and

other customary conditions.

For a description of the material conditions precedent to the Transactions, see The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger.

TDCC may waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Splitco has no right to waive any of the conditions to this exchange offer.

Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock

If, upon the expiration of this exchange offer, TDCC shareholders have validly tendered and not properly withdrawn more shares of TDCC common stock than TDCC is able to accept for exchange (taking into account the exchange ratio and the total number of shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC), TDCC will accept

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for exchange the shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by each tendering shareholder on a pro rata basis, based on the proportion that the total number of shares of TDCC common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn (rounded to the nearest whole number of shares of TDCC common stock), and subject to any adjustment necessary to ensure the exchange of all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC, except for tenders of odd-lots, as described below.

TDCC will announce the preliminary proration factor at www.olin.com/ / and separately by press release as promptly as practicable after the expiration date. Upon determining the number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered for exchange, TDCC will announce the final results, including the final proration factor.

Beneficial holders of fewer than 100 shares of TDCC common stock (excluding any shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund allocated to their account under the Dow Savings Plan) who validly tender all of their shares held outside of the plan may elect not to be subject to proration by completing the box in the applicable letter of transmittal entitled *Odd-Lot Shares*. If your odd-lot shares are held by a broker for your account, you can contact the broker and request this preferential treatment. All of your odd-lot shares will be accepted for exchange without proration if TDCC completes this exchange offer. As outlined above, the foregoing *odd-lots* preference does not apply to shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust. Thus, if a participant in the Dow Savings Plan tenders all of his or her shares of TDCC common stock attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held under the plan, those shares will be subject to proration even if the participant holds units under the plan representing fewer than 100 shares.

Fractional Shares

Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. Each outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive a number of shares of Olin common stock equal to 0.80586207, assuming there is no Tag Event. In this conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Olin common stock, no fractional shares of Olin common stock will be delivered to holders of Splitco common stock. All fractional shares of Olin common stock that holders of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained by such aggregation to be sold on behalf of such holders of shares of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market prices, and in no case later than five business days after the time of the Distribution. The exchange agent will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required withholding taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable following the Merger to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger.

Procedures for Tendering

For you to validly tender your shares of TDCC common stock pursuant to this exchange offer, prior to the expiration of this exchange offer:

If you hold certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock, or if your shares of TDCC common stock are held in book-entry via the DRS, you must deliver to the exchange agent at the address listed on the letter of transmittal for TDCC common stock you will receive, a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal (or a manually executed facsimile of that document) along with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, and in the case of shares held in certificated form, the certificates representing the shares of TDCC common stock tendered.

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If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, you should receive instructions from your broker on how to participate in this exchange offer. In this situation, do not complete a letter of transmittal to tender your TDCC common stock. Please contact your broker directly if you have not yet received instructions. Some financial institutions may also effect tenders by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company.

If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund under the Dow Savings Plan, you should receive instructions from the Trustee via letter or email (as permitted by the Dow Savings Plan and Trust) informing you how to make an election. In this situation, do not complete a letter of transmittal to tender your shares of TDCC common stock attributable to such units. You should instead follow the Trustee's instructions for making an election. Please contact the toll-free plan information line to speak with a customer service associate if you have not yet received instructions.

Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of TDCC common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust, the terms of such plan and Trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving such shares of TDCC common stock. It is possible that the investment fiduciaries of the Dow Savings Plan, to fulfill their fiduciary obligations, will impose additional conditions and limitations on the participation of the plan and its participants in the exchange offer or will determine that the Olin common stock will not be a permitted investment under the plan. If that is the case, participants in the Dow Savings Plan will be so notified.

Delivery of Shares of Splitco Common Stock

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, TDCC will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for the holders of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a pro rata distribution, holders of TDCC common stock whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. Olin will deposit with the exchange agent for the benefit of persons who received shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer book-entry authorizations representing shares of Olin common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Olin common stock in trust for the holders of Splitco common stock. Shares of Olin common stock will be delivered promptly following the expiration of this exchange offer, the acceptance of TDCC common stock for exchange, the determination of the final proration factor, if any, and the effectiveness of the Merger, pursuant to the procedures determined by the exchange agent and TDCC's transfer agent. See *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Exchange of Shares of TDCC Common Stock*.

Withdrawal Rights

You may withdraw your tendered shares of TDCC common stock at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer by following the procedures described herein. If you change your mind again, you may re-tender your TDCC common stock by again following the exchange offer procedures prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. If you participate in the Dow Savings Plan and have elected to tender shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund held in your plan account, you may withdraw such tendered shares, and re-tender your shares if you change your mind again, prior to the deadline set forth in the Trustee's informational materials provided to you, in accordance with the procedures set forth in those materials.

No Appraisal Rights

No appraisal rights are available to holders of TDCC common stock in connection with this exchange offer or any pro rata distribution of shares of Splitco common stock.

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Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer

If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock are exchanged because the exchange offer is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. The record date for the pro rata distribution, if any, will be announced by TDCC. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed.

If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

If this exchange offer is terminated by TDCC without the exchange of shares, but the conditions for the consummation of the Transactions have otherwise been satisfied, TDCC intends to distribute all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC on a pro rata basis to holders of TDCC common stock with a record date to be announced by TDCC.

Legal Limitations; Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. It will not be possible to trade the shares of Splitco common stock after the consummation of this exchange offer and prior to the consummation of the Merger or during any other period. Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of TDCC, Splitco or Olin have taken any action under non-U.S. regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person to tender shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country that would permit the person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for TDCC, Olin or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock that may apply in their home countries. TDCC, Olin and Splitco cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist. See *This Exchange Offer Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions* for additional information about limitations on the exchange offer outside the United States.

Risk Factors

In deciding whether to tender your shares of TDCC common stock in this exchange offer, you should carefully consider the matters described in the section Risk Factors, as well as other information included in this document and the other documents to which you have been referred.

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Debt Financing

In connection with the entry into the Merger Agreement, Olin entered into the Commitment Letters with various lenders pursuant to which those parties agreed to provide various forms of financing to Olin and Splitco in connection with the Transactions. The terms of the debt financing, including any conditions thereto and covenants thereunder, will be set out in various definitive documentation to be entered into by the respective parties. See Debt Financing.

Interests of Olin's Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions

Certain of Olin's directors and executive officers have financial interests in the Transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Olin's shareholders generally. The members of the Olin Board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in reaching the determination to approve the terms of the Transactions, including the Merger, and in recommending to Olin's shareholders that they vote to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment.

Board of Directors and Management of Olin Following the Transactions

Following the consummation of the exchange offer, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Olin. In connection with the Transactions, the size of the Olin Board will be increased to include three additional directors to be designated by TDCC, effective at the time of closing of the Merger. The Merger Agreement provides that at the next annual election of directors of Olin, the Olin Board will take all actions necessary to include each of the TDCC designees as nominees for the Olin Board for election by Olin's shareholders. The executive officers of Olin immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Olin immediately following the consummation of the Merger.

Olin Shareholder Vote

Olin cannot complete the Transactions unless the proposal relating to the Share Issuance is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of votes cast on the proposal at the special meeting and the proposal relating to the Charter Amendment is approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Olin common stock entitled to vote on the proposal.

Accounting Treatment and Considerations

ASC 805, Business Combinations, requires the use of the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. In applying the acquisition method, it is necessary to identify both the accounting acquiree and the accounting acquiror. In a business combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, such as the Merger, the entity that issues the interests (Olin in this case) is generally the acquiring entity. In identifying the acquiring entity in a combination effected through an exchange of equity interests, however, all pertinent facts and circumstances must be considered, including the following:

Issuance of equity by Olin. Olin expects to issue approximately 80.6 million shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, or approximately 87.5 million shares if there is a Tag Event.

Incurrence of debt by Olin. Approximately \$2,727 million of indebtedness is expected to be incurred under the New Term Facility, Splitco Securities, Other Splitco Debt Securities and Bridge Facility. Subsequent to the Merger, Splitco will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin and Splitco's indebtedness is expected to be guaranteed by Olin.

The relative voting interests of Olin shareholders after the consummation of the Transactions. In this case, TDCC shareholders participating in the exchange offer (and pro rata distribution, if any) are expected to receive at least 50.5 percent of the equity ownership and associated voting rights in Olin after the consummation of the Transactions.

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The composition of the governing body of Olin after the consummation of the Transactions. The Olin Board currently consists of nine directors. In this case, the Olin Board immediately following the Merger will consist of the members of the Olin Board immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger. In addition, as of the consummation of the Merger, the size of the Olin Board will be increased to include three additional directors to be designated by TDCC.

The composition of the senior management of Olin after the consummation of the Transactions. In this case, Olin's executive officers immediately following the Merger are generally expected to consist of Olin's executive officers immediately prior to the Merger.

Olin's management has determined that Olin will be the accounting acquiror in the Merger based on the facts and circumstances outlined above and the detailed analysis of the relevant GAAP guidance. Consequently, Olin will apply acquisition accounting to the assets and liabilities of Splitco acquired or assumed upon the consummation of the Merger. The historical financial statements of Olin for periods ended prior to the consummation of the Merger will reflect only the operations and financial condition of Olin.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger

On the basis that the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, qualifies as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, no gain or loss will be recognized by, and no amount will be included in the income of, U.S. holders of TDCC common stock upon the receipt of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer or in any pro rata distribution of Splitco common stock distributed to holders of TDCC common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer).

The consummation of the Distribution (which includes this exchange offer) is conditioned upon the receipt of the Private Letter Ruling (as defined above in [Helpful Information](#)). Although a private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS, TDCC and Splitco will not be able to rely on the Private Letter Ruling if the factual representations made to the IRS in connection with the Private Letter Ruling request prove to be inaccurate, or incomplete, in any material respect, or if undertakings made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling are not satisfied. If the Distribution and/or the Merger fails to qualify for tax-free treatment, TDCC and/or its shareholders will be subject to tax. See [Risk Factors](#) [Risks Related to the Transactions](#). If the Distribution, including the Debt Exchange, does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Section 368(a)(1)(D) or 355 of the Code or the Merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under section 368(a) of the Code, including as a result of actions taken in connection with the Distribution or the Merger or as a result of subsequent acquisitions of shares of TDCC, Olin or Splitco stock, then TDCC and/or TDCC shareholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes, and in certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, Splitco and Olin may be required to indemnify TDCC for any such tax liability.

The U.S. federal income tax rules governing the treatment of the Transactions are complex and the tax consequences of the Transactions to you will depend on the facts of your particular situation. You should read the summary in the section of this document entitled [This Exchange Offer](#) [Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger](#) and consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the Transactions.

TDCC shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions to them, as applicable, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

The Distribution

Assuming that the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, qualifies as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal

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income tax purposes: (i) no gain or loss will be recognized by, and no amount will be included in the income of, U.S. holders of TDCC common stock upon the receipt of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer or in any pro rata distribution of Splitco common stock distributed to holders of TDCC common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer); (ii) in a split-off, the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) issued to a holder of TDCC common stock will equal the aggregate tax basis of the shares of TDCC common stock exchanged therefor; (iii) the aggregate tax basis of any shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) issued as a pro rata distribution to holders of TDCC common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer) will be determined by allocating the aggregate tax basis of such holder in the shares of TDCC common stock with respect to which the pro rata distribution is made immediately before such distribution between such TDCC common stock and the Splitco common stock in proportion to the relative fair market value of each immediately following such distribution; and (iv) the holding period of any shares of Splitco common stock received by a holder of TDCC common stock will include the holding period at the time of the consummation of this exchange offer of the shares of TDCC common stock with respect to which the shares of Splitco common stock were received, provided that the TDCC common stock is held as a capital asset on the date of the consummation of this exchange offer.

The consummation of the Distribution and the related Transactions are conditioned upon, among other things, the receipt of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion from tax counsel to TDCC, substantially to the effect that (among other things) the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The TDCC RMT Tax Opinion will be based on, among other things, certain facts and assumptions as well as the accuracy of certain representations, statements and undertakings made to counsel. If any of these representations, statements or undertakings are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete, the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion may be invalid. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the conclusions reached in the opinion.

In general, if the Distribution does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, (i) the exchange offer would be treated as a taxable exchange to TDCC shareholders who receive Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and (ii) the pro rata distribution of Splitco common stock, if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer), would be treated as a taxable dividend to TDCC shareholders who receive such distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the Splitco common stock received.

The Merger

Assuming the Merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) no gain or loss will be recognized by, and no amount will be included in the income of, U.S. holders of Splitco common stock upon the receipt of Olin common stock in the Merger, except for any gain or loss recognized with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Olin common stock; (ii) gain or loss will be recognized by holders of Splitco common stock on any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Olin common stock in the Merger equal to the difference between the amount of cash received in lieu of the fractional share and the holder's tax basis in the fractional share of Olin common stock (determined in the manner described in clause (ii) or (iii), as applicable under the section entitled "The Distribution"; such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period for all of its Splitco common stock (determined in the manner described in clause (iv) under the section entitled "The Distribution") is more than one year as of the closing date of Merger, and the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code; (iii) the tax basis of Olin common stock received in the Merger, including any fractional share of Olin common stock deemed received, will be the same as the tax basis in the shares of Splitco common stock deemed exchanged therefor; and (iv) the holding period of Olin

common stock received by a holder of Splitco common stock in the Merger will include the holding period of the Splitco common stock exchanged therefor.

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Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Treasury regulations generally require holders who own at least five percent of the total outstanding stock of TDCC and who receive Splitco common stock pursuant to the Distribution and holders who own at least one percent of the total outstanding stock of Splitco and who receive Olin common stock pursuant to the Merger to attach to his, her or its U.S. federal income tax return for the year in which the Distribution and the Merger occur a detailed statement setting forth certain information relating to the tax-free nature of the Distribution and the Merger, as the case may be. TDCC and/or Olin will provide the appropriate information to each holder upon request, and each such holder is required to retain permanent records of this information.

In addition, payments of cash to a holder of Splitco common stock in lieu of fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger may be subject to information reporting, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption. Such payments that are subject to information reporting may also be subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 28 percent), unless such holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with the requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax, but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded or credited against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely supplied to the IRS.

THE FOREGOING IS A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO U.S. HOLDERS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER UNDER CURRENT LAW AND FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. THE FOREGOING DOES NOT PURPORT TO ADDRESS ALL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OR TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ARISE UNDER THE TAX LAWS OR THAT MAY APPLY TO PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS. EACH TDCC SHAREHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER TO SUCH SHAREHOLDER, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX LAWS, AND THE EFFECT OF POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAWS THAT MAY AFFECT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA**

The following summary combined financial data of DCP and summary consolidated financial data of TDCC and Olin are being provided to help you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Transactions. You should read this information in conjunction with the financial information included elsewhere and incorporated by reference in this document. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Dow Chlorine Products Business, Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Information on the Dow Chlorine Products Business, Information on TDCC, Information on Olin, Selected Historical Financial Data and Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business.

Summary Historical Combined Financial Data of the Dow Chlorine Products Business

The following summary historical combined financial data of DCP for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from audited combined financial statements of DCP. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Dow Chlorine Products Business, the financial statements of DCP and the notes thereto and unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business included elsewhere in this document.

	<i>For the Years Ended December 31,</i>		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(in millions)</i>		
Results of Operations Data			
Net sales	\$ 4,776	\$ 4,375	\$ 4,762
Cost of sales	\$ 4,573	\$ 4,257	\$ 4,350
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1	\$ (76)	\$ 185
Net (loss) income	\$ (7)	\$ (49)	\$ 146
Balance Sheet Data			
Total assets	\$ 2,275	\$ 2,438	\$ 2,553
Working capital(1)	\$ 61	\$ 58	\$ 140
Long-term debt(2)	\$ 553	\$ 578	\$ 499
Total combined equity	\$ 958	\$ 1,073	\$ 1,137
Cash Flow Data			
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 223	\$ 148	\$ 313
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (107)	\$ (236)	\$ (542)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (116)	\$ 88	\$ 229

(1) Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

(2) Consists of debt of the JV Entity, which is non-recourse to DCP.

Table of Contents**Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of TDCC**

The following summary historical consolidated financial data of TDCC as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from TDCC's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this document. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of TDCC and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in TDCC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation By Reference](#).

	<i>As of and for the Years Ended December 31,</i>		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>		
Results of Operations Data			
Net sales	\$ 58,167	\$ 57,080	\$ 56,786
Net income	\$ 3,839	\$ 4,816	\$ 1,100
Per share of common stock:			
Net income per share - basic	\$ 2.91	\$ 3.72	\$ 0.71
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 2.87	\$ 3.68	\$ 0.70
Book value per share	\$ 19.71	\$ 22.59	\$ 17.73
Balance Sheet Data			
Total assets	\$ 68,796	\$ 69,501	\$ 69,605
Long-term debt	\$ 18,838	\$ 16,820	\$ 19,919
Cash Flow Data			
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,502	\$ 7,823	\$ 4,075
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (3,105)	\$ (1,469)	\$ (2,687)
Cash used in financing activities	\$ (3,583)	\$ (4,731)	\$ (2,530)

Table of Contents**Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Olin**

The following summary historical consolidated financial data of Olin as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from Olin's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this document. Since August 22, 2012, Olin's summary historical financial data reflects the acquisition of KA Steel. This information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Olin and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

As of and for the Years Ended December 31,
2014 **2013** **2012**
(in millions, except per share data)

Results of Operations Data			
Sales	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,515	\$ 2,185
Cost of goods sold	1,853	2,034	1,748
Selling and administration	170	190	177
Restructuring charges	(16)	(6)	(9)
Other operating income	2	1	8
Earnings of non-consolidated affiliates	2	3	3
Interest expense	44	39	26
Interest and other income (expense)	1		(10)
Income before taxes from continuing operations	163	250	226
Income tax provision	58	71	76
Income from continuing operations	105	179	150
Discontinued operations, net	1		
Net income	\$ 106	\$ 179	\$ 150
Balance Sheet Data			
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash	\$ 257	\$ 312	\$ 177
Working capital, excluding cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	182	125	150
Property, plant and equipment, net	931	988	1,034
Total assets	2,698	2,803	2,778
Capitalization			
Short-term debt	16	13	24
Long-term debt	659	678	690
Shareholders' equity	1,013	1,101	998
Total capitalization	\$ 1,688	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,712
Per Share Data			

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Basic			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.87
Discontinued operations, net	0.01		
Net income	\$ 1.34	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.87
Diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ 1.32	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.85
Discontinued operations, net	0.01		
Net income	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.85
Common cash dividends	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80
Other Data			
Capital expenditures	\$ 72	\$ 91	\$ 256
Depreciation and amortization	138	135	111
Current ratio	2.2	2.1	1.7
Total debt to total capitalization	40.0%	38.6%	41.7%
Average common shares outstanding diluted	79.7	80.9	81.0

Table of Contents**Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business**

The following summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data present the pro forma condensed financial position and results of operations of Olin based upon the historical financial statements of each of Olin and DCP, after giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions, and are intended to reflect the impact of the Merger and the other Transactions on Olin's consolidated financial statements as if the relevant transactions occurred on the dates indicated below. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information have been prepared using, and should be read in conjunction with, the respective audited consolidated or combined (as the case may be) financial statements of each of Olin and DCP as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by Olin if the Transactions had been consummated for the period presented or that will be achieved in the future. See Risk Factors Risks Related to the Transactions The unaudited pro forma combined financial information of Olin and DCP is not intended to reflect what actual results of operations and financial condition would have been had Olin and DCP been a combined company for the periods presented, and therefore these results may not be indicative of Olin's future operating performance. This information is only a summary and has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Olin and the notes thereto contained in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference in this document, the financial statements of DCP and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document and the more detailed unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Olin and DCP and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document. See Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference, Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business and the Audited Financial Statements of the Dow Chlorine Products Business included elsewhere in this document.

Pro Forma
As of and for
the Year Ended December 31, 2014
(in millions, except per share data)

Results of operations		
Net sales	\$	6,948
Cost of goods sold	\$	6,360
Income from continuing operations	\$	19
Income from continuing operations attributable to controlling shareholders	\$	24
Income from continuing operations per common share attributable to the business:		
Basic	\$	0.15
Diluted	\$	0.15
Balance sheet data		
Total assets	\$	10,313
Total liabilities	\$	6,730
Other selected data		
EBITDA (1)	\$	714
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic (2)		159.2

Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted (2)

160.3

(1) Olin's definition of EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) is income from continuing operations plus an add-back for depreciation and amortization, interest expense (income), and income tax expense. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure used by Olin's management to enhance the understanding of Olin's operating results. Olin's management believes that this measure is meaningful to investors as a supplemental financial measure to assess the financial performance of Olin's assets without regard to financing methods, capital structures, taxes, or historical cost basis. The use of non-GAAP financial measures is not intended to replace any measures of performance determined in accordance with GAAP and EBITDA presented may not be comparable to similarly

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titled measures of other companies, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. As a result, this financial measure has limitations as an analytical and comparative tool, and you should not consider EBITDA in isolation, or as a substitute for Olin's results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

it does not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on debt;

it does not reflect income tax expense or the cash requirements to pay taxes; and

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements.

A reconciliation of EBITDA to income (loss) from continuing operations determined in accordance with GAAP for the year ended December 31, 2014 is provided below:

	Olin	Historical Dow Chlorine Products Business	Pro forma adjustments	Pro forma combined
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 105	\$ (7)	\$ (79)	\$ 19
Add Back				
Interest income	(1)			(1)
Interest expense	44	13	142	199
Provision (Benefit) for income taxes	58	8	(46)	20
Depreciation and amortization expense	138	221	118	477
EBITDA	\$ 344	\$ 235	\$ 135	\$ 714

(2) Assumes there is no Tag Event

Included in DCP's combined statement of operations from which the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have been derived are allocations of certain expenses for services including, but not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, ethics and compliance, shared services, employee benefits and incentives, insurance and stock-based compensation. These expenses have been allocated on the basis of direct usage when identifiable with the remainder allocated on the basis of headcount or other measures. Olin management estimates that approximately \$250 million of costs would not have been incurred had DCP been a part of Olin for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements also do not reflect benefits that may result from the realization of approximately \$200 million of annualized cost synergies expected to be realized within three years following the consummation of the Transactions, or, if Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, the potential additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million that Olin estimates may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the

Transactions. Olin expects to incur approximately \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs and approximately \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions.

Table of Contents**Summary Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data**

The following table sets forth certain historical and pro forma per share data for Olin. The Olin historical data has been derived from and should be read together with Olin's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto contained in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference in this document. See "Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference." The pro forma data has been derived from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Olin and DCP included elsewhere in this document. See the section of this document entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Consolidated Financial Information of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business."

This summary comparative historical and pro forma per share data is being presented for illustrative purposes only. Olin and DCP may have performed differently had the Transactions occurred prior to the periods or at the date presented. You should not rely on the pro forma per share data presented as being indicative of the results that would have been achieved had Olin and DCP been combined during the periods or at the date presented or of the actual future results or financial condition of Olin or DCP to be achieved following the consummation of the Transactions.

Olin	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014	
	Historical	Pro Forma (1)
	<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>	
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.15
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.15
Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic	78.6	159.2
Weighted average common shares outstanding Diluted	79.7	160.3
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 12.89	\$ 21.21
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80

(1) Assumes there is no Tag Event.

Historical Common Stock Market Price and Dividend Data

Historical market price data for Splitco has not been presented as DCP is currently operated by TDCC and there is no established trading market in Splitco common stock. Shares of Splitco common stock do not currently trade separately from TDCC common stock.

Shares of TDCC common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol DOW. On March 26, 2015, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of TDCC common stock reported by the NYSE was \$46.86. On _____, the last trading day prior to this document, the last sale price of TDCC common stock reported by the NYSE was \$ _____.

Shares of Olin common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol OLN. On March 26, 2015, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Olin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$27.19. On _____, the last trading day prior to this document, the last sale price of Olin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$ _____.

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The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the NYSE for the periods indicated as well as the dividends per share declared by TDCC to holders of TDCC common stock and by Olin to holders of Olin common stock for these periods. The quotations are as reported in published financial sources.

	TDCC Per Share Dividends	TDCC Common Stock		Olin Per Share Dividends	Olin Common Stock	
		High	Low		High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2015						
First Quarter	\$0.42	\$50.22	\$41.95	\$0.20	\$34.34	\$22.00
Second Quarter (through May 7, 2015)	\$0.42	\$52.35	\$47.21	\$0.20 (1)	\$32.56	\$28.52
Year Ended December 31, 2014						
First Quarter	\$0.37	\$50.96	\$41.82	\$0.20	\$29.18	\$24.51
Second Quarter	\$0.37	\$53.35	\$46.56	\$0.20	\$29.28	\$26.42
Third Quarter	\$0.37	\$54.97	\$50.34	\$0.20	\$28.08	\$25.23
Fourth Quarter	\$0.42	\$53.80	\$41.45	\$0.20	\$25.97	\$20.43
Year Ended December 31, 2013						
First Quarter	\$0.32	\$34.83	\$30.63	\$0.20	\$25.42	\$21.29
Second Quarter	\$0.32	\$36.00	\$29.81	\$0.20	\$26.05	\$22.74
Third Quarter	\$0.32	\$41.08	\$32.05	\$0.20	\$25.17	\$22.50
Fourth Quarter	\$0.32	\$44.99	\$38.04	\$0.20	\$29.52	\$21.79
Year Ended December 31, 2012						
First Quarter	\$0.25	\$36.00	\$29.27	\$0.20	\$23.46	\$19.75
Second Quarter	\$0.32	\$36.08	\$29.27	\$0.20	\$22.24	\$18.40
Third Quarter	\$0.32	\$32.48	\$28.45	\$0.20	\$23.48	\$19.34
Fourth Quarter	\$0.32	\$32.95	\$27.45	\$0.20	\$22.32	\$19.50

(1) On April 23, 2015, the Olin Board declared a dividend of \$0.20 per share of Olin common stock, payable on June 10, 2015 to shareholders of record on May 11, 2015.

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You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained and incorporated by reference in this document and the exhibits hereto. Some of the risks described below relate principally to the business and the industry in which Olin, including DCP, will operate after the consummation of the Transactions, while others relate principally to the Transactions and participation in this exchange offer. The remaining risks relate principally to the securities markets generally and ownership of shares of Olin common stock. The risks described below are not the only risks that Olin currently faces or will face after the consummation of the Transactions. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or that are currently expected to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect Olin's business and financial condition or the price of Olin common stock following the consummation of the Transactions.

Risks Related to the Transactions

The Transactions may not be completed on the terms or timeline currently contemplated, or at all.

The consummation of the Transactions is subject to numerous conditions, including (1) the expiration or termination of any applicable waiting period under the HSR Act, and the receipt of regulatory approvals in certain other jurisdictions, (2) the effectiveness of registration statements filed with the SEC in connection with the Transactions, (3) the approval by Olin's shareholders of the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment, (4) the receipt by TDCC of the IRS Private Letter Ruling and an opinion from its counsel with respect to certain federal income tax matters related to the Separation, Contribution, Distribution and Debt Exchange, (5) the receipt by TDCC, on the one hand, and Olin, on the other hand, of an opinion from their respective counsel to the effect that the Merger will be treated as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (6) the consummation of the Debt Exchange (unless TDCC elects to receive cash equal to the Above Basis Amount as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange") and (7) other customary closing conditions. See "The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger." There is no assurance that the Transactions will be consummated on the terms or timeline currently contemplated, or at all. Olin and TDCC have expended and will continue to expend significant management time and resources and have incurred and will continue to incur significant expenses due to legal, advisory and financial services fees related to the Transactions. These expenses must be paid regardless of whether the Transactions are consummated.

Governmental agencies may not approve the Transactions or the related transactions necessary to complete them, or may impose conditions to any such approval or require changes to the terms of the Transactions. Any such conditions or changes could have the effect of delaying the consummation of the Transactions, imposing costs on or limiting the revenues of the combined company following the consummation of the Transactions or otherwise reducing the anticipated benefits of the Transactions.

Olin and Splitco will need to obtain debt financing to complete the Transactions. Although the Commitment Letters have been obtained from various lenders, the obligations of the lenders under the Commitment Letters are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of customary conditions, including, among others, the absence of any material adverse effect, as the term is described in "The Merger Agreement Representations and Warranties." Accordingly, there can be no assurance that these conditions will be satisfied or, if not satisfied, waived by the lenders. If Olin is not able to obtain alternative financing on commercially reasonable terms, it could prevent the consummation of the Merger or materially and adversely affect Olin's business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations if the Merger is ultimately consummated.

The calculation of the merger consideration will not be adjusted if there is a change in the value of DCP or its assets or the value of Olin before the Merger is completed.

The calculation of the number of shares of Olin common stock to be distributed in the Merger will not be adjusted if there is a change in the value of DCP or its assets or the value of Olin prior to the consummation of the Merger. Olin will not be required to consummate the Merger if there has been any material adverse effect

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(as this term is described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement Representations and Warranties") on DCP. However, Olin will not be permitted to terminate the Merger Agreement or resolicit the vote of Olin shareholders because of any changes in the market prices of Olin's common stock or any changes in the value of DCP that do not constitute a material adverse effect on DCP.

Olin will incur significant costs related to the Transactions that could have a material adverse effect on its liquidity, cash flows and operating results.

Olin expects to incur significant one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) \$40 to \$45 million during 2015 of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) \$25 to \$30 million of financing-related fees, (3) \$50 million of costs associated with the change in control mandatory acceleration of expenses under deferred compensation plans as a result of the Transactions, (4) \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions, and (5) \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes is necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. The incurrence of these costs may have a material adverse effect on Olin's liquidity, cash flows and operating results in the periods in which they are incurred.

Current Olin shareholders' percentage ownership interest in Olin will be substantially diluted in the Merger.

After the consummation of the Merger, the Olin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger will represent, in the aggregate, approximately 49.5 percent of Olin's issued and outstanding shares of common stock (assuming that there is no Tag Event). If there is a Tag Event, additional shares of Olin common stock would be issued in the Merger and the Olin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger would represent, in the aggregate, approximately 47.4 percent of Olin's issued and outstanding shares of common stock. In addition, as a result of the true-up provision in the Merger Agreement, it is possible that Olin could be required to issue additional shares of its common stock in the Merger, even if a Tag Event does not occur. See "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration." Consequently, Olin's pre-Merger shareholders, as a group, will be able to exercise less influence over the management and policies of Olin following the consummation of the Merger than immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger.

Some of Olin's directors and executive officers have interests in seeing the Transactions completed that may be different from, or in addition to, those of other Olin shareholders. Therefore, some of Olin's directors and executive officers may have a conflict of interest in recommending the proposals being voted on at Olin's special meeting.

In considering the recommendations of the Olin Board that Olin's shareholders vote to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment, you should be aware that certain of Olin's directors and executive officers have financial interests in the Transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Olin's shareholders generally. The members of the Olin Board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in reaching the determination to approve the terms of the Transactions, including the Merger, and in recommending to Olin's shareholders that they vote to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment.

The interests of Olin's non-employee directors generally include the right to receive, upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of amounts related to previously earned cash and stock retainers deferred under Olin's Amended and Restated 1997 Stock Plan for Non-employee Directors (the "Directors Plan"), payable as a lump-sum cash amount.

The interests of Olin's executive officers generally include the rights to receive:

upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of benefits under each of Olin's Senior Executive Pension Plan, as amended, and Olin's Supplementary and Deferral Benefit Pension Plan, as

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amended (together, the Supplemental Pension Plans), in each case, payable as a lump-sum cash payment that is sufficient to purchase an annuity that will provide the executive officer with the same after tax benefit he or she would have received under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan;

upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of the executive officer's account balance under Olin's Supplemental Contributing Employee Ownership Plan, as amended (the Supplemental CEOP, and collectively with the Directors Plan and the Supplemental Pension Plan, the Deferred Compensation Plans), payable as a lump-sum cash amount; and

in the event of a qualifying termination of employment, certain contractual severance payments and benefits.
Sales of Olin common stock after the Transactions may negatively affect the market price of Olin common stock.

The shares of Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger to holders of Splitco common stock will generally be eligible for immediate resale. The market price of Olin common stock could decline as a result of sales of a large number of shares of Olin common stock in the market after the consummation of the Transactions or even the perception that these sales could occur.

Currently, TDCC shareholders may include index funds that have performance tied to the Standard & Poor's 500 Index or other stock indices, and institutional investors subject to various investing guidelines. Because Olin may not be included in these indices following the consummation of the Transactions or may not meet the investing guidelines of some of these institutional investors, these index funds and institutional investors may decide to or may be required to sell the Olin common stock that they receive in the Merger. In addition, the investment fiduciaries of TDCC's defined benefit pension plans may decide to sell any Olin common stock that the trusts for these plans receive in the Transactions, or may decide not to participate in this exchange offer, in response to their fiduciary obligations under applicable law. Similarly, the fiduciaries to the Dow Savings Plan may determine that Olin common stock is not a permissible investment under the Dow Savings Plan, triggering a sale of Olin common stock (or possibly even precluding applicants from participating in this exchange). These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, may also make it more difficult for Olin to obtain additional capital by selling equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that it deems appropriate.

The historical financial information of DCP may not be representative of its results or financial condition if it had been operated independently of TDCC and, as a result, may not be a reliable indicator of its future results.

DCP is currently operated by TDCC. Consequently, the financial information of DCP included in this document has been derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of TDCC and reflects all direct costs as well as assumptions and allocations made by TDCC management. The financial position, results of operations and cash flows of DCP presented may be different from those that would have resulted had DCP been operated independently of TDCC during the applicable periods or at the applicable dates. For example, in preparing the financial statements of DCP, TDCC made allocations of costs and TDCC corporate expenses deemed to be attributable to DCP. However, these costs and expenses reflect the costs and expenses attributable to DCP operated as part of a larger organization and do not necessarily reflect costs and expenses that would be incurred by DCP had it been operated independently. As a result, the historical financial information of DCP may not be a reliable indicator of future results.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information of Olin and DCP is not intended to reflect what actual results of operations and financial condition would have been had Olin and DCP been a combined company for

the periods presented, and therefore these results may not be indicative of Olin's future operating performance.

Because Olin will acquire DCP only upon completion of the Transactions, it has no available historical financial information that consolidates the financial results for DCP and Olin. The historical financial statements contained or incorporated by reference in this document consist of the separate financial statements of TDCC, DCP and Olin.

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The unaudited pro forma combined financial information presented in this document is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to, and does not purport to, represent what Olin's actual results or financial condition would have been if the Transactions had occurred on the relevant date. In addition, such unaudited pro forma combined financial information is based in part on certain assumptions regarding the Transactions that Olin believes are reasonable. These assumptions, however, are only preliminary and will be updated only after the consummation of the Transactions. The unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting, with Olin considered the acquirer of DCP. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price is allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The pro forma purchase price allocation was based on an estimate of the fair values of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of DCP. In arriving at the estimated fair values, Olin has considered the preliminary appraisals of independent consultants which were based on a preliminary and limited review of the assets and liabilities related to DCP to be transferred to, or assumed by, Splitco in the Transactions. Following the effective date of the Merger, Olin expects to complete the purchase price allocation after considering the fair value of DCP's assets and liabilities at the level of detail necessary to finalize the required purchase price allocation. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect the costs of any integration activities or transaction-related costs or incremental capital spending that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. Accordingly, the pro forma financial information included in this document does not reflect what Olin's results of operations or operating condition would have been had Olin and DCP been a consolidated entity during all periods presented, or what Olin's results of operations and financial condition will be in the future.

Olin may be unable to provide the same types and level of benefits, services and resources to DCP that historically have been provided by TDCC, or may be unable to provide them at the same cost.

As part of TDCC, DCP has been able to receive benefits and services from TDCC and has been able to benefit from TDCC's financial strength and extensive business relationships. After the consummation of the Transactions, DCP will be owned by Olin and will no longer benefit from TDCC's resources. While Olin will enter into agreements under which TDCC will agree to provide certain transition services and site-related services following the consummation of the Transactions, it cannot be assured that Olin will be able to adequately replace those resources or replace them at the same cost. If Olin is not able to replace the resources provided by TDCC or is unable to replace them at the same cost or is delayed in replacing the resources provided by TDCC, Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely impacted.

Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected following the Transactions if Olin cannot negotiate contract terms that are as favorable as those TDCC has received when Olin replaces certain of Splitco's contracts after the closing of the Transactions.

Prior to the consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as purchasing, accounts payable processing, accounts receivable management, information systems, logistics and distribution) for DCP are generally being performed under TDCC's centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that are also used for TDCC's other businesses and which are not intended to be assigned in whole or in part to Olin with DCP. In addition, some other contracts to which TDCC is a party on behalf of DCP will require consents of third parties to assign them to Splitco. There can be no assurance that Olin will be able to negotiate contract terms that are as favorable as those TDCC received when and if Olin replaces these contracts with its own agreements for similar services, including any contracts that may need to be replaced as a result of a failure to obtain required third-party consents. Although Olin

believes that it will be able to enter into new agreements for similar services and that TDCC and Olin will be able to obtain all material third-party consents required to assign contracts to Splitco, it is possible that the failure to enter into new agreements for similar services or to obtain required consents to assign contracts could have a material adverse impact on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations following the consummation of the Transactions.

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If the Distribution, including the Debt Exchange, does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Section 368(a)(1)(D) or 355 of the Code or the Merger does not qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code, including as a result of actions taken in connection with the Distribution or the Merger or as a result of subsequent acquisitions of shares of TDCC, Olin or Splitco common stock, then TDCC and/or TDCC shareholders may be required to pay substantial U.S. federal income taxes, and, in certain circumstances and subject to certain conditions, Splitco and Olin may be required to indemnify TDCC for any such tax liability.

The consummation of the Transactions is conditioned on TDCC's receipt of the Private Letter Ruling. The consummation of the Transactions is also conditioned on the receipt by TDCC of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion (as defined above in *Helpful Information*), and by Olin of the Merger Tax Opinion (as defined in the section of this document entitled *This Exchange Offer Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger The Merger*).

Although a private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS, TDCC and Splitco will not be able to rely on the Private Letter Ruling if the factual representations made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling prove to be inaccurate, or incomplete, in any material respect, or if undertakings made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling are not satisfied. In addition, the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion and the Merger Tax Opinion will be based on, among other things, currently applicable law and certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by TDCC, Splitco, Olin, and Merger Sub. Any change in currently applicable law, which may be retroactive, or the failure of any representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects, could adversely affect the conclusions reached by counsel in the opinions. See *This Exchange Offer Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger*.

Even if the Distribution were otherwise to qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, it would be taxable to TDCC (but not to TDCC shareholders) pursuant to Section 355(e) of the Code if there is a 50 percent or greater change in ownership of either TDCC or Splitco (including stock of Olin after the Merger), directly or indirectly, as part of a plan or series of related transactions that include the Distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions of TDCC, Splitco or Olin stock within the period beginning two years before the Distribution and ending two years after the Distribution are presumed to be part of such a plan, although TDCC, Splitco or Olin may be able to rebut that presumption. While the Merger will be treated as part of such a plan for purposes of the test, standing alone it should not cause the Distribution to be taxable to TDCC under Section 355(e) of the Code because TDCC shareholders will hold at least 50.5 percent of Olin's outstanding stock immediately following the Merger. However, if the IRS were to determine that other acquisitions of TDCC, Splitco or Olin stock, either before or after the Distribution, were part of a plan or series of related transactions that included the Distribution, such determination could result in significant tax to TDCC. In connection with the Private Letter Ruling and the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion, TDCC and Olin have represented or will represent that the Distribution is not part of any such plan or series of related transactions.

In certain circumstances and subject to certain limitations, under the Tax Matters Agreement, Splitco is required to indemnify TDCC in the event that the Distribution becomes taxable as a result of certain actions by Olin or Splitco (a *disqualifying action*) or as a result of certain changes in ownership of the stock of Olin or Splitco after the Merger. If TDCC were to recognize gain on the Distribution for reasons not related to a disqualifying action by Splitco or Olin, TDCC would not be entitled to be indemnified under the Tax Matters Agreement and the resulting tax to TDCC could have a material adverse effect on TDCC. If Splitco is required to indemnify TDCC if the Distribution or the Merger is taxable, this indemnification obligation would be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Olin, including with respect to its financial condition and results of operations.

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Splitco and Olin may be affected by significant restrictions following the Transactions in order to avoid significant tax-related liabilities.

The Tax Matters Agreement generally prohibits Splitco, Olin and their affiliates from taking certain actions that could cause the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions to fail to qualify as tax-free transactions. In particular, unless an exception applies, for a two-year period following the date of the Distribution, Splitco may not:

enter into any transaction or series of transactions (or any agreement, understanding or arrangement) as a result of which one or more persons would acquire (directly or indirectly) stock comprising 50 percent or more of the vote or value of Splitco (taking into account the stock of Splitco acquired pursuant to the Merger);

redeem or repurchase any stock or stock rights;

amend its certificate of incorporation or take any other action affecting the relative voting rights of its capital stock;

merge or consolidate with any other person (other than pursuant to the Merger);

take any other action that would, when combined with any other direct or indirect changes in ownership of Splitco capital stock (including pursuant to the Merger), have the effect of causing one or more persons to acquire stock comprising 50 percent or more of the vote or value of Splitco, or would reasonably be expected to adversely affect the tax-free status of the Transactions;

liquidate or partially liquidate;

discontinue the active conduct of DCP; or

sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of assets (including stock of subsidiaries) that constitute more than 35 percent of the consolidated gross assets of Splitco and/or its subsidiaries (subject to exceptions for, among other things, ordinary course dispositions and repayments or prepayments of Splitco debt).

If Splitco intends to take any such restricted action, Splitco will be required to cooperate with TDCC in obtaining a supplemental IRS ruling or an unqualified tax opinion acceptable to TDCC to the effect that such action will not affect the status of the Distribution, the Merger and certain related transactions as tax-free transactions. However, if Splitco takes any of the actions above and such actions result in tax-related losses to TDCC, then Splitco generally will be required to indemnify TDCC for such losses, without regard to whether TDCC has given Splitco prior consent. See Other Agreements Tax Matters Agreement.

Due to these restrictions and indemnification obligations under the Tax Matters Agreement, Olin may be limited in its ability to pursue strategic transactions, equity or convertible debt financings or other transactions that may otherwise be in Olin's best interests. Also, Olin's potential indemnity obligation to TDCC might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control during this two-year period that Olin shareholders may consider favorable to its ability to pursue strategic transactions, equity or convertible debt financings, or other transactions that may otherwise be in Olin's best interests.

Failure to consummate the Transactions could materially and adversely impact the market price of Olin's common stock as well as Olin's business, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations.

If the Transactions are not consummated for any reason, the price of Olin common stock may decline significantly. In addition, Olin is subject to additional risks, including, among others:

depending on the reasons for and timing of the termination of the Merger Agreement, the requirement in the Merger Agreement that Olin pay TDCC a termination fee of \$100 million or reimburse TDCC for expenses of up to \$50 million relating to the Transactions;

substantial costs related to the Transactions, such as advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees and regulatory filing and financial printing fees, which must be paid regardless of whether the Transactions are completed; and

potential disruption of the business of Olin and distraction of its workforce and management team.

Table of Contents***Tendering TDCC shareholders may receive a reduced premium or may not receive any premium in this exchange offer.***

This exchange offer is designed to permit you to exchange your shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a _____ percent discount to the per-share value of Splitco common stock, calculated as set forth in this document. Stated another way, for each \$1.00 of your TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$ _____ of Splitco common stock. The value of the TDCC common stock will be based on the calculated per-share value for the TDCC common stock on the NYSE and the value of the Splitco common stock will be based on the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event), in each case determined by reference to the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP on each of the Valuation Dates.

The number of shares you can receive is, however, subject to an upper limit of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer. As a result, you may receive less than \$ _____ of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC stock, depending on the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock at the expiration date. Because of the limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock you may receive in this exchange offer, if there is a drop of sufficient magnitude in the trading price of Olin common stock relative to the trading price of TDCC common stock, or if there is an increase of sufficient magnitude in the trading price of TDCC common stock relative to the trading price of Olin common stock, you may not receive \$ _____ of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock, and could receive much less.

For example, if the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock was \$ _____ (the highest closing price for TDCC common stock on the NYSE during the three-month period prior to commencement of this exchange offer) and the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock was \$ _____ (based on the lowest closing price for Olin common stock on the NYSE during that three-month period), the value of Splitco common stock, based on the Olin common stock price multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event), received for TDCC common stock accepted for exchange would be approximately \$ _____ for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted for exchange.

This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio. See *This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer*. If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to validly tender or properly withdraw their TDCC common stock during those days. Any changes in the prices of TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on those additional days of this exchange offer will not, however, affect the exchange ratio.

If the trading price of TDCC common stock were to increase during the period of the Valuation Dates, the average TDCC stock price used to calculate the exchange ratio would likely be lower than the closing price of TDCC common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock, and therefore effectively fewer shares of Olin common stock, for each \$1.00 of shares of TDCC common stock than you would have if the average TDCC stock price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of TDCC common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer. Similarly, if the trading price of Olin common stock were to decrease during the Valuation Dates, the average Olin stock price used to calculate the

exchange ratio would likely be higher than the closing price of Olin common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer. This could also result in your receiving fewer

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shares of Splitco common stock, and therefore effectively fewer shares of Olin common stock, for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock than you would otherwise receive if the average Olin common stock price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of Olin common stock on the final Valuation Date for this exchange offer.

In addition, there is no assurance that holders of shares of TDCC common stock that are exchanged for Splitco common stock in this exchange offer will be able to sell the shares of Olin common stock after receipt in the Merger at prices comparable to the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock at the expiration date.

The trading prices of Olin common stock may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock.

The calculated per-share value for Splitco common stock is based on the trading prices for Olin common stock, which may not be an appropriate proxy for the prices of Splitco common stock. There is currently no trading market for Splitco common stock and no such market will be established in the future. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted automatically into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of common stock of Olin, assuming there is no Tag Event. There can be no assurance, however, that common stock of Olin after the Merger will trade on the same basis as Olin common stock traded prior to the consummation of the Merger. In addition, it is possible that the trading prices of Olin common stock prior to the consummation of the Merger will not be indicative of the anticipated value of common stock of Olin after the Merger. For example, trading prices of Olin common stock on the Valuation Dates could reflect some uncertainty as to the timing or the consummation of the Merger or could reflect trading activity by investors seeking to profit from market arbitrage.

Olin will have more shares of its common stock outstanding after the Transactions, which may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Olin.

Olin expects to issue approximately 80.6 million shares of its common stock in the Merger, if there is no Tag Event, or approximately 87.5 million shares, if there is a Tag Event. In addition, as a result of the true-up provision in the Merger Agreement in certain circumstances, it is possible that Olin could be required to issue more than 80.6 million shares of its common stock in the Merger, even if a Tag Event does not occur. See The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration. Because Olin will be a significantly larger company and have significantly more shares of its common stock outstanding after the consummation of the Transactions, an acquisition of Olin may become more expensive. As a result, some companies may not seek to acquire Olin, and the reduction in potential parties that may seek to acquire Olin could negatively impact the prices at which Olin's common stock trades.

Following the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into Olin common stock in the Merger, the former holders of shares of Splitco common stock may experience a delay prior to receiving their shares of Olin common stock or their cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any.

Following the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, the former holders of Splitco common stock will receive their shares of Olin common stock or their cash in lieu of fractional shares, if any, only upon surrender of all necessary documents, duly executed, to the exchange agent. Until the distribution of the shares of Olin common stock to a particular shareholder has been completed, that shareholder will not be able to sell its shares of Olin common stock. Consequently, if the market price for Olin common stock decreases during the period before the distribution of the shares of Olin common stock to that shareholder, the relevant shareholder would not be able to stop any losses by selling the shares of Olin common stock. Similarly, until the distribution of cash in lieu of fractional shares to the relevant shareholder has been made, that shareholder will not be able to invest the cash, and it will not receive interest payments for this time period.

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Other Risks that Relate to Olin Including the Dow Chlorine Products Business after the Consummation of the Transactions

Integration The integration of Olin and DCP may not be successful or the anticipated benefits from the Transactions may not be realized.

After the consummation of the Transactions, Olin will have significantly more sales, assets and employees than it did prior to the consummation of the Transactions. The integration process will require Olin to expend capital and significantly expand the scope of its operations and financial systems. Olin's management will be required to devote a significant amount of time and attention to the process of integrating the operations of Olin's business and DCP. There is a significant degree of difficulty and management involvement inherent in that process. These difficulties include, but are not limited to:

integrating the operations of DCP while carrying on the ongoing operations of Olin's business;

managing a significantly larger company than before the consummation of the Transactions;

the possibility of faulty assumptions underlying Olin's expectations regarding the integration process;

coordinating a greater number of diverse businesses located in a greater number of geographic locations, including in global regions and countries where Olin does not currently have operations;

operating in geographic markets or industry sectors in which Olin may have little or no experience;

complying with laws of new jurisdictions in which Olin has not previously operated;

integrating business systems and models;

attracting and retaining the necessary personnel associated with DCP following the consummation of the Transactions;

creating and implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies and information systems and controlling the costs associated with such matters; and

integrating information technology, purchasing, accounting, finance, sales, billing, payroll and regulatory compliance systems, and meeting external reporting requirements following the consummation of the Transactions.

All of the risks associated with the integration process could be exacerbated by the fact that Olin may not have a sufficient number of employees with the requisite expertise to integrate the businesses or to operate Olin's business after the Transactions. If Olin does not hire or retain employees with the requisite skills and knowledge to run Olin after the Transactions, it may have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Even if Olin is able to combine the two business operations successfully, it may not be possible to realize the benefits of the increased sales volume and other benefits, including the expected synergies, that are expected to result from the Transactions, or realize these benefits within the time frame that is expected. For example, the elimination of duplicative costs may not be possible or may take longer than anticipated, or the benefits from the Transactions may be offset by costs incurred or delays in integrating the companies. In addition, the quantification of synergies expected to result from the Transactions is based on significant estimates and assumptions that are subjective in nature and inherently uncertain. The amount of synergies actually realized in the Transactions, if any, and the time periods in which any such synergies are realized, could differ materially from the expected synergies discussed in this document, regardless of whether Olin is able to combine the two business operations successfully.

If Olin is unable to successfully integrate DCP or if it is unable to realize the anticipated synergies and other benefits of the Transactions, there could be a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents***Sensitivity to Global Economic Conditions and Cyclicalities Olin's operating results could be negatively affected during economic downturns.***

The business of most of Olin's customers, particularly vinyl, urethanes and pulp and paper customers, are and will continue to be, to varying degrees, cyclical and have historically experienced periodic downturns. These economic and industry downturns have been characterized by diminished product demand, excess manufacturing capacity and, in some cases, lower average selling prices. Therefore, any significant downturn in Olin's customers' businesses or in global economic conditions could result in a reduction in demand for Olin's products and could materially adversely affect Olin's results of operations or financial condition.

Although Olin historically has not generally sold a large percentage of its products directly to customers abroad, a large part of Olin's financial performance is dependent upon a healthy economy beyond North America because Olin's customers sell their products abroad. Additionally, the percentage of Olin's sales to customers abroad is expected to increase significantly following the consummation of the Transactions since DCP derives a larger portion of its sales from customers outside the United States. As a result, Olin's business is and, following the consummation of the Transactions, will continue to be affected by general economic conditions and other factors in Western Europe, South America and most of East Asia, particularly China and Japan, including fluctuations in interest rates, customer demand, labor and energy costs, currency changes and other factors beyond Olin's control. The demand for Olin's customers' products, and therefore, Olin's products, is directly affected by such fluctuations. In addition, Olin's customers could decide to move some or all of their production to lower cost, offshore locations, and this could reduce demand in North America for Olin's products. There can be no assurance that events having an adverse effect on the industries in which Olin (including DCP following the consummation of the Transactions) operates will not occur or continue, such as a downturn in the Western European, South American, Asian or world economies, increases in interest rates or unfavorable currency fluctuations. Economic conditions in other regions of the world, predominantly Asia and Europe, can increase the amount of caustic soda produced and available for export to North America. The increased caustic soda supply can put downward pressure on caustic soda prices charged by Olin, negatively impacting Olin's profitability.

Cyclical Pricing Pressure Olin's profitability could be reduced by declines in average selling prices of Olin's products, particularly declines in the electrochemical unit (ECU) netbacks for chlorine and caustic soda.

Olin's historical operating results reflect the cyclical and sometimes volatile nature of the chemical and ammunition industries. Olin expects to continue to be subject to this cyclical and volatility following the consummation of the Transactions. Olin experiences, and expects to continue to experience, cycles of fluctuating supply and demand in each of its business segments, particularly in chlor alkali products, which result in changes in selling prices. Periods of high demand, tight supply and increasing operating margins tend to result in increases in capacity and production until supply exceeds demand, generally followed by periods of oversupply and declining prices. Another factor influencing demand and pricing for chlorine and caustic soda is the price of natural gas. Higher natural gas prices increase the manufacturing costs of Olin's customers and competitors, and depending on the ratio of crude oil to natural gas prices, could make them less competitive in world markets. Continued expansion offshore, particularly in Asia, will continue to have an impact on the ECU values as imported caustic soda replaces some capacity in North America.

In the chlor alkali industry, price is the major supplier selection criterion. Olin has little or no ability to influence prices in this large commodity market. Decreases in the average selling prices of Olin's products could have a material adverse effect on Olin's profitability. While Olin strives to maintain or increase its profitability by reducing costs through improving production efficiency, emphasizing higher margin products and by controlling transportation, selling and administration expense, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be sufficient to offset fully the effect of possible decreases in pricing on operating results.

Because of the cyclical nature of Olin's businesses, there can be no assurance that pricing or profitability in the future will be comparable to any particular historical period, including the most recent period shown in Olin's and DCP's respective operating results or the pro forma operating results presented in this document. There can also be no assurance that the chlor alkali industry will not experience adverse trends in the future, or that Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations will not be adversely affected by them.

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Olin's chemical distribution segment is also subject to changes in operating results as a result of cyclical pricing pressures. The prices at which Olin resells the products that it distributes often fluctuate in accordance with the prices that Olin pays for these products, which in turn are driven by the underlying commodity prices, such as caustic soda, in accordance with supply and demand economics. Olin attempts to pass commodity pricing changes to its customers, but may be unable to do so or be delayed in doing so. The inability to pass through price increases or any limitation or delays in passing through price increases in Olin's chemical distribution segment could adversely affect Olin's profitability.

Olin's Winchester segment is also subject to changes in operating results as a result of cyclical pricing pressures, but to a lesser extent than Olin's chlor alkali products segment. Selling prices of ammunition are affected by changes in raw material costs and availability and customer demand, and declines in average selling prices of products of Olin's Winchester segment could adversely affect Olin's profitability.

Raw Materials Availability of purchased feedstocks and energy, and the volatility of these costs, impact Olin's operating costs and add variability to earnings.

Purchased feedstock and energy costs account, and will continue to account, for a substantial portion of Olin's total production costs and operating expenses. Olin purchases, and will continue to purchase certain raw materials as feedstocks. Olin also purchases, and will continue to purchase, natural gas and electric power.

Feedstock and energy costs generally follow price trends in crude oil and natural gas, which are sometimes volatile. Ultimately, the ability to pass on underlying cost increases is dependent on market conditions. Conversely, when feedstock and energy costs decline, selling prices generally decline as well. As a result, volatility in these costs could impact Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

If the availability of any of Olin's principal feedstocks is limited or Olin is unable to obtain natural gas or energy from any of its energy sources, Olin may be unable to produce some of its products in the quantities demanded by its customers, which could have a material adverse effect on plant utilization and its sales of products requiring such raw materials. In connection with the Transactions, Olin and DCP will enter into long-term supply agreements with TDCC for certain raw materials, including ethylene, propylene and benzene. The initial term of the majority of these supply agreements is either five or ten years (a small number of agreements have shorter or longer initial terms) beginning on the date of the Distribution. As these contracts with TDCC and other third-party contracts expire, Olin may be unable to renew these contracts or obtain new long-term supply agreements on terms comparable or as favorable to Olin, depending on market conditions, which may have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, many of Olin's and DCP's long-term contracts contain provisions that allow their suppliers to limit the amount of raw materials shipped to Olin below the contracted amount in force majeure circumstances. If Olin is required to obtain alternate sources for raw materials because TDCC or any other supplier is unwilling or unable to perform under raw material supply agreements or if a supplier terminates its agreements with Olin, Olin may not be able to obtain these raw materials from alternative suppliers or obtain new long-term supply agreements on terms comparable or favorable to Olin.

Suppliers Olin relies and will continue to rely on a limited number of outside suppliers for specified feedstocks and services.

Olin obtains, and following the consummation of the Transactions, will continue to obtain, a significant portion of its raw materials from a few key suppliers. If any of these suppliers are unable to meet their obligations under present or

any future supply agreements, Olin may be forced to pay higher prices to obtain the necessary raw materials. Any interruption of supply or any price increase of raw materials could have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations. Upon the consummation of the Transactions, Olin will enter into agreements with TDCC to provide specified feedstocks and services for the facilities operated by DCP. These facilities will be dependent upon TDCC's infrastructure for services such as wastewater and ground water treatment. Any failure of TDCC to perform its obligations under those agreements

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could adversely affect the operation of the affected facilities and Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations. Many of the agreements relating to these feedstocks and services have initial terms ranging from several years to 20 years. Most of these agreements are automatically renewable, but may be terminated by Olin or TDCC after specified notice periods. If Olin is required to obtain an alternate source for these feedstocks or services, Olin may not be able to obtain pricing on as favorable terms. Additionally, Olin may be forced to pay additional transportation costs or to invest in capital projects for pipelines or alternate facilities to accommodate railcar or other delivery methods or to replace other services.

A vendor may choose, subject to existing contracts, to modify its relationship due to general economic concerns or concerns relating to the vendor or Olin, at any time. Any significant change in the terms that Olin has with its key suppliers could materially adversely affect Olin's business, financial condition and results of operation, as could significant additional requirements from its suppliers that Olin provide them additional security in the form of prepayments or posting letters of credit.

Imbalance in Demand for Olin's Chlor Alkali Products *A loss of a substantial customer for Olin's chlorine or caustic soda could cause an imbalance in customer demand for these products, which could have an adverse effect on Olin's results of operations.*

Chlorine and caustic soda are produced simultaneously and in a fixed ratio of 1.0 ton of chlorine to 1.1 tons of caustic soda. The loss of a substantial chlorine or caustic soda customer could cause an imbalance in customer demand for Olin's chlorine and caustic soda products. An imbalance in customer demand may require Olin to reduce production of both chlorine and caustic soda or take other steps to correct the imbalance. Since Olin cannot store large quantities of chlorine, Olin may not be able to respond to an imbalance in customer demand for these products as quickly or efficiently as some of Olin's competitors. If a substantial imbalance occurred, Olin would need to reduce prices or take other actions that could have a material adverse impact on Olin's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Security and Chemicals Transportation *Regulations on the transportation of hazardous chemicals and/or the security of chemical manufacturing facilities and public policy changes related to transportation safety could result in significantly higher operating costs.*

The transportation of Olin's products and feedstocks, including transportation by pipeline, and the security of Olin's chemical manufacturing facilities are subject to extensive regulation. Government authorities at the local, state and federal levels could implement new or stricter regulations that would impact the security of chemical plant locations and the transportation of hazardous chemicals. Olin's chlor alkali products business, including DCP, could be materially adversely impacted by the cost of complying with any new regulations. Olin's business also could be adversely affected if an incident were to occur at one of Olin's facilities or while transporting product. The extent of the impact would depend on the requirements of future regulations and the nature of an incident, which are unknown at this time.

Effects of Regulation *Changes in legislation or government regulations or policies could have a material adverse effect on Olin's financial position or results of operations.*

Legislation that may be passed by Congress or other legislative bodies or new regulations that may be issued by federal and other administrative agencies, including import and export duties and quotas, anti-dumping regulations and related tariffs, could significantly affect the sales, costs and profitability of Olin's business. The chemical and ammunition industries are subject to legislative and regulatory actions, which could have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial position or results of operations. Existing and future government regulations and laws may

reduce the demand for Olin's products, including certain chlorinated organic products, such as dry cleaning solvents, produced by DCP. Any decrease in the demand for chlorinated organic products could result in lower unit sales and lower selling prices for such chlorinated organic products, which would have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Cost Control *Olin's profitability could be reduced if Olin experiences increasing raw material, utility, transportation or logistics costs, or if Olin fails to achieve targeted cost reductions, including cost reductions expected to be realized following the consummation of the Transactions.*

Olin's operating results and profitability are, and will continue to be, dependent upon its continued ability to control, and in some cases reduce, its costs. In addition, Olin's expected benefits from the Transactions are dependent upon Olin's ability to reduce its costs following the consummation of the Transactions. If Olin is unable to do so, or if costs outside of Olin's control, particularly Olin's costs of raw materials, utilities, transportation and similar costs, increase beyond anticipated levels, Olin's profitability will decline and Olin will not realize the level of cost reductions anticipated following the Transactions.

For example, Olin's chlor alkali product transportation costs, particularly railroad shipment costs, are a significant portion of Olin's cost of goods sold, and have been increasing over the past several years. Part of the anticipated cost reductions from the Transactions are due to transportation cost efficiencies from the increased number of manufacturing locations and the Dow Chlorine Product Business's utilization of diverse modes of delivery for products which Olin currently delivers by rail. If transportation costs continue to increase, and Olin is unable to control those costs or pass the increased costs on to customers, Olin's profitability in its chlor alkali business would be negatively affected. Similarly, costs of commodity metals and other materials used in Olin's Winchester business, such as copper and lead, can vary. If Olin experiences significant increases in these costs and is unable to raise its prices to offset the higher costs, the profitability in Olin's Winchester business would be negatively affected.

Environmental Costs *Olin has, and will continue to have, ongoing environmental costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Olin's financial position or results of operations.*

The nature of Olin's operations and products, including the raw materials it handles, exposes Olin to the risk of liabilities, obligations or claims with respect to environmental matters. In addition, Olin is party to various governmental and private environmental actions associated with past manufacturing facilities and former waste disposal sites. Olin has incurred, and expects to incur, significant costs and capital expenditures in complying with environmental laws and regulations.

The ultimate costs and timing of environmental liabilities are difficult to predict. Liabilities under environmental laws relating to contaminated sites can be imposed retroactively and on a joint and several basis. One liable party could be held responsible for all costs at a site, regardless of fault, percentage of contribution to the site or the legality of the original disposal. Olin could incur significant costs, including cleanup costs, natural resource damages, civil or criminal fines and sanctions and third-party lawsuits claiming, for example, personal injury and/or property damage, as a result of past or future violations of, or liabilities under, environmental or other laws.

In addition, future events, such as changes to or more rigorous enforcement of environmental laws, could require Olin to make additional expenditures, modify or curtail its operations and/or install pollution control equipment. It is possible that regulatory agencies may enact new or more stringent clean-up standards for chemicals of concern, including chlorinated organic products manufactured by DCP. This could lead to expenditures for environmental remediation in the future that are additional to existing estimates.

Accordingly, it is possible that some of the matters in which Olin is involved or may become involved may be resolved unfavorably to Olin, which could materially adversely affect Olin's business, financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Litigation and Claims *Olin is subject to litigation and other claims, which could cause Olin to incur significant expenses.*

Olin is a defendant in a number of pending legal proceedings relating to its present and former operations. These include product liability claims relating to ammunition and firearms and proceedings alleging injurious

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exposure of plaintiffs to various chemicals and other substances (including proceedings based on alleged exposures to asbestos). Frequently, the proceedings alleging injurious exposure involve claims made by numerous plaintiffs against many defendants. Olin's exposure to potential losses from products liability, personal injury and other claims is expected to increase as a result of the Transactions due to the increased size of Olin's business and product portfolio. Because of the inherent uncertainties of litigation, Olin is unable to predict the outcome of these proceedings and therefore cannot determine whether the financial impact, if any, will be material to Olin's financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

Integration of Information Technology Systems *Operation on multiple Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) information systems, and the conversion from multiple systems to a single system, may negatively impact Olin's operations.*

Olin is, and after consummation of the Transactions will continue to be, highly dependent on its information systems infrastructure in order to process orders, track inventory, ship products in a timely manner, prepare invoices to its customers, maintain regulatory compliance and otherwise carry on its business in the ordinary course. Olin currently operates on an ERP information system. In addition, DCP currently operates on a separate ERP system. Since Olin will be required to process and reconcile its information from multiple systems, after the consummation of the Transactions, the chance of errors will be increased, and Olin may incur significant additional costs related thereto. Inconsistencies in the information from multiple ERP systems could adversely impact Olin's ability to manage its business efficiently and may result in heightened risk to its ability to maintain its books and records and comply with regulatory requirements. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Olin expects that it may transition all or a portion of the operations of DCP from one ERP system to another. The transition to a different ERP system involves numerous risks, including:

diversion of management's attention away from normal daily business operations;

loss of, or delays in accessing, data;

increased demand on its operations support personnel;

increased costs;

initial dependence on unfamiliar systems while training personnel to use new systems; and

increased operating expenses resulting from training, conversion and transition support activities.

Any of the foregoing could result in a material increase in information technology compliance or other related costs, and could materially and negatively impact Olin's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Information Security *A failure of Olin's information technology systems, or an interruption in their operation, could have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition or results of operations.*

Olin's operations are, and after consummation of the Transactions will continue to be, dependent on its ability to protect its information systems, computer equipment and information databases from systems failures. Olin relies on its information technology systems generally to manage the day-to-day operation of Olin's business, operate elements of its chlor alkali and ammunition manufacturing facilities, manage relationships with its customers, fulfill customer orders and maintain its financial and accounting records. Failures of Olin's information technology systems could be caused by internal or external events, such as incursions by intruders or hackers, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, failures in hardware or software, or power or telecommunication fluctuations or failures. The failure of Olin's information technology systems to perform as anticipated for any reason or any significant breach of security could disrupt its business and result in numerous adverse consequences, including reduced effectiveness and efficiency of operations, increased costs or loss of important information, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition or results of operations. Olin has technology and information security processes and disaster recovery plans in place to mitigate its risk to these vulnerabilities. However, these measures may not be adequate to ensure that Olin's operations will not be disrupted, should such an event occur.

Table of Contents***Production Hazards Olin's facilities are subject to operating hazards, which may disrupt Olin's business.***

Olin is, and after consummation of the Transactions will continue to be, dependent upon the continued safe operation of its production facilities. Olin's production facilities are subject to hazards associated with the manufacture, handling, storage and transportation of chemical materials and products and ammunition, including leaks and ruptures, explosions, fires, inclement weather and natural disasters, unexpected utility disruptions or outages, unscheduled downtime and environmental hazards. From time to time in the past, Olin has had incidents that have temporarily shut down or otherwise disrupted its manufacturing, causing production delays and resulting in liability for workplace injuries and fatalities. Some of Olin's products involve the manufacture and/or handling of a variety of explosive and flammable materials. Use of these products by Olin's customers could also result in liability if an explosion, fire, spill or other accident were to occur. Olin cannot assure you that it will not experience these types of incidents in the future or that these incidents will not result in production delays or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, results of operations or financial condition. In the past, major hurricanes have caused significant disruption in DCP's operations on the U.S. Gulf Coast, logistics across the region and the supply of certain raw materials, which had an adverse impact on volume and cost for some of DCP's products. Due to the substantial presence of Olin and DCP on the U.S. Gulf Coast, historically and after the consummation of the Transactions, similar severe weather conditions or other natural phenomena in the future could negatively affect Olin's results of operations.

Indebtedness Olin will have a substantial amount of indebtedness following the Transactions, which could materially adversely affect its financial condition.

Olin has a significant amount of indebtedness and its leverage will increase as a result of the Transactions. As of December 31, 2014, Olin had \$675 million of indebtedness outstanding, and as of December 31, 2014 on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Transactions, Olin would have had outstanding indebtedness of \$3,859 million. Outstanding indebtedness does not include amounts that could be borrowed under Olin's \$265 million senior revolving credit facility, under which \$258 million was available for borrowing as of December 31, 2014 because Olin had issued \$7 million of letters of credit. In connection with the Transactions, Olin expects to increase the size of its senior revolving credit facility to \$500 million. Despite its level of indebtedness, Olin has and expects to continue to have the ability to borrow additional debt.

After the consummation of the Transactions, Olin's indebtedness could have important consequences, including but not limited to:

limiting its ability to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;

limiting its ability to accommodate growth by reducing funds otherwise available for other corporate purposes and to compete, which in turn could prevent Olin from fulfilling its obligations under its indebtedness;

limiting its operational flexibility due to the covenants contained in its debt agreements;

requiring it to dispose of significant assets in order to satisfy its debt service and other obligations if it is not able to satisfy these obligations from cash from operations or other sources;

to the extent that Olin's debt is subject to floating interest rates, increasing Olin's vulnerability to fluctuations in market interest rates;

limiting Olin's ability to buy back Olin common stock or pay cash dividends;

limiting its flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in its business or industry or economic conditions, thereby limiting its ability to compete with companies that are not as highly leveraged; and

increasing its vulnerability to economic downturns.

Olin's ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make scheduled payments on Olin's debt will depend on a range of economic, competitive and business factors, many of which are outside its control.

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There can be no assurance that Olin's business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to make these payments. If Olin is unable to meet its expenses and debt obligations, Olin may need to refinance all or a portion of its indebtedness before maturity, sell assets or issue additional equity. Olin may not be able to refinance any of its indebtedness, sell assets or issue additional equity on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could cause Olin to default on its obligations and impair its liquidity. Olin's inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations, or to refinance its debt obligations on commercially reasonable terms, would have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as on Olin's ability to satisfy its debt obligations.

Credit Facilities Weak industry conditions could affect Olin's ability to comply with the financial maintenance covenants in Olin's senior credit facility and certain tax-exempt bonds.

Olin's senior credit facility and Olin's Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (Go Zone) and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Zone) tax-exempt bonds include certain financial maintenance covenants requiring Olin to not exceed a maximum leverage ratio and to maintain a minimum coverage ratio. In addition, Olin expects that the financing agreements to be entered into in connection with the Transactions and described in the section of this document entitled "Debt Financing" may contain similar restrictions.

Depending on the magnitude and duration of chlor alkali cyclical downturns, including deterioration in prices and volumes, there can be no assurance that Olin will continue to be in compliance with these ratios. If Olin failed to comply with either of these covenants in a future period and was not able to obtain waivers from the lenders thereunder, Olin would need to refinance its current senior credit facility and the Go Zone and Recovery Zone bonds, or, when entered into, the Pro Rata Facilities. However, there can be no assurance that such refinancing would be available to Olin on terms that would be acceptable to it or at all.

Credit and Capital Market Conditions Adverse conditions in the credit and capital markets may limit or prevent Olin's ability to borrow or raise capital.

While Olin believes it has and will continue to have facilities in place that should allow Olin to borrow funds as needed to meet its ordinary course business activities, adverse conditions in the credit and financial markets could prevent Olin from obtaining financing, if the need arises. Olin's ability to invest in its businesses and refinance or repay maturing debt obligations could require access to the credit and capital markets and sufficient bank credit lines to support cash requirements. If Olin is unable to access the credit and capital markets on commercially reasonable terms, Olin could experience a material adverse effect on its business, financial position or results of operations.

Pension Plans The impact of declines in global equity and fixed income markets on asset values and any declines in interest rates and/or improvements in mortality assumptions used to value the liabilities in Olin's pension plans may result in higher pension costs and the need to fund Olin's existing pension plans in future years in material amounts.

Under Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 715 Compensation-Retirement Benefits (ASC 715), Olin recorded an after-tax charge of \$87 million (\$142 million pretax) to shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2014 for its pension and other postretirement plans. This charge reflected a 60-basis point decrease in the plans' discount rate and the negative impact of the newly mandated mortality tables, partially offset by favorable performance on plan assets during 2014. In 2013, Olin recorded an after-tax charge of \$8 million (\$13 million pretax) to shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2013 for its pension and other postretirement plans. This charge reflected unfavorable performance on plan assets during 2013, partially offset by a 60-basis point increase in the plans' discount rate. In 2012, Olin recorded an after-tax charge of \$102 million (\$167 million pretax) to shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2012 for its

pension and other postretirement plans. This charge reflected a 100-basis point decrease in the plans' discount rate, partially offset by the favorable performance on plan assets during 2012. These non-cash charges to shareholders' equity do not affect Olin's ability to borrow under its senior credit facility.

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The determinations of pension expense and pension funding are based on a variety of rules and regulations. Changes in these rules and regulations could impact the calculation of pension plan liabilities and the valuation of pension plan assets. They may also result in higher pension costs, additional financial statement disclosure, and accelerate the need to fully fund the pension plan. During the fourth quarter of 2014, the Society of Actuaries (SOA) issued the final report of its mortality tables and mortality improvement scales. The updated mortality data reflected increasing life expectancies in the United States. During the third quarter of 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) became law. The new law changes the mechanism for determining interest rates to be used for calculating minimum defined benefit pension plan funding requirements. Interest rates are determined using an average of rates for a 25-year period, which can have the effect of increasing the annual discount rate, reducing the defined benefit pension plan obligation and potentially reducing or eliminating the minimum annual funding requirement. The new law also increased premiums paid to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). During the third quarter of 2014, the Highway and Transportation Funding Act (HATFA 2014) became law, which includes an extension of MAP-21's defined benefit plan funding stabilization relief. Based on Olin's plan assumptions and estimates, Olin will not be required to make any cash contributions to the domestic qualified defined benefit pension plan at least through 2015 and under the new law may not be required to make any additional contributions for at least the next five years. Olin does have a small Canadian qualified defined benefit pension plan to which Olin made cash contributions of \$1 million in 2014, \$1 million in 2013 and \$1 million in 2012, and Olin anticipates approximately \$1 million of cash contributions in 2015. At December 31, 2014, the projected benefit obligation of \$2,117 million exceeded the market value of assets in Olin's qualified defined benefit pension plans by \$139 million, as calculated under ASC 715.

In addition, the impact of declines in global equity and fixed income markets on asset values may result in higher pension costs and may increase and accelerate the need to fund the pension plans in future years. For example, holding all other assumptions constant, a 100-basis point decrease or increase in the assumed long-term rate of return on plan assets would have decreased or increased, respectively, the 2014 defined benefit pension plans income by approximately \$17 million.

Holding all other assumptions constant, a 50-basis point decrease in the discount rate used to calculate pension income for 2014 and the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2014 would have decreased pension income by \$1 million and increased the projected benefit obligation by \$118 million. A 50-basis point increase in the discount rate used to calculate pension income for 2014 and the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2014 would have increased pension income by \$1 million and decreased the projected benefit obligation by \$115 million.

Olin will assume certain material pension benefit obligations associated with DCP. These liabilities and the related future funding obligations could restrict cash available for Olin operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity.

In the Transactions, Olin's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan may assume certain U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension obligations related to active employees and certain terminated, vested retirees of DCP with a net liability of up to \$400 million. In connection therewith, pension assets may be transferred from TDCC's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to an existing U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan maintained by Olin. In addition to the standard minimum funding requirements, the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (as amended by the Worker, Retiree and Employer Recovery Act of 2008) (the Pension Act) requires companies with U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to make contributions to such plans as frequently as quarterly in order to meet the funding target for such plans, as defined in the Pension Act. The failure to meet a minimum required percentage of the funding target in any given year could result in adverse consequences, including the imposition of fines or penalties. Funding obligations with respect to U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans change due to, among other things, the actual investment return on plan assets and changes in interest rates and/or mortality

assumptions. Continued volatility in the capital markets may have a further negative impact on the funded status of U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans, which may in turn increase attendant funding obligations. Given the amount of pension assets that may be transferred from TDCC's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to Olin's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit

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pension plan, and subject to the foregoing and other variables, and the uncertainties associated therewith, it is possible that Olin could be required to make substantial additional contributions in future years to Olin's tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan attributable to the transferred pension liabilities. These contributions could restrict available cash for Olin's operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity.

In addition, in the Transactions, Olin will assume certain accrued defined benefit pension liabilities relating to employees of TDCC in Germany and Switzerland who transfer to Olin in connection with the Transactions. These liabilities and the related future payment obligations could restrict cash available for Olin operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity.

Labor Matters *Olin may not be able to conclude future labor contracts or any other labor agreements without work stoppages.*

Various labor unions represent, and after consummation of the Transactions will continue to represent, a majority of Olin's hourly paid employees for collective bargaining purposes.

While Olin believes its relations with its employees and their various representatives are generally satisfactory, Olin cannot assure that it can conclude any labor agreements without work stoppages and cannot assure that any work stoppages will not have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Joint Ventures *Participation in joint ventures exposes Olin to a number of risks, including risks of shared control.*

From time to time, Olin enters into joint ventures. Following the consummation of the Transactions, unless there is a Tag Event, Olin will have a 50 percent ownership interest in the JV Entity, which is currently a joint venture between TDCC and the JV Partner. Olin expects that it will evaluate opportunities to enter into additional joint ventures in the future, subject to any limits that may be imposed on Olin in connection with the Transactions or otherwise. The nature of a joint venture requires Olin to share control with unaffiliated third parties. If there are differences in views among joint venture participants on how to operate the joint venture that result in delayed decisions or the failure to make decisions, or its joint venture partners do not fulfill their obligations, the affected joint venture may not be able to operate according to its business plan. In that case, Olin may be required to write down the value of its investment in a joint venture, increase the level of financial or other commitments to the joint venture or, if Olin has contractual agreements with the joint venture, Olin's business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on Olin's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Foreign Exchange Rates *Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange could affect Olin's consolidated financial results.*

Olin currently earns revenues, pays expenses, owns assets and incurs liabilities in countries using currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Olin expects the percentage of its revenues earned, expenses paid, assets owned and liabilities incurred in currencies other than the U.S. dollar to significantly increase. Because Olin's consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, it must translate revenues and expenses into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate during each reporting period, as well as assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the end of each reporting period. Therefore, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies will affect Olin's net revenues, operating income and the value of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. Because of the geographic diversity of Olin's operations, including, after the consummation of the Transactions, DCP, weaknesses in various currencies might occur in one or

many of such currencies over time. From time to time, Olin may use derivative financial instruments to further reduce its net exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations. However, Olin cannot assure you that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies, would not materially adversely affect its financial results.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains and incorporates by reference certain statements relating to future events and each of TDCC's, Splitco's and Olin's intentions, beliefs, expectations, and predictions for the future. Any such statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words or phrases such as "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "we believe," "we expect," "estimate," "project," "may," "will," "intend," "plan," "believe," "target," "forecast," "would" (and negative variations thereof) or similar terminology used in connection with any discussion of future plans, actions or events, including with respect to the Transactions, generally identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding expected benefits of the Transactions, integration plans and expected synergies therefrom, the expected timing of the consummation of the Transactions, and each of TDCC's, Splitco's and Olin's anticipated future financial and operating performance and results, including its estimates for growth. These statements are based on the current expectations of management of each of TDCC, Splitco and Olin. There are a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause each company's actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this document. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks relating to:

Olin's ability to obtain requisite shareholder approval to complete the Transactions;

TDCC's being unable to obtain the necessary tax authority and other regulatory approvals required to complete the Transactions, or such required approvals delaying the Transactions or resulting in the imposition of conditions that could have a material adverse effect on the combined company or causing the companies to abandon the Transactions;

other conditions to the closing of the Transactions not being satisfied;

a material adverse change, event or occurrence affecting Olin or DCP prior to the closing of the Transactions delaying the Transactions or causing the companies to abandon the Transactions;

problems arising in successfully integrating DCP and Olin, which may result in the combined company not operating as effectively and efficiently as expected;

Olin's ability to achieve the synergies expected to result from the Transactions in the estimated amounts and within the anticipated timeframe, if at all;

the possibility that the Transactions may involve other unexpected costs, liabilities or delays;

the businesses of each respective company being negatively impacted as a result of uncertainty surrounding the Transactions;

disruptions from the Transactions harming relationships with customers, employees or suppliers; and

uncertainties regarding:

future prices;

industry capacity levels and demand for each company's products;

raw materials and energy costs and availability, feedstock availability and prices;

changes in governmental regulations or the adoption of new laws or regulations that may make it more difficult or expensive to operate each company's businesses or manufacture its products before or after the Transactions;

each company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows from its businesses before and after the Transactions;

future economic conditions in the specific industries to which its respective products are sold; and

global economic conditions.

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In light of these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, the forward-looking statements discussed or incorporated by reference in this document may not occur. Other unknown or unpredictable factors could also have a material adverse effect on each of TDCC's, Splitco's and Olin's actual future results, performance, or achievements. For a further discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties, see the section of this document entitled "Risk Factors." As a result of the foregoing, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. None of TDCC, Splitco or Olin undertakes, and each expressly disclaims, any duty to update any forward-looking statement whether as a result of new information, future events, or changes in its respective expectations, except as required by law.

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THIS EXCHANGE OFFER

Terms of this Exchange Offer

General

TDCC is offering to exchange all issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock, at an exchange ratio to be calculated in the manner described below, on the terms and conditions and subject to the limitations described below and in the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto) filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this document forms a part, by 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on _____, 2015, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated. The last day on which tenders will be accepted, whether on _____, 2015 or any later date to which this exchange offer is extended, is referred to in this document as the expiration date. You may tender all, some or none of your shares of TDCC common stock.

100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock will be issued and outstanding and held by TDCC immediately prior to the Distribution. The number of shares of TDCC common stock that will be accepted if this exchange offer is completed will depend on the final exchange ratio and the number of shares of TDCC common stock tendered.

TDCC's obligation to complete this exchange offer is subject to important conditions that are described in the section entitled Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer.

For each share of TDCC common stock that you validly tender in this exchange offer and do not properly withdraw and that is accepted, you will receive a number of shares of Splitco common stock corresponding to a _____ percent discount to the per-share value of the shares of Olin common stock to be received in the Merger, calculated as set forth below, subject to an upper limit _____ of shares of Splitco common stock per share of TDCC common stock. Stated another way, subject to the upper limit described below, for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$ _____ of Splitco common stock.

The final calculated per-share values will be equal to:

- (i) with respect to TDCC common stock, the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock on the NYSE for each of the Valuation Dates, as reported to TDCC by Bloomberg L.P. for the equity ticker DOW; and
- (ii) with respect to Splitco common stock, the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE for each of the Valuation Dates, as reported to TDCC by Bloomberg L.P. on the equity ticker OLN, multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event).

The daily VWAP provided by Bloomberg L.P. may be different from other sources of volume-weighted average prices or investors' or security holders' own calculations of volume-weighted average prices. TDCC will determine such calculations of the per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock, and such determination will be final.

If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated

expiration date. See Extension; Termination; Amendment Mandatory Extension.

Upper Limit

The number of shares you can receive is subject to an upper limit of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer. If the upper limit is in effect, a

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shareholder will receive less than \$ [redacted] of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock that the shareholder validly tenders, that is not properly withdrawn and that is accepted in the exchange offer, and the shareholder could receive much less. This limit was calculated based on a [redacted] percent discount for shares of Splitco common stock based on the average of the daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on [redacted], 2015, [redacted], 2015, and [redacted], 2015 (the last three trading days before the commencement of this exchange offer). TDCC set this upper limit to ensure that an unusual or unexpected drop in the trading price of Olin common stock, relative to the trading price of TDCC common stock, would not result in an unduly high number of shares of Splitco common stock being exchanged for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer.

Pricing Mechanism

The terms of this exchange offer are designed to result in your receiving \$ [redacted] of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock validly tendered, not properly withdrawn and accepted in this exchange offer, based on the calculated per-share values described above. This exchange offer does not provide for a lower limit or minimum exchange ratio because a minimum exchange ratio could result in the shares of Splitco common stock exchanged for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock being valued higher than approximately \$ [redacted]. Regardless of the final exchange ratio, the terms of this exchange offer would always result in your receiving approximately \$ [redacted] of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock so long as the upper limit is not in effect. See the table on page 66 for purposes of illustration.

Subject to the upper limit described above, for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, you will receive approximately \$ [redacted] of Splitco common stock. The following formula will be used to calculate the number of shares of Splitco common stock you will receive in exchange for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Number of} \\ \text{shares of} \\ \text{Splitco} \\ \text{common} \\ \text{stock} \end{array} = \text{The lesser of (a) } [redacted] \text{ and (b) } \begin{array}{l} 100\% \text{ of the calculated per-share} \\ \text{value of TDCC common stock divided} \\ \text{by } [redacted] \% \text{ of the calculated per-share} \\ \text{value of Splitco common stock} \\ \text{(calculated as described below)} \end{array}$$

The calculated per-share value of a share of TDCC common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates. The calculated per-share value of a share of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event).

If the upper limit is in effect, the exchange ratio will be fixed and the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock based on the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock during the Mandatory Extension will no longer affect the exchange ratio, which will be fixed at [redacted]. See Extension; Termination; Amendment Mandatory Extension. To help illustrate the way this calculation works, below are two

examples:

Example 1: Assuming that the average of the daily VWAP on the Valuation Dates is \$ per share of TDCC common stock and \$ per share of Olin common stock, you would receive shares ($\$$ divided by percent of the product of \$ and 0.80586207) of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer. In this example, the upper limit of shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock would not apply.

Example 2: Assuming that the average of the daily VWAP on the Valuation Dates is \$ per share of TDCC common stock and \$ per share of Olin common stock, the upper limit would apply and you

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would only receive _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer because the upper limit is less than _____ shares (\$ _____ divided by _____ percent of the product of \$ _____ and 0.80586207) of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock. Because the upper limit would apply, this exchange offer would be automatically extended until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date, and the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit.

Indicative Per-Share Values

You will be able to review indicative exchange ratios and calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock and the final exchange ratio used to determine the number of shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged per share of TDCC common stock. TDCC will maintain a website at www._____.com/ / that provides indicative exchange ratios and calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock. The indicative exchange ratios will reflect whether the upper limit on the exchange ratio, described above, would have been in effect. You may also contact the information agent at the toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document to obtain these indicative exchange ratios.

From the commencement of this exchange offer until the first Valuation Date, the website will show the indicative calculated per-share values on a given day, calculated as though that day were the expiration date of this exchange offer, of (i) TDCC common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock, as calculated by TDCC, on each of the three prior trading days and (ii) Splitco common stock, which will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock, as calculated by TDCC, multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event) on each of the three prior trading days.

On each of the Valuation Dates, when the values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock are calculated for the purposes of this exchange offer, the website will show the indicative calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock, as calculated by TDCC, which will equal, with respect to each stock, (i) on the first Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day, (ii) on the second Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day averaged with the actual daily VWAP on the first Valuation Date and (iii) on the third Valuation Date, the intra-day VWAP during the elapsed portion of that day averaged with the actual daily VWAP on the first Valuation Date and with the actual daily VWAP on the second Valuation Date. Intra-day VWAP means VWAP for the period beginning at the official open of trading on the NYSE and ending as of the specific time in such day. On each of the Valuation Dates, the indicative calculated per-share values and indicative exchange ratio calculated using such values will be updated at 10:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m. and by 4:30 p.m., New York City time.

Final Exchange Ratio

The final exchange ratio that shows the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you will receive for each share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer will be available at www._____.com/ / and announced by press release by 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2015, unless this exchange offer is extended or terminated.

You may also contact the information agent to obtain these indicative exchange ratios and the final exchange ratio at its toll-free number provided on the back cover of this document.

Each of the daily VWAPs, intra-day VWAPs, calculated per-share values and the final exchange ratio will be rounded to four decimal places.

If a market disruption event occurs with respect to TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on any of the Valuation Dates, the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock will be determined using the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the preceding trading day

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or days, as the case may be, on which no market disruption event occurred with respect to both TDCC common stock and Olin common stock. If, however, a market disruption event occurs as specified above, TDCC may terminate this exchange offer if, in its reasonable judgment, the market disruption event has impaired the benefits of this exchange offer. For specific information as to what would constitute a market disruption event, see Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer.

Since this exchange offer is scheduled to expire at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the last day of the exchange offer period, and the final exchange ratio will be announced by 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer, you will be able to tender or withdraw your shares of TDCC common stock after the final exchange ratio is determined. For more information on validly tendering and properly withdrawing your shares, see Procedures for Tendering and Withdrawal Rights.

For the purposes of illustration, the table below indicates the number of shares of Splitco common stock that you would receive per share of TDCC common stock accepted in this exchange offer, calculated on the basis described above and taking into account the upper limit described above, assuming a range of averages of the daily VWAP of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the Valuation Dates. The first row of the table below shows the indicative calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock and the indicative exchange ratio that would have been in effect following the official close of trading on the NYSE on _____, 2015, based on the daily VWAPs of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on _____, 2015, _____, 2015 and _____, 2015. The table also shows the effects of a _____ percent increase or decrease in either or both of the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock based on changes relative to the values as of _____, 2015.

TDCC common stock	Olin common stock	Calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock	Calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock (1)	Shares of Splitco common stock to be received per share of TDCC common stock tendered	Calculated Value Ratio (2)
As of _____, 2015	As of _____, 2015				
TDCC %	Up %				
TDCC %	Unchanged				
TDCC %	TDCC %				
Unchanged	Up %				
Unchanged	TDCC %				
Up %	Up %				
Up %	Unchanged				
Up %	TDCC % (3)				

- (1) The calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock for purposes of this exchange offer will equal the simple arithmetic average of the daily VWAP of Olin common stock on the NYSE on each of the Valuation Dates, multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event).
- (2) The Calculated Value Ratio equals (i) the calculated per-share value of Splitco common stock multiplied by the exchange ratio, divided by (ii) the calculated per-share value of TDCC common stock.

(3) In this scenario, the upper limit is in effect. Absent the upper limit, the exchange ratio would have been shares per share of TDCC common stock validly tendered and accepted in this exchange offer. In this scenario, TDCC would announce that the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date, that the exchange ratio would be fixed at the upper limit and this exchange offer would be extended until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date.

During the three-month period of _____, 2015 through _____, 2015, the highest closing price of TDCC common stock on the NYSE was \$ _____ and the lowest closing price of Olin common stock on the NYSE was \$ _____. If the calculated per-share values of TDCC common stock and Splitco common stock were calculated based on these closing prices, you would receive only the limit of _____ shares of Splitco common stock for each share of TDCC common stock tendered, and the value of such shares of Splitco common stock, based on the

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Olin common stock price multiplied by 0.80586207 (which is the number of shares of Olin common stock to be received for each share of Splitco common stock in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event), would have been approximately \$ _____ of Splitco common stock for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock accepted for exchange.

If the trading price of TDCC common stock were to increase during the period of the Valuation Dates, the average TDCC stock price used to calculate the exchange ratio would likely be lower than the closing price of TDCC common stock on the expiration date of this exchange offer. As a result, you may receive fewer shares of Splitco common stock, and therefore effectively fewer shares of Olin common stock, for each \$1.00 of shares of TDCC common stock than you would have if the average TDCC stock price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of shares of TDCC common stock on the expiration date of this exchange offer or on the basis of an averaging period that includes the Valuation Dates. Similarly, if the trading price of Olin common stock were to decrease during the Valuation Dates, the average Olin stock price used to calculate the exchange ratio would likely be higher than the closing price of Olin common stock on the expiration date. This could also result in your receiving fewer shares of Splitco common stock, and therefore effectively fewer shares of Olin common stock, for each \$1.00 of TDCC common stock than you would otherwise receive if the average Olin common stock price were calculated on the basis of the closing price of Olin common stock on the expiration date or on the basis of an averaging period that included the Valuation Dates.

The number of shares of TDCC common stock that may be accepted in this exchange offer may be subject to proration. Depending on the number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered, and not properly withdrawn in this exchange offer, and the final exchange ratio, determined as described above, TDCC may have to limit the number of shares of TDCC common stock that it accepts in this exchange offer through a proration process. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described below under **Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock**.

This document and related documents are being sent to persons who directly held shares of TDCC common stock on _____, 2015 and brokers, banks and similar persons whose names or the names of whose nominees appear on TDCC's shareholder list or, if applicable, who are listed as participants in a clearing agency's security position listing for subsequent transmittal to beneficial owners of TDCC common stock.

Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock

If, upon the expiration of this exchange offer, TDCC shareholders have validly tendered and not properly withdrawn more shares of TDCC common stock than TDCC is able to accept for exchange (taking into account the exchange ratio and the total number of shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC), TDCC will accept for exchange the TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn by each tendering shareholder on a pro rata basis, based on the proportion that the total number of shares of TDCC common stock to be accepted bears to the total number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn (rounded to the nearest whole number of shares of TDCC common stock), and subject to any adjustment necessary to ensure the exchange of all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC, except for tenders of odd-lots, as described below.

Beneficial holders of odd-lots, that is, fewer than 100 shares of TDCC common stock, who validly tender all of their shares and request preferential treatment will not be subject to proration if this exchange offer is oversubscribed. Beneficial holders of more than 100 shares of TDCC common stock are not eligible for the foregoing odd-lots preference. The odd-lots preference also does not apply to shares of TDCC common stock held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust. Thus, participants in the Dow Savings Plan who tender shares of TDCC common stock held under the plan will be subject to proration even if they hold fewer than 100 shares under the plan. If an individual holds shares under the Dow Savings Plan, and also holds shares outside the plan, if the number of

shares held outside the plan is fewer than 100, the shares held outside the plan will be eligible for the odd-lots preference without regard to the number of shares the individual holds under the plan.

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Any beneficial holder of fewer than 100 shares of TDCC common stock outside of the Dow Savings Plan who wishes to tender all such shares without proration must complete the box entitled "Odd-Lot Shares" on the letter of transmittal. If your odd-lot shares are held by a broker for your account, you can contact your broker and request the preferential treatment.

TDCC will announce the preliminary proration factor by press release as promptly as practicable after the expiration date. Upon determining the number of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered for exchange, TDCC will announce the final results, including the final proration factor.

Any shares of TDCC common stock not accepted for exchange in this exchange offer as a result of proration or otherwise will be returned to the tendering shareholder promptly after the final proration factor is determined.

For purposes of this exchange offer, a "business day" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or U.S. federal holiday and consists of the time period from 12:01 a.m. through 12:00 midnight, New York City time.

Fractional Shares

Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will be merged with and into Splitco, whereby Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. Each outstanding share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.80586207 shares of Olin common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event. In this conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Olin common stock, no fractional shares of Olin common stock will be delivered to holders of Splitco common stock. All fractional shares of Olin common stock that a holder of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained by such aggregation to be sold on behalf of such holders of shares of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise, in each case at then-prevailing market prices, and in no case later than five business days after the time of the Distribution. The exchange agent will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required withholding taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable following the Merger to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger.

Exchange of Shares of TDCC Common Stock

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions of this exchange offer (including, if this exchange offer is extended or amended, the terms and conditions of the extension or amendment), TDCC will accept for exchange, and will exchange, for shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC, the shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered, and not properly withdrawn, prior to the expiration of this exchange offer, promptly after the expiration date.

The exchange of shares of TDCC common stock tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to this exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of (a)(i) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of TDCC common stock or (ii) in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, in each case pursuant to the procedures set forth in the section below entitled "Procedures for Tendering," (b) the letter of transmittal for TDCC common stock, properly completed and duly executed, with any required signature guarantees, or, in the case of a book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message and (c) any other required documents.

For purposes of this exchange offer, TDCC will be deemed to have accepted for exchange, and thereby exchanged, shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn if and when TDCC notifies the exchange agent of its acceptance of the tenders of those shares of TDCC common stock pursuant to this exchange offer.

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Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, TDCC will deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed in this exchange offer, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for the holders of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not withdrawn in this exchange offer and, in the case of a pro rata distribution, holders of TDCC common stock whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer (as described below under **Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer**). Olin will deposit with the exchange agent for the benefit of persons who received shares of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer book-entry authorizations representing shares of Olin common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Olin common stock in trust for the holders of Splitco common stock.

Upon surrender of the documents required by the exchange agent, duly executed, each former holder of Splitco common stock will receive from the exchange agent in exchange therefor shares of Olin common stock and/or cash in lieu of fractional shares, as the case may be. You will not receive any interest on any cash paid to you, even if there is a delay in making the payment.

If TDCC does not accept for exchange any tendered TDCC common stock for any reason pursuant to the terms and conditions of this exchange offer, the exchange agent (a) in the case of shares of TDCC common stock held in certificated form, will return certificates representing such shares without expense to the tendering shareholder and (b) in the case of shares tendered by book-entry transfer pursuant to the procedures set forth below in the section entitled **Procedures for Tendering**, such shares will be credited to an account maintained with The Depository Trust Company, in each case promptly following expiration or termination of this exchange offer.

Holders of TDCC's Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A may participate in the exchange offer only to the extent they convert their preferred shares into TDCC common shares and validly transfer those TDCC common shares prior to the expiration of this Exchange Offer.

Procedures for Tendering

Shares Held in Certificated Form/Book-Entry DRS

If you hold certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock, or if your shares of TDCC common stock are held in book-entry via the Direct Registration System (DRS), you must deliver to the exchange agent at the address listed on the letter of transmittal a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal, along with any required signature guarantees and any other required documents, and, if you hold certificates, the certificates representing the shares of TDCC common stock tendered.

Shares Held Through a Broker, Dealer, Commercial Bank, Trust Company or Similar Institution

If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution and wish to tender your shares of TDCC common stock in this exchange offer, you should follow the instructions sent to you separately by that institution. In this case, you should not use a letter of transmittal to direct the tender of your shares of TDCC common stock. If that institution holds shares of TDCC common stock through The Depository Trust Company, it must notify The Depository Trust Company and cause it to transfer the shares into the exchange agent's account in accordance with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. The institution must also ensure that the exchange agent receives an agent's message from The Depository Trust Company confirming the book-entry transfer of your shares of TDCC common stock. A tender by book-entry transfer will be completed upon receipt by the exchange agent of an agent's message, book-entry confirmation from The Depository Trust Company and any other required documents.

The term "agent's message" means a message, transmitted by The Depository Trust Company to, and received by, the exchange agent and forming a part of a book-entry confirmation, which states that The

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Depository Trust Company has received an express acknowledgment from the participant in The Depository Trust Company tendering the shares of TDCC common stock which are the subject of the book-entry confirmation, that the participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal (including the instructions thereto) and that TDCC may enforce that agreement against the participant.

The exchange agent will establish an account with respect to the shares of TDCC common stock at The Depository Trust Company for purposes of this exchange offer, and any eligible institution that is a participant in The Depository Trust Company may make book-entry delivery of shares of TDCC common stock by causing The Depository Trust Company to transfer such shares into the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company in accordance with The Depository Trust Company's procedure for the transfer. Delivery of documents to The Depository Trust Company does not constitute delivery to the exchange agent.

Shares Held in the Dow Savings Plan

If your account holds units of the TDCC Stock Fund (as described below) under the Dow Savings Plan, you may elect either to keep or to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to the units held in your account for shares of Splitco common stock. You will receive instructions from the Trustee via letter or email (as permitted by the Dow Savings Plan and Trust) informing you how to make an election. If you do not make a timely election in accordance with the Trustee's instructions by the deadline set forth in the Trustee's instructions, none of the shares attributable to the units of the TDCC Stock Fund held in your account under the Dow Savings Plan will be exchanged for shares of Splitco common stock and your holdings of units of the TDCC Stock Fund in your Dow Savings Plan account will remain unchanged. If you do timely elect to exchange shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund for Splitco common stock, in the Merger, each such share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive units of a unitized stock fund holding Olin common stock (as described further below) based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration." For a more detailed description of how to tender your shares attributable to the units held in your account if you participate in the Dow Savings Plan, please refer to the specific instructions regarding how to tender such shares, if any, under the Dow Savings Plan, which will be included in the written information to be provided to you by the Trustee.

If you elect to exchange some or all of the shares attributable to units of the TDCC Stock Fund in your Dow Savings Plan account for shares of Splitco common stock, you may be required to liquidate any units representing shares of Olin common stock that you receive in exchange for such Splitco shares in connection with the Merger in your plan account no later than a date communicated by the Trustee (which could be immediately after the closing of the Merger or several months thereafter) and reallocate the sale proceeds to one or more of the other investment options then available under the Dow Savings Plan. If you do not liquidate such shares of Olin common stock prior to the liquidation deadline, the shares of Olin common stock in your Dow Savings Plan account will be liquidated by the Trustee on the liquidation deadline date with the proceeds invested as set forth in the instructions from the Trustee. If the offer to exchange shares of TDCC common stock for Splitco common stock is oversubscribed, the number of shares attributable to the units of the TDCC Stock Fund in your Dow Savings Plan account that you elect to exchange will be subject to proration. Any proration of the number of shares accepted in this exchange offer will be determined on the basis of the proration mechanics described under "Summary Terms of this Exchange Offer Proration; Tenders for Exchange by Holders of Fewer than 100 Shares of TDCC Common Stock." Please contact the phone number in the letter or email you receive from the Trustee to speak with a customer service associate if you have not yet received instructions from the Trustee.

The TDCC Stock Fund under the Dow Savings Plan is a unitized stock fund holding TDCC common stock and cash and short-term investments maintained for liquidity purposes. Participants in the Dow Savings Plan whose accounts

are invested in the TDCC Stock Fund have units in such fund allocated to their respective accounts, which units represent their respective pro rata interests in such fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of TDCC common stock being held in participant accounts under the

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Dow Savings Plan, elections to keep or tender such shares, and exchanges of such shares mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of TDCC common stock represented by the units in the TDCC Stock Fund allocated to the participant's account under the plan.

In connection with the exchange, any shares of Olin common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust will be held in a unitized stock fund. In addition to holding Olin common stock, such Olin common stock fund may also hold cash and short-term investments for liquidity purposes. Accounts of plan participants who elect to participate in the exchange offer will receive units in the Olin common stock fund. For purposes of this document and the exchange offer, references to shares of Olin common stock being held in participant accounts under the Dow Savings Plan and liquidation of shares of Olin common stock mean, with respect to a participant, the shares of Olin common stock represented by the units in the Olin common stock fund allocated to the participant's account under the plan.

Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of TDCC common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust, the terms of such plan and Trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving such shares of TDCC common stock. It is possible that the investment fiduciaries of the Dow Savings Plan, to fulfill their fiduciary obligations, will impose additional conditions and limitations on the participation of the plan and its participants in the exchange offer or will determine that investment in Olin common stock will not be a permitted investment. If that is the case, participants in the Dow Savings Plan will be so notified.

General Instructions

Do not send letters of transmittal and certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock to TDCC, Olin, Splitco or the information agent. Letters of transmittal for shares of TDCC common stock and certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock should be sent to the exchange agent at an address listed on the letter of transmittal. Trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity who sign a letter of transmittal or any certificates or stock powers must indicate the capacity in which they are signing and must submit evidence of their power to act in that capacity unless waived by TDCC. Transmittal of tendered shares held in the Trust under the Dow Savings Plan will be made by the Trustee.

Whether you tender your shares of TDCC common stock by delivery of certificates or through your broker, the exchange agent must receive the letter of transmittal for shares of TDCC common stock and the certificates representing your shares of TDCC common stock at the address set forth on the back cover of this document prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Alternatively, in case of a book-entry transfer of shares of TDCC common stock through The Depository Trust Company, the exchange agent must receive the agent's message and a book-entry confirmation.

Letters of transmittal for shares of TDCC common stock and certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock must be received by the exchange agent. Please read carefully the instructions to the letter of transmittal you have been sent. You should contact the information agent if you have any questions regarding tendering your shares of TDCC common stock.

Signature Guarantees

Signatures on all letters of transmittal for TDCC common stock must be guaranteed by a firm which is a member of the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, or by any other eligible guarantor institution, as such term is defined in Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act (each of the foregoing being a U.S. eligible institution), except in cases in which shares of TDCC common stock are tendered either (1) by a registered shareholder who has not completed the box entitled "Special Issuance Instructions" on the letter of transmittal, or (2) for the account of a U.S.

eligible institution.

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If the certificates representing shares of TDCC common stock are registered in the name of a person other than the person who signs the letter of transmittal, the certificates must be endorsed or accompanied by appropriate stock powers, in either case signed exactly as the name or names of the registered owner or owners appear on the certificates, with the signature(s) on the certificates or stock powers guaranteed by an eligible institution.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender shares of TDCC common stock pursuant to this exchange offer but (i) your certificates are not immediately available, (ii) you cannot deliver the shares or other required documents to the exchange agent on or before the expiration date of this exchange offer or (iii) you cannot comply with the procedures for book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company on a timely basis, you may still tender your TDCC common stock, so long as all of the following conditions are satisfied:

you must make your tender by or through a U.S. eligible institution;

on or before the expiration date, the exchange agent must receive a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery, substantially in the form made available by TDCC, in the manner provided below; and

within three NYSE trading days after the date of execution of such notice of guaranteed delivery, the exchange agent must receive (i) (A) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of TDCC common stock and (B) in the case of shares delivered by-book entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company; (ii) a letter of transmittal for shares of TDCC common stock properly completed and duly executed (including any signature guarantees that may be required) or, in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message; and (iii) any other required documents.

Registered shareholders (including any participant in The Depository Trust Company whose name appears on a security position listing of The Depository Trust Company as the owner of TDCC common stock) may transmit the notice of guaranteed delivery by facsimile transmission or mail it to the exchange agent. If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must submit any notice of guaranteed delivery on your behalf.

Tendering Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined

Subject to a Mandatory Extension, the final exchange ratio will be available no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer. If you are a registered shareholder of shares of TDCC common stock (which includes persons holding certificated shares), then it is unlikely that you will be able to deliver an original executed letter of transmittal (and, in the case of certificated shares, your share certificates) to the exchange agent prior to the expiration of this exchange offer at 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Accordingly, in such a case, if you wish to tender your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, you will generally need to do so by means of delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery and complying with the guaranteed delivery procedures described above. If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must tender your

shares on your behalf. If you hold units of the TDCC Stock Fund in your account under the Dow Savings Plan and you have elected to tender all or some of the shares attributable to such units, the Trustee will tender the applicable number of such shares on your behalf. Notwithstanding anything in this document to the contrary, with respect to shares of TDCC common stock held under the Dow Savings Plan and Trust, the terms of such plan and Trust and applicable law govern all transactions involving such shares of TDCC common stock. It is possible that the investment fiduciaries of the Dow Savings Plan, to fulfill their fiduciary obligations, will impose additional conditions and limitations on the participation of the plan and its participants in the exchange offer or will determine that the plan and its participants will not participate in the exchange offer. If that is the case, participants in the Dow Savings Plan will be so notified.

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The Depository Trust Company is expected to remain open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date and institutions may be able to process tenders for TDCC common stock through The Depository Trust Company during that time (although there is no assurance that this will be the case). Once The Depository Trust Company has closed, participants in The Depository Trust Company whose name appears on a Depository Trust Company security position listing as the owner of TDCC common stock will still be able to tender their TDCC common stock by delivering a notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent via facsimile.

If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, that institution must submit any notice of guaranteed delivery on your behalf. It will generally not be possible to direct such an institution to submit a notice of guaranteed delivery once that institution has closed for the day. In addition, any such institution, if it is not an eligible institution, will need to obtain a Medallion guarantee from an eligible institution in the form set forth in the applicable notice of guaranteed delivery in connection with the delivery of those shares.

If the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock validly tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to tender their shares of TDCC common stock during those days. Any changes in the prices of TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on those additional days of this exchange offer will not, however, affect the exchange ratio.

Effect of Tenders

A tender of TDCC common stock pursuant to any of the procedures described above will constitute your acceptance of the terms and conditions of this exchange offer as well as your representation and warranty to TDCC that (1) you have the full power and authority to tender, sell, assign and transfer the tendered shares (and any and all other shares of TDCC common stock or other securities issued or issuable in respect of such shares), (2) when the same are accepted for exchange, TDCC will acquire good and unencumbered title to such shares, free and clear of all liens, restrictions, charges and encumbrances and not subject to any adverse claims and (3) you own the shares being tendered within the meaning of Rule 14e-4 promulgated under the Exchange Act.

It is a violation of Rule 14e-4 under the Exchange Act for a person, directly or indirectly, to tender shares of TDCC common stock for such person's own account unless, at the time of tender, the person so tendering (1) has a net long position equal to or greater than the amount of (a) shares of TDCC common stock tendered or (b) other securities immediately convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for the shares of TDCC common stock tendered and such person will acquire such shares for tender by conversion, exchange or exercise and (2) will cause such shares to be delivered in accordance with the terms of this document. Rule 14e-4 provides a similar restriction applicable to the tender of guarantee of a tender on behalf of another person.

The exchange of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to this exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of (a)(i) certificates representing all physically tendered shares of TDCC common stock or (ii) in the case of shares delivered by book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, confirmation of a book-entry transfer of those shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange agent's account at The Depository Trust Company, (b) the letter of transmittal for shares of TDCC common stock, properly completed and duly executed, with any required signature guarantees, or, in the case of a book-entry transfer through The Depository Trust Company, an agent's message and (c) any other required documents.

Appointment of Attorneys-in-Fact and Proxies

By executing a letter of transmittal as set forth above, you irrevocably appoint TDCC's designees as your attorneys-in-fact and proxies, each with full power of substitution, to the full extent of your rights with respect to your shares of TDCC common stock tendered and accepted for exchange by TDCC and with respect to any and

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all other shares of TDCC common stock and other securities issued or issuable in respect of the TDCC common stock on or after the expiration of this exchange offer. That appointment is effective when and only to the extent that TDCC deposits the shares of Splitco common stock for the shares of TDCC common stock that you have tendered with the exchange agent. All such proxies will be considered coupled with an interest in the tendered shares of TDCC common stock and therefore will not be revocable. Upon the effectiveness of such appointment, all prior proxies that you have given will be revoked and you may not give any subsequent proxies (and, if given, they will not be deemed effective). TDCC's designees will, with respect to the shares of TDCC common stock for which the appointment is effective, be empowered, among other things, to exercise all of your voting and other rights as they, in their sole discretion, deem proper. TDCC reserves the right to require that, in order for shares of TDCC common stock to be deemed validly tendered, immediately upon TDCC's acceptance for exchange of those shares of TDCC common stock, TDCC must be able to exercise full voting rights with respect to such shares. In the case of tendered shares of TDCC common stock held in the Trust under the Dow Savings Plan, the Trustee will make an electronic election through its custodian and the provisions described in this paragraph regarding the irrevocable appointment of TDCC's designees as attorneys-in-fact will apply to the Trustee.

Determination of Validity

TDCC will determine questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt) and acceptance for exchange of any tender of shares of TDCC common stock, in TDCC's sole discretion, and its determination will be final and binding. TDCC reserves the absolute right to reject any and all tenders of shares of TDCC common stock that it determines are not in proper form or the acceptance of or exchange for which may, in the opinion of its counsel, be unlawful. TDCC also reserves the absolute right to waive any of the conditions of this exchange offer, or any defect or irregularity in the tender of any shares of TDCC common stock. **No tender of shares of TDCC common stock is valid until all defects and irregularities in tenders of shares of TDCC common stock have been cured or waived. Neither TDCC nor the exchange agent, the information agent or any other person is under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the tender of any shares of TDCC common stock or will incur any liability for failure to give any such notification. TDCC's interpretation of the terms and conditions of this exchange offer (including the letter of transmittal and instructions thereto) will be final and binding.**

Binding Agreement

The tender of shares of TDCC common stock pursuant to any of the procedures described above will constitute a binding agreement between TDCC and you (or between TDCC and the Trustee, in the case of tendered shares of TDCC common stock held in the Trust under the Dow Savings Plan) upon the terms of and subject to the conditions to this exchange offer.

The method of delivery of share certificates of TDCC common stock and all other required documents, including delivery through The Depository Trust Company, is at your option and risk, and the delivery will be deemed made only when actually received by the exchange agent. If delivery is by mail, it is recommended that you use registered mail with return receipt requested, properly insured. In all cases, you should allow sufficient time to ensure timely delivery.

Partial Tenders

If you tender fewer than all the shares of TDCC common stock evidenced by any share certificate you deliver to the exchange agent, then you will need to fill in the number of shares that you are tendering in the box entitled "Total Shares of Common Stock Tendered" under the heading "Description of Tendered Shares" in the table on the second page of the letter of transmittal. In those cases, as soon as practicable after the expiration date, the exchange agent will

credit the remainder of the shares of common stock that were evidenced by the certificate(s) but not tendered to a DRS account in the name of the registered holder maintained by TDCC's transfer agent, unless otherwise provided in Special Delivery Instructions in the letter of transmittal. Unless

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you indicate otherwise in your letter of transmittal, all of the shares of TDCC common stock represented by share certificates you deliver to the exchange agent will be deemed to have been validly tendered. No share certificates are expected to be delivered to you, including in respect of any shares delivered to the exchange agent that were previously in certificated form, except for share certificates representing shares not accepted in this exchange offer.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates

If your certificate(s) representing shares of TDCC common stock have been mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen and you wish to tender your shares, you will need to complete an affidavit of lost, stolen or destroyed certificate(s) (the Affidavit) that you may request by calling TDCC's transfer agent, Computershare, at 1-800-369-5606. You will also need to post a surety bond for your lost, stolen or destroyed shares of TDCC common stock and pay a service fee. Upon receipt of the completed applicable letter of transmittal with the completed Affidavit, the surety bond payment and the service fee, your shares of TDCC common stock will be considered tendered in this exchange offer.

Withdrawal Rights

Shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered pursuant to this exchange offer may be withdrawn at any time before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date and, unless TDCC has previously accepted such shares pursuant to this exchange offer, may also be withdrawn at any time after the expiration of 40 business days from the commencement of this exchange offer. Once TDCC accepts shares of TDCC common stock pursuant to this exchange offer, your tender is irrevocable.

For a withdrawal of shares of TDCC common stock to be effective, the exchange agent must receive from you a written notice of withdrawal at one of its addresses set forth on the back cover of this document, and your notice must include your name and the number of shares of TDCC common stock to be withdrawn, as well as the name of the registered holder, if it is different from that of the person who tendered those shares.

If certificates have been delivered or otherwise identified to the exchange agent, the name of the registered holder and the serial numbers of the particular certificates evidencing the shares of TDCC common stock must also be furnished to the exchange agent, as stated above, prior to the physical release of the certificates. If shares of TDCC common stock have been tendered pursuant to the procedures for book-entry tender discussed in the section entitled Procedures for Tendering, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with the procedures of The Depository Trust Company.

TDCC will decide all questions as to the form and validity (including time of receipt) of any notice of withdrawal, in its sole discretion, and its decision will be final and binding. Neither TDCC nor the exchange agent, the information agent nor any other person will be under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in any notice of withdrawal or will incur any liability for failure to give any notification.

Any shares of TDCC common stock properly withdrawn will be deemed not to have been validly tendered for purposes of this exchange offer. However, you may re-tender withdrawn shares of TDCC common stock by following one of the procedures discussed in the section entitled Procedures for Tendering at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer (or pursuant to the instructions sent to you separately).

Except for the withdrawal rights described above, any tender made under this exchange offer is irrevocable.

Withdrawing Your Shares After the Final Exchange Ratio Has Been Determined

Subject to a Mandatory Extension, the final exchange ratio will be available no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date of this exchange offer. If you are a registered shareholder of TDCC common stock (which includes persons holding certificated shares) and you wish to

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withdraw your shares after the final exchange ratio has been determined, then you must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Medallion guarantees will not be required for such withdrawal notices. If you hold shares of TDCC common stock through a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or similar institution, any notice of withdrawal must be delivered by that institution on your behalf.

If units of the TDCC Stock Fund are held in your Dow Savings Plan account and you wish to withdraw your tendered shares attributable to such units after the final exchange ratio has been determined, you should refer to the procedures set forth in the Trustee's informational materials provided to you. The Trustee will provide any transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent on your behalf before 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date.

The Depository Trust Company is expected to remain open until 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date and institutions may be able to process withdrawals of TDCC common stock through The Depository Trust Company during that time (although there can be no assurance that this will be the case). Once The Depository Trust Company has closed, if you beneficially own shares of TDCC common stock that were previously delivered through The Depository Trust Company, then in order to properly withdraw your shares the institution through which your shares are held must deliver a written notice of withdrawal or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent prior to 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. Such notice of withdrawal must be in the form of The Depository Trust Company's notice of withdrawal, must specify the name and number of the account at The Depository Trust Company to be credited with the withdrawn shares and must otherwise comply with The Depository Trust Company's procedures. Shares can be properly withdrawn only if the exchange agent receives a withdrawal notice directly from the relevant institution that tendered the shares through The Depository Trust Company.

If the upper limit on the number of shares of Splitco common stock that can be exchanged for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the expiration of the exchange offer period, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the upper limit and a Mandatory Extension of this exchange offer will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date, which will permit shareholders to properly withdraw their shares of TDCC common stock during those days.

Book-entry Accounts

Certificates representing shares of Splitco common stock will not be issued to holders of TDCC common stock pursuant to this exchange offer. Rather than issuing certificates representing such shares of Splitco common stock to tendering holders of TDCC common stock, the exchange agent will cause shares of Splitco common stock to be credited to records maintained by the exchange agent for the benefit of the respective holders. Immediately following the consummation of this exchange offer, Merger Sub will in the Merger be merged with and into Splitco and each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. In connection with this exchange offer, you will receive a letter of transmittal and instructions for use in effecting surrender of any certificates in exchange for Olin common stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares. As promptly as practicable following the Merger and TDCC's notice and determination of the final proration factor, if any, Olin's transfer agent will credit the shares of Olin common stock into which the shares of Splitco common stock have been converted to book-entry accounts maintained for the benefit of the TDCC shareholders who received shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer or as a pro rata distribution, if any, and will send these holders a statement evidencing their holdings of shares of Olin common stock.

Extension; Termination; Amendment

Extension, Termination or Amendment by TDCC

TDCC expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, at any time and from time to time to extend the period of time during which this exchange offer is open and thereby delay acceptance for payment of, and the

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payment for, any shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in this exchange offer. For example, this exchange offer can be extended if any of the conditions for the consummation of this exchange offer described in the next section entitled "Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer" are not satisfied or waived prior to the expiration of this exchange offer.

TDCC expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to amend the terms of this exchange offer in any respect prior to the expiration date, except that TDCC does not intend to extend this exchange offer other than in the circumstances described above.

If TDCC materially changes the terms of or information concerning this exchange offer or if TDCC waives a material condition of this exchange offer, it will extend this exchange offer if required by law. The SEC has stated that, as a general rule, it believes that an offer should remain open for a minimum of five business days from the date that notice of the material change is first given or in the event there is a waiver of a material condition to the exchange offer. The length of time will depend on the particular facts and circumstances.

As required by law, this exchange offer will be extended so that it remains open for a minimum of ten business days following the announcement if:

TDCC changes the method for calculating the number of shares of Splitco common stock offered in exchange for each share of TDCC common stock; and

this exchange offer is scheduled to expire within ten business days of announcing any such change. If TDCC extends this exchange offer, is delayed in accepting for exchange any shares of TDCC common stock or is unable to accept for exchange any shares of TDCC common stock under this exchange offer for any reason, then, without affecting TDCC's rights under this exchange offer, the exchange agent may retain all shares of TDCC common stock tendered on TDCC's behalf. These shares of TDCC common stock may not be withdrawn except as provided in the section entitled "Withdrawal Rights."

TDCC's reservation of the right to delay acceptance of any shares of TDCC common stock is subject to applicable law, which requires that TDCC pay the consideration offered or return the shares of TDCC common stock deposited promptly after the termination or withdrawal of this exchange offer.

TDCC will issue a press release or other public announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination of the previously scheduled expiration date.

Mandatory Extension

TDCC will announce whether the upper limit on the number of shares that can be received for each share of TDCC common stock tendered is in effect at the last trading day prior to the expiration of the exchange offer period, at www.olin.com/ and by press release, no later than 4:30 p.m., New York City time, on the last trading day prior to the expiration date. If the upper limit is in effect at that time, then the exchange ratio will be fixed at the limit and a Mandatory Extension will be made until 8:00 a.m., New York City time, on the day after the second trading day following the last trading day prior to the originally contemplated expiration date to permit shareholders to tender or withdraw their shares of TDCC common stock during those days. TDCC will issue a press release or other public

announcement no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the next business day following any such Mandatory Extension.

Method of Public Announcement

Subject to applicable law (including Rules 13e-4(d), 13e-4(e)(3) and 14e-1 under the Exchange Act, which require that any material change in the information published, sent or given to shareholders in connection with this exchange offer be promptly disclosed to shareholders in a manner reasonably designed to inform them of the

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change) and without limiting the manner in which TDCC may choose to make any public announcement, TDCC assumes no obligation to publish, advertise or otherwise communicate any such public announcement other than by making a release to Business Wire.

Conditions for the Consummation of this Exchange Offer

TDCC will not be required to complete this exchange offer and may extend or terminate this exchange offer, if, at the scheduled expiration date any of the following conditions or events has occurred, or TDCC reasonably expects any of the following conditions or events to occur:

any of the Joint Conditions to the Merger or Additional Conditions to the Merger for TDCC's Benefit referenced in The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger have not been satisfied or waived, as applicable, or for any reason the Transactions (other than this exchange offer) cannot be consummated promptly after consummation of this exchange offer;

the Merger Agreement or the Separation Agreement has been terminated;

any condition or event that TDCC reasonably believes would or would be likely to cause this exchange offer and/or any pro rata dividend of Splitco common shares distributed to TDCC shareholders if this exchange offer is undersubscribed to be taxable to TDCC or its shareholders under U.S. federal income tax laws;

any injunction, order, stay, judgment or decree is issued by any court, government, governmental authority or other regulatory or administrative authority having jurisdiction over TDCC, Splitco or Olin and is in effect, or any law, statute, rule, regulation, legislation, interpretation, governmental order or injunction will have been enacted or enforced, any of which would reasonably be likely to restrain, prohibit or delay consummation of this exchange offer;

any proceeding for the purpose of suspending the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this document is a part has been initiated by the SEC and not concluded or withdrawn;

any general suspension of trading in, or limitation on prices for, securities on any national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market in the United States;

any extraordinary or material adverse change in U.S. financial markets generally, including, without limitation, a decline of at least 15 percent in either the Dow Jones Average of Industrial Stocks or the Standard & Poor's 500 Index within a period of 60 consecutive days or less occurring after 2015;

a declaration of a banking moratorium or any suspension of payments in respect of banks in the United States;

a commencement of a war (whether declared or undeclared), armed hostilities or other national or international calamity or act of terrorism, directly or indirectly involving the United States, which would reasonably be expected to affect materially and adversely, or to delay materially, the consummation of this exchange offer, or if any of these situations exists as of the commencement of this exchange offer, any material deterioration of such situation;

any action, litigation, suit, claim or proceeding is instituted that would be reasonably likely to enjoin, prohibit, restrain, make illegal, make materially more costly or materially delay the consummation of this exchange offer;

any condition or event that, individually or in the aggregate, has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, assets, properties, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operations of TDCC, Splitco or Olin; or

a market disruption event (as defined below) occurs with respect to shares of TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on any of the Valuation Dates and such market disruption event has, in TDCC's reasonable judgment, impaired the benefits of this exchange offer.

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Each of the foregoing conditions to the consummation of the exchange offer is independent of any other condition; the exclusion of any event from a particular condition above does not mean that such event may not be included in another condition. If any of the above events occurs, TDCC may:

terminate this exchange offer and promptly return all tendered shares of TDCC common stock to tendering shareholders;

extend this exchange offer and, subject to the withdrawal rights described in the section entitled "This Exchange Offer - Terms of this Exchange Offer - Withdrawal Rights," retain all tendered shares of TDCC common stock until the extended exchange offer expires;

amend the terms of the exchange offer; or

waive or amend any unsatisfied condition and, subject to any requirement to extend the period of time during which this exchange offer is open, complete this exchange offer.

These conditions are for the sole benefit of TDCC. TDCC may assert these conditions with respect to all or any portion of this exchange offer regardless of the circumstances giving rise to them (except any action or inaction by TDCC). TDCC expressly reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to waive any condition in whole or in part at any time. TDCC's failure to exercise its rights under any of the above conditions does not represent a waiver of these rights (provided that the right has not otherwise become exercisable). Each right is an ongoing right which may be asserted at any time prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. All conditions for consummation of this exchange offer must be satisfied or waived by TDCC prior to the expiration of this exchange offer. Olin has no right to waive any conditions to this exchange offer.

A market disruption event with respect to either TDCC common stock or Olin common stock means a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on the NYSE for more than two hours of trading or a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the NYSE as a result of which the reported trading prices for TDCC common stock or Olin common stock on the NYSE during any half-hour trading period during the principal trading session in the NYSE are materially inaccurate, as determined by TDCC or the exchange offer agent in its sole discretion, on the day with respect to which such determination is being made. For purposes of such determination, a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the NYSE.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Distribution and the Merger

The following discusses the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. holders (as defined below) of the Distribution (which includes this exchange offer) and the Merger. The discussion that follows is based on the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect as of the date of this document and all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect. The discussion assumes that the Distribution, the Merger and the related Transactions will be consummated in accordance with the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement and as further described in this document. This is not a complete description of all of the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions and, in particular, may not address U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to TDCC shareholders subject to special

treatment under the U.S. federal income tax law, such as financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, partnerships and other pass-through entities, holders who acquired their TDCC common stock as compensation, and holders who hold TDCC common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction. This discussion does not address the tax consequences to any person who actually or constructively owns more than five percent of TDCC common stock.

This discussion is limited to shareholders of TDCC that are U.S. holders. For purposes of this document, a U.S. holder means a shareholder of TDCC other than an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is or is treated as:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

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a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;

an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust if it (i) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) was in existence on August 20, 1996, and has properly elected under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds TDCC common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such entity or arrangement generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in a partnership holding TDCC common stock, please consult your tax advisor.

In addition, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to TDCC shareholders who do not hold common stock of TDCC as a capital asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes. No information is provided in this document with respect to the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions under any applicable foreign, state or local laws.

TDCC shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of the Distribution, the Merger and related Transactions to them, as applicable, including the effects of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

The Distribution

Assuming that the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, qualifies as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a)(1)(D) of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) no gain or loss will be recognized by, and no amount will be included in the income of, U.S. holders of TDCC common stock upon the receipt of Splitco common stock in this exchange offer or in any pro rata distribution of Splitco common stock distributed to holders of TDCC common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer); (ii) in a split-off, the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) issued to a holder of TDCC common stock will equal the aggregate tax basis of the shares of TDCC common stock exchanged therefor; (iii) the aggregate tax basis of any shares of Splitco common stock (including fractional shares) issued as a pro rata distribution to holders of TDCC common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer) will be determined by allocating the aggregate tax basis of such holder in the shares of TDCC common stock with respect to which the pro rata distribution is made immediately before such distribution between such TDCC common stock and the Splitco common stock in proportion to the relative fair market value of each immediately following such distribution; and (iv) the holding period of any shares of Splitco common stock received by a holder of TDCC common stock will include the holding period at the time of the consummation of this exchange offer of the shares of TDCC common stock with respect to which the shares of Splitco common stock were received, provided that the TDCC common stock is held as a capital asset on the date of the consummation of this exchange offer.

The consummation of the Distribution and the related Transactions are conditioned upon, among other things, the receipt of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion from Shearman & Sterling LLP, tax counsel to TDCC, substantially to the effect that (among other things) the Distribution, together with certain related transactions, will qualify as a

reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The TDCC RMT Tax Opinion will be based on, among other things, certain facts, assumptions as well as the accuracy of certain representations, statements and undertakings made to counsel. If any of these representations, statements or undertakings are, or become, inaccurate or incomplete, the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion may be invalid. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the conclusions reached in the opinion.

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The consummation of the Distribution (which includes this exchange offer) is also conditioned upon the receipt of the Private Letter Ruling (as defined above in *Helpful Information*). Although a private letter ruling from the IRS generally is binding on the IRS, TDCC and Splitco will not be able to rely on the Private Letter Ruling if the factual representations made to the IRS in connection with the Private Letter Ruling request prove to be inaccurate, or incomplete, in any material respect, or if undertakings made to the IRS in connection with the request for the Private Letter Ruling are not satisfied.

In general, if the Distribution does not qualify as a tax-free transaction under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code, the exchange offer would be treated as a taxable exchange to TDCC shareholders who receive Splitco common stock in the exchange offer and the pro rata distribution of Splitco common stock if this exchange offer is undersubscribed (or if TDCC determines not to consummate the exchange offer) would be treated as a taxable dividend to TDCC shareholders who receive such distribution in an amount equal to the fair market value of the Splitco common stock received, to the extent of such shareholder's ratable share of TDCC's earnings and profits.

The Merger

The obligations of TDCC, Splitco, Olin and Merger Sub to consummate the Merger are conditioned, respectively, on TDCC's and Splitco's receipt of the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion and Olin's receipt of a tax opinion (the *Merger Tax Opinion*) from their respective tax counsel, in each case substantially to the effect that the Merger will be treated as a *reorganization* within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. These opinions will be based on, among other things, certain representations and assumptions as to factual matters made by TDCC, Splitco, Olin, and Merger Sub. The failure of any factual representation or assumption to be true, correct and complete in all material respects could adversely affect the validity of the opinions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment, is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the IRS or the courts may not agree with the conclusions reached in the opinion. In addition, the TDCC RMT Tax Opinion and the Merger Tax Opinion will be based on current law, and cannot be relied on if current law changes with retroactive effect. The obligation of TDCC to consummate the Merger is also conditioned on the receipt of the Private Letter Ruling (as defined above in *Helpful Information*).

Assuming the Merger qualifies as a *reorganization* within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, in general, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) no gain or loss will be recognized by, and no amount will be included in the income of, U.S. holders of Splitco common stock upon the receipt of Olin common stock in the Merger, except for any gain or loss recognized with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Olin common stock; (ii) gain or loss will be recognized by holders of Splitco common stock on any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of Olin common stock in the Merger equal to the difference between the amount of cash received in lieu of the fractional share and the holder's tax basis in the fractional share of Olin common stock (determined in the manner described in clause (ii) or (iii), as applicable under the section entitled *The Distribution*); such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period for all of its Splitco common stock (determined in the manner described in clause (iv) under the section entitled *The Distribution*) is more than one year as of the closing date of Merger, and the deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code; (iii) the tax basis of Olin common stock received in the Merger, including any fractional share of Olin common stock deemed received, will be the same as the tax basis in the shares of Splitco common stock deemed exchanged therefor; and (iv) the holding period of Olin common stock received by a holder of Splitco common stock in the Merger will include the holding period of the Splitco common stock exchanged therefor.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

U.S. Treasury regulations generally require holders who own at least five percent of the total outstanding stock of TDCC and who receive Splitco common stock pursuant to the Distribution and holders who own at least one percent

of the total outstanding stock of Splitco and who receive Olin common stock pursuant to the Merger to attach to his, her or its U.S. federal income tax return for the year in which the Distribution and the Merger occur a detailed statement setting forth certain information relating to the tax-free nature of the Distribution and the Merger, as the case may be. TDCC and/or Olin will provide the appropriate information to each holder upon request, and each such holder is required to retain permanent records of this information.

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In addition, payments of cash to a holder of Splitco common stock in lieu of fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger may be subject to information reporting, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption. Such payments that are subject to information reporting may also be subject to backup withholding (at a rate of 28 percent), unless such holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with the requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax, but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded or credited against a holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is timely supplied to the IRS.

THE FOREGOING IS A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES TO U.S. HOLDERS OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER UNDER CURRENT LAW AND FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. THE FOREGOING DOES NOT PURPORT TO ADDRESS ALL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OR TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ARISE UNDER THE TAX LAWS OR THAT MAY APPLY TO PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS. EACH TDCC SHAREHOLDER SHOULD CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE MERGER TO SUCH SHAREHOLDER, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX LAWS, AND THE EFFECT OF POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAWS THAT MAY AFFECT THE TAX CONSEQUENCES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Treatment of Specified TDCC Compensatory Equity-Based Awards Held by Current Splitco Employees

Unless otherwise required by applicable law, effective as of the date of the Merger, TDCC will take all necessary action to cause the outstanding, unvested stock awards held by current Splitco Employees that (as defined in the section entitled "Other Agreements Employee Matters Agreement Identification of Transferring Employees") were issued under TDCC's Amended and Restated 2012 Stock Incentive Plan, TDCC's 1998 Award and Option Plan, TDCC's Dividend Unit Plan and each other TDCC plan providing for the grant of equity-based awards, to continue to vest and to otherwise be treated in accordance with their terms and conditions and those of the applicable TDCC plan. TDCC will, to the extent permitted pursuant to applicable law and the applicable terms of the TDCC plans, take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to amend the exercise period with respect to all outstanding Dow stock options held by current Splitco Employees to cause them to expire on their originally scheduled expiration dates. Furthermore, following the Merger, TDCC shall take all necessary action to cause the waiver of all claw back rights with respect to (i) any outstanding TDCC stock options held by current Splitco Employees and (ii) any TDCC stock options exercised by current Splitco Employees during the one-year period prior to the date of the Merger. TDCC will be responsible for the tax reporting and remitting the amounts of any taxes required to be withheld to the appropriate governmental authority in connection with equity-based awards held by current Splitco Employees.

Any changes to these equity-based awards as described in this paragraph shall confer no additional rights on any recipient to participate in this exchange offer except to the extent that such awards have vested (in the case of stock awards) and/or been exercised (in the case of options) and only to the extent that the applicable shares of TDCC stock have been settled and delivered to the recipient.

Fees and Expenses

TDCC has retained _____ to act as the information agent and _____ to act as the exchange agent in connection with this exchange offer. The information agent may contact holders of TDCC common stock by mail, e-mail, telephone, facsimile transmission and personal interviews and may request brokers, dealers and other nominee shareholders to forward materials relating to this exchange offer to beneficial owners. The information agent and the exchange agent each will receive reasonable compensation for their respective services, will be reimbursed for reasonable

out-of-pocket expenses and will be indemnified against specified liabilities in connection with their services, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

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Neither the information agent nor the exchange agent has been retained to make solicitations or recommendations with respect to this exchange offer. The fees they receive will not be based on the number of shares of TDCC common stock tendered under this exchange offer.

TDCC will not pay any fees or commissions to any broker or dealer or any other person for soliciting tenders of TDCC common stock under this exchange offer. TDCC will, upon request, reimburse brokers, dealers, commercial banks and trust companies for reasonable and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in forwarding materials to their customers.

No broker, dealer, bank, trust company or fiduciary will be deemed to be TDCC's agent or the agent of Splitco, the information agent or the exchange agent for purposes of this exchange offer.

Legal Limitations

This document is not an offer to sell or exchange and it is not a solicitation of an offer to buy any shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock in any jurisdiction in which the offer, sale or exchange is not permitted. It will not be possible to trade the shares of Splitco common stock after the consummation of this exchange offer and prior to the consummation of the Merger or during any other period.

Certain Matters Relating to Non-U.S. Jurisdictions

Countries outside the United States generally have their own legal requirements that govern securities offerings made to persons resident in those countries and often impose stringent requirements about the form and content of offers made to the general public. None of TDCC, Splitco or Olin have taken any action under non-U.S. regulations to facilitate a public offer to exchange shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock outside the United States. Accordingly, the ability of any non-U.S. person to tender shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange offer will depend on whether there is an exemption available under the laws of such person's home country that would permit the person to participate in the exchange offer without the need for TDCC, Olin or Splitco to take any action to facilitate a public offering in that country. For example, some countries exempt transactions from the rules governing public offerings if they involve persons who meet certain eligibility requirements relating to their status as sophisticated or professional investors.

Non-U.S. shareholders should consult their advisors in considering whether they may participate in the exchange offer in accordance with the laws of their home countries and, if they do participate, whether there are any restrictions or limitations on transactions in the shares of TDCC common stock, Splitco common stock or Olin common stock that may apply in their home countries. TDCC, Olin and Splitco cannot provide any assurance about whether such limitations may exist.

Distribution of Any Shares of Splitco Common Stock Remaining After this Exchange Offer

If this exchange offer is consummated but fewer than all of the issued and outstanding shares of Splitco common stock are exchanged because the exchange offer is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of this exchange offer. The record date for the pro rata distribution, if any, will be announced by TDCC.

Upon the consummation of this exchange offer, TDCC will irrevocably deliver to the exchange agent a global certificate representing all of the Splitco common stock being distributed by TDCC, with irrevocable instructions to

hold the shares of Splitco common stock in trust for the holders of shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn in the exchange offer and, in the case of a pro rata distribution, if any, TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Olin will deposit with the exchange agent, for the benefit of persons who received shares of

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Splitco common stock in this exchange offer, book-entry authorizations representing shares of Olin common stock, with irrevocable instructions to hold the shares of Olin common stock in trust for the holders of Splitco common stock.

Upon surrender of the documents required by the exchange agent, duly executed, each former holder of Splitco common stock will receive from the exchange agent, in exchange therefor, shares of Olin common stock and/or cash in lieu of fractional shares, as the case may be. You will not receive any interest on any cash paid to you, even if there is a delay in making the payment. See This Exchange Offer Terms of this Exchange Offer Exchange of Shares of TDCC Common Stock.

If this exchange offer is terminated by TDCC without the exchange of shares, but the conditions for the consummation of the Transactions have otherwise been satisfied, TDCC intends to distribute all shares of Splitco common stock owned by TDCC on a pro rata basis to holders of TDCC common stock, with a record date to be announced by TDCC.

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INFORMATION ON OLIN

Overview

Olin Corporation is a Virginia corporation, incorporated in 1892, having its principal executive offices in Clayton, Missouri. Olin is a manufacturer concentrated in three business segments: Chlor Alkali Products, Chemical Distribution and Winchester. Chlor Alkali Products manufactures and sells chlorine and caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen, bleach products and potassium hydroxide, which represented 56 percent of Olin's 2014 sales. Chemical Distribution manufactures bleach products and distributes caustic soda, bleach products, potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid, which represented 12 percent of Olin's 2014 sales. Winchester products, which represented 32 percent of Olin's 2014 sales, include sporting ammunition, reloading components, small caliber military ammunition and components, and industrial cartridges.

On August 22, 2012, Olin acquired 100 percent of privately-held K. A. Steel Chemicals Inc. (KA Steel), whose operating results are included in Olin's historical financial statements since the date of the acquisition. For segment reporting purposes, KA Steel comprises the Chemical Distribution segment. KA Steel is one of the largest distributors of caustic soda in North America and manufactures and sells bleach in the Midwest.

For a more detailed description of the business of Olin, see Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#); Incorporation by Reference.

Olin's Business After the Consummation of the Transactions

The combination of DCP with Olin's existing business is intended to make Olin a leading, low-cost global player in chlor-alkali and related derivatives. Upon the consummation of the Transactions, Olin believes it will be: (1) the largest chlor-alkali producer in the world, (2) the largest seller of merchant chlorine, industrial bleach and on-purpose hydrochloric acid in North America, (3) the largest seller of chlorinated organics in the world, and (4) the largest global supplier of epoxy materials.

Olin expects the Transactions to have the following strategic benefits:

Increased production capacity and diversification of Olin's product portfolio. As a result of the Transactions, Olin expects the combined company's chlorine production capacity to increase by nearly 200 percent over Olin's existing production capacity on a stand-alone basis. Accordingly, Olin expects that the combined company will be able to access new product segments and increase sales to new third-party customers. Additionally, Olin believes that the combined company will have a more diverse portfolio of product offerings, with the increase of the number of downstream applications of Olin's chlorine from three downstream applications to 19 downstream applications.

Enhanced size and geographic presence. Olin will significantly increase its size and broaden its geographic footprint with the addition of DCP, providing enhanced presence in markets in North America, Europe, Latin America and Asia. Olin expects that this enhanced size and geographic presence will enable Olin to improve its cost structure and increase profitability.

Increased market capitalization and liquidity. The consummation of the Transactions will increase Olin's market capitalization and shares outstanding. Moreover, the Transactions will also improve Olin's access to the capital markets by providing it with more diversified operations, a substantially increased portfolio of assets and increased scale, all of which will make Olin more attractive to both debt and equity investors and institutional lenders.

Prior to the consummation of the Transactions, certain functions (such as purchasing, information systems, accounts payable processing, accounts receivable management, logistics and distribution) for DCP have generally been performed under TDCC's centralized systems and, in some cases, under contracts that are also

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used for TDCC's other businesses which are not being assigned to Splitco as part of the Transactions. To enable Olin to manage an orderly transition in its operation of DCP, Splitco and TDCC will enter into the General Services Agreement. Pursuant to the General Services Agreement, TDCC will provide Splitco with certain transition services from the period beginning on the date of the Distribution and generally ending within one year, or a shorter or longer period for certain specific services. See [Other Agreements](#) [Other Ancillary Agreements](#) [General Services Agreement](#).

Olin's Liquidity and Capital Resources After the Consummation of the Transactions

As of December 31, 2014, Olin had total assets of \$2,698 million, current liabilities of \$378 million and long-term debt of \$659 million. Following the consummation of the Transactions, Olin's total assets and liabilities will increase significantly. As of December 31, 2014, on a pro forma basis (as described in [Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business](#)), Olin would have had total assets of \$10,313 million, current liabilities of \$2,413 million and long-term debt of \$2,218 million. Olin's cash from operations was \$159 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Olin also expects its cash from operations to increase significantly as a result of the consummation of the Transactions and the integration of DCP.

Olin believes that the combination of DCP with Olin's existing business will result in anticipated annualized cost synergies of approximately \$200 million within three years following the consummation of the Transactions as a result of (1) approximately \$50 million in expected savings from procurement and logistics, (2) approximately \$70 million in expected savings from improved operating efficiencies and (3) approximately \$80 million in expected savings from asset optimization. If Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, Olin estimates that additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions. Olin expects to incur significant, one-time costs in connection with the Transactions, including approximately (1) \$40 to \$45 million during 2015 of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees related to the Transactions, (2) \$25 to \$30 million of financing-related fees, (3) \$50 million of costs associated with the change in control mandatory acceleration of expenses under deferred compensation plans as a result of the Transactions, (4) \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions and (5) \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions. No assurances of the timing or amount of synergies able to be captured, or the costs necessary to achieve those synergies, can be provided.

Following the consummation of the Transactions, Splitco, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin, will have incurred new indebtedness in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof, a portion of which will be used to finance the Special Payment in an amount equal to the Below Basis Amount, and issued directly to TDCC the Splitco Securities in an amount equal to the Above Basis Amount, and these obligations are expected to be guaranteed by Olin following the consummation of the Merger. In connection with the Transactions, Olin expects to increase the amount of its senior revolving credit facility to \$500 million.

In the Transactions, Olin's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan may assume certain U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension obligations related to active employees and certain terminated, vested retirees of DCP with a net liability of up to \$400 million. In connection therewith, pension assets may be transferred from TDCC's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to an existing U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan maintained by Olin. In addition to the standard minimum funding requirements, the Pension Act requires companies with U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to make contributions to such plans as frequently as quarterly in order to meet the funding target for such plans, as defined in the Pension Act. The failure to meet a minimum required percentage of the funding target in any given year could result in adverse consequences, including the imposition of

fines or penalties. Funding obligations with respect to U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans change due to, among other things, the actual investment return on plan

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assets and changes in interest rates. Continued volatility in the capital markets may have a further negative impact on the funded status of U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans, which may in turn increase attendant funding obligations. Given the amount of pension assets that may be transferred from TDCC's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plans to Olin's U.S. tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan, and subject to the foregoing and other variables, and the uncertainties associated therewith, it is possible that Olin could be required to make substantial additional contributions in future years to Olin's tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan attributable to the transferred pension liabilities. These contributions could restrict available cash for Olin's operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity.

In addition, in the Transactions, Olin will assume certain accrued defined benefit pension liabilities relating to employees of TDCC in Germany and Switzerland who transfer to Olin in connection with the Transactions. These liabilities and the related future payment obligations could restrict cash available for Olin operations, capital expenditures and other requirements, and may materially adversely affect its financial condition and liquidity.

Olin anticipates that its primary sources of liquidity for working capital and operating activities, including any future acquisitions, will be cash from operations and borrowings under existing debt arrangements, including the Existing Credit Facilities, or a new credit facility. Olin expects that these sources of liquidity will be sufficient to make required payments of interest on the outstanding Olin debt and to fund working capital and capital expenditure requirements, including the significant one-time costs relating to the Transactions described above. Olin expects that it will be able to comply with the financial and other covenants of its existing debt arrangements, including the Existing Credit Facilities, and the covenants under the agreements governing the Pro Rata Facilities and the indenture governing the Splitco Securities.

For more information on DCP's and Olin's existing sources of liquidity, see the section of this document entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Dow Chlorine Products Business" and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this document. See "Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference."

Directors and Officers of Olin Before and After the Consummation of the Transactions

Board of Directors

The Olin Board currently consists of nine directors, which are divided into three classes as follows:

Class I directors (terms expire in 2016): C. Robert Bunch, Randall W. Larrimore and John M. B. O'Connor

Class II directors (terms expire in 2017): Gray G. Benoist, Richard M. Rompala and Joseph D. Rupp

Class III directors (terms expire in 2018): Donald W. Bogus, Philip J. Schulz and Vincent J. Smith
In connection with the Transactions, the size of the Olin Board will be increased to include three additional directors to be designated by TDCC, effective at the time of closing of the Merger.

Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently a member of the Olin Board:

GRAY G. BENOIST, 63, served as Senior Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer of Belden, Inc. (a designer, manufacturer and marketer of signal transmission solutions, including cable, connectivity and active components for mission-critical applications in markets ranging from industrial automation to data centers, broadcast studios, and aerospace) until January 1, 2012, and as an Officer on Special Assignment until his retirement on March 15, 2012. From August 2006 until January 1, 2012 he

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served as Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Belden and from November 2009 until January 2012 he also served as Chief Accounting Officer. Prior to that time, Mr. Benoist was Senior Vice President, Director of Finance of the Networks Segment of Motorola Inc. (a business unit responsible for the global design, manufacturing, and distribution of wireless and wired telecom system solutions). During more than 25 years with Motorola, Mr. Benoist served in senior financial and general management roles across Motorola's portfolio of businesses, including the Personal Communications Sector, Integrated and Electronic Systems Sector, Multimedia Group, Wireless Data Group, and Cellular Infrastructure Group. He has a bachelor's degree in Finance & Accounting from Southern Illinois University and a master's in business administration degree from the University of Chicago. Mr. Benoist serves on the board of directors of Exceptional Minds (a not-for-profit organization established to educate and prepare young adults on the autistic spectrum for employment in the graphic arts industry). He is also a principal of MindSpark, Inc. (a registered benefit corporation in California delivering software testing services through the employment of young adults with autism spectrum disorder). Olin director since February 2009; member of the Audit Committee and the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Benoist's chief financial officer experience provides him with valuable financial and accounting expertise.

DONALD W. BOGUS, 69, retired in January 2009 from his position as Senior Vice President of The Lubrizol Corporation and President of Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Lubrizol Corporation (a global supplier of high performance specialty products for personal care, coatings, plastics, and various industrial products), a position he had held since June 2004. Mr. Bogus joined Lubrizol in April 2000 as Vice President and his duties included responsibility for the Fluid Technologies for Industry business section and he served as the head of mergers and acquisitions. Prior to joining Lubrizol, he was an Executive Officer at PPG Industries, Inc. (a manufacturer of coatings and glass products) where he served as Vice President of Specialty Chemicals and Vice President of Industrial Coatings. Mr. Bogus earned a bachelor's degree in biology and chemistry from Baldwin Wallace University. He serves on the board of trustees for Baldwin Wallace University and on their Business Division's advisory board. Olin director since July 2005; member of the Compensation Committee and the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Bogus' executive management positions have provided him with expertise in the chemicals industry, as well as merger and acquisition experience.

C. ROBERT BUNCH, 60, served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Global Tubing, LLC (a privately held company formed in April 2007 to manufacture and sell coiled tubing and related products and services to the energy industry which was acquired by Forum Energy Technologies, Inc. (NYSE: FET) and Quantum Energy Partners in July 2013) from May 2007 until June 2013. Mr. Bunch served as Chairman of Maverick Tube Corporation (a producer of welded tubular steel products used in energy and industrial applications which was acquired by Tenaris, S.A. in October 2006) from January 2005 until October 2006 and as President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2004 until October 2006. Prior to joining Maverick, he was an independent oil service consultant from 2003 until 2004, and from 2002 to 2003 he served as President and Chief Operating Officer at Input/Output, Inc. (an independent provider of seismic imaging technologies and digital, full-wave imaging solutions for the oil and gas industry). From 1999 to 2002, he served as Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of Input/Output, Inc. Mr. Bunch earned a bachelor's degree in economics and a master's degree in accounting from Rice University and a juris doctorate degree from the University of Houston. From May 2004 until August 2008, Mr. Bunch served on the board of directors (and as Chairman from January 2007 to August 2008) of Pioneer Drilling Company (a provider of land contract drilling services to independent and major oil and gas exploration and production companies). Olin director since December 2005; member of the Compensation Committee and the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Bunch's broad management responsibilities provide relevant experience in a number of strategic and operational areas.

RANDALL W. LARRIMORE, 68, served as the Chairman of Olin from April 2003 through June 2005. From 1997 until his retirement in December 2002, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of United Stationers Inc. (a

\$4 billion wholesaler/distributor of office products). From 1988 until 1997, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of MasterBrand Industries, Inc., now called Fortune Brands Home & Security LLC

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(FBHS) (a consumer products company). He holds a bachelor's degree from Swarthmore College with a major in economics and a minor in chemistry and a master's in business administration degree from Harvard Business School. He is co-chair of the governance committee and a member of the board of directors and compensation committee of Campbell Soup Company (a manufacturer and marketer of soup and other food products) and a member of the board of directors of Nixon Uniform Service and Medical Wear (a privately held company that provides, launders, and delivers medical apparel, linens, and other reusable products, primarily to healthcare providers). Olin director since January 1998; Chair of the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee and a member of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and the Executive Committee. Mr. Larrimore brings expertise in marketing, sales, strategic planning, mergers and acquisitions and general management.

JOHN M. B. O'CONNOR, 61, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of J.H. Whitney Investment Management, LLC (a company which specializes in financing sustainable and resilient energy technologies and projects), a position he has held since 2011. From January 2009 through March 2011, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Tactronics Holdings, LLC (a Whitney Capital Partners portfolio holding company that provided tactical integrated electronic systems to U.S. and foreign military customers as well as the composite armor solutions for military vehicles through its Armostruxx division). Previously, Mr. O' Connor was Chairman of JP Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc. (part of the investment manager arm of JP Morgan) and an Executive Partner of JP Morgan Partners (a private equity firm). He was also a member of the Risk Management Committee of JP Morgan Chase, which was responsible for policy formulation and oversight of all market and credit risk taking activities globally. Mr. O' Connor earned a bachelor's degree in economics from Tulane University and a master's in business administration degree from Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Mr. O' Connor is a member of the board of directors at Integrico, Inc. (a privately held specialized composite products manufacturer). He also serves on the advisory board of Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine, Game Conservancy USA and Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation. He is also on the advisory committees of Global Guardian and New York Green Bank. He is also chairman of the American Friends of the Clock Tower Fund and treasurer of the UK Game Conservancy and Wildlife Trust. Mr. O' Connor serves as a special consultant in a pro-bono capacity for the U.S. Department of Defense and is an appointed special consultant to the Department of Defense Business Board. Mr. O' Connor has been appointed to be the Civic Aide to the Secretary of the Army (CASA) for New York (South). He is a member of the Air Force Chief of Staff Civic Leaders Board. Olin director since January 2006; member of the Audit Committee and the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. O' Connor's hedge fund and investment banking experience allow him to contribute broad financial and global expertise.

RICHARD M. ROMPALA, 68, retired in July 2005 from his position as Chairman of The Valspar Corporation (a manufacturer and distributor of paints and coatings). Mr. Rompala served as Chairman of Valspar from 1998 until July 2005, Chief Executive Officer from 1995 through February 2005 and President from 1994 through 2001. Prior to 1994, Mr. Rompala served as Group Vice President-Coatings and Resins for two years and Group Vice President-Chemicals for five years at PPG Industries, Inc. (a manufacturer of coatings and glass products). Mr. Rompala holds a bachelor's degree in chemistry and a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Columbia University and a master's in business administration degree from Harvard Business School. Olin director since January 1998; Lead Director, Chair of the Compensation Committee and member of the Audit Committee, Directors and Corporate Governance Committee and the Executive Committee. Mr. Rompala's broad executive management experience provides him with in-depth knowledge of manufacturing and chemicals companies.

JOSEPH D. RUPP, 65, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Olin. He has served as Chairman of Olin since July 2005 and held the positions of President from January 2002 until May 2014 and Chief Executive Officer since January 2002. Prior to that and since March 2001, he was Executive Vice President, Operations, and was responsible for all Olin business operations including the former Brass Division (which became part of the former Metals Group in 2002), Winchester and Chlor Alkali Products. He joined Olin's Brass Division in 1972 and held a number of

positions of increasing responsibility in the Brass Division manufacturing and engineering organization. In 1985, he was appointed Vice President, Manufacturing and Engineering. He was

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appointed President of Olin Brass and a Corporate Vice President in 1996. He holds a bachelor's degree in metallurgical engineering from the University of Missouri, Rolla. Mr. Rupp serves on the board of directors of Quanex Building Products Corporation (a manufacturer of value-added engineered materials and components serving building products markets). Olin director since January 2002; Chair of the Executive Committee. Mr. Rupp's extensive history at Olin, together with his board service at other companies, provides him with in-depth knowledge of Olin's business and the industry.

PHILIP J. SCHULZ, 70, was Managing Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers (a registered public accounting firm) Hartford, Connecticut office until his retirement in July 2003. Mr. Schulz also served as the Hartford office leader of PwC's Consumer & Industrial Products & Services industry group. He joined Coopers & Lybrand in 1967 and was Managing Partner of the Hartford office at the time of the merger of Coopers & Lybrand and Price Waterhouse in 1998. He was a member of the Firm Council and was a trustee of the PwC Foundation. He also served as a regional technical consultant and SEC reviewer and was assigned to the firm's national office for two years. The Olin Board has determined that Mr. Schulz qualifies as an audit committee financial expert for Olin under applicable SEC rules. Mr. Schulz earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from Niagara University and also completed the Tuck Executive Program at Dartmouth College. He is on the board of directors of Interim HealthCare of Hartford, Inc. Mr. Schulz is also trustee emeritus of the University of St. Joseph; a director of St. Francis Hospital; a director of the Lake Sunapee Protective Association and is on the board of trustees of The McLean Fund. Olin director since July 2003; Chair of the Audit Committee and a member of the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee and the Executive Committee. Mr. Schulz's public accounting background provides him with invaluable financial and accounting expertise.

VINCENT J. SMITH, 66, served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Dow Chemical Canada, a subsidiary of TDCC from 2001 until his retirement in 2004. From 1972 to 2000, he held positions of increasing responsibility in engineering, manufacturing and management, including the position of Business Director for TDCC's global chlor alkali assets. Mr. Smith earned a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from McMaster University. Olin director since August 2008; member of the Compensation Committee and the Directors and Corporate Governance Committee. Mr. Smith's executive service has provided him with valuable international and manufacturing experience, together with extensive knowledge of the Chlor Alkali industry.

The Olin Board has determined that all of its members, except Mr. Rupp, constituting a majority, satisfy the listing standards for independence of the NYSE and Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

TDCC is in the process of identifying the individuals whom it will designate for appointment to the Olin Board upon the consummation of the Merger, and details regarding these individuals will be provided when available.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of Olin immediately prior to the consummation of the Merger are expected to be the executive officers of Olin immediately following the consummation of the Merger. Listed below is the biographical information for each person who is currently an executive officer of Olin:

JOSEPH D. RUPP, 65, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Olin. He has served as Chairman of Olin since July 2005 and held the positions of President from January 2002 until May 2014 and Chief Executive Officer since January 2002. Prior to that and since March 2001, he was Executive Vice President, Operations, and was responsible for all Olin business operations including the former Brass Division (which became part of the former Metals Group in 2002), Winchester and Chlor Alkali Products. He joined Olin's Brass Division in 1972 and held a number of positions of increasing responsibility in the Brass Division manufacturing and engineering organization. In 1985, he was appointed Vice President, Manufacturing and Engineering. He was appointed President of Olin Brass and a

Corporate Vice President in 1996. He holds a bachelor's degree in metallurgical engineering from the University of Missouri, Rolla. Mr. Rupp serves on the board of directors of Quanex Building Products Corporation (a manufacturer of value-added engineered materials and components)

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serving building products markets). Olin director since January 2002; Chair of the Executive Committee. Mr. Rupp's extensive history at Olin, together with his board service at other companies, provides him with in-depth knowledge of Olin's business and the industry.

TODD A. SLATER, 51, has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Olin since May 4, 2014. Before then, he had served as Vice President, Finance and Controller since October 2010, Controller from May 27, 2005 until October 2010, Operations Controller from April 2004 until May 2005, and Vice President and Financial Officer for Olin's Metals Group from January 2003 until April 2004. Prior to 2003, Mr. Slater served as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary for Chase Industries Inc. (which was merged into Olin on September 27, 2002).

JOHN E. FISCHER, 59, has served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Olin since May 4, 2014. Before then, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2010, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from May 27, 2005 until October 2010, Vice President, Finance and Controller from June 24, 2004 until May 27, 2005, and Vice President, Finance from January 2, 2004, when he re-joined Olin, until June 24, 2004. Prior to 2004, from 1997-2001, Mr. Fischer served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Primex Technologies, Inc. During 2002 and 2003, Mr. Fischer did independent consulting for several companies including Olin.

JOHN L. MCINTOSH, 61, has served as Senior Vice President, Chemicals, of Olin since May 4, 2014. Before then, he served as Senior Vice President, Operations, since 2011, Senior Vice President, Chemicals from October 2010 until January 2011, Vice President and President, Chlor Alkali Products Division, from 1999 until 2010, Vice President Operations and Specialty Chemicals from 1998 until 1999, and in a variety of management positions within Olin's chemicals and Chlor Alkali Products businesses prior to that time since he joined Olin in 1997.

GEORGE H. PAIN, 64, has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Olin since October 2010. Before then, he served as Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary since April 15, 2002, when he re-joined Olin. Prior to that, since 2001, he served as Vice President and General Counsel of General Dynamics Ordnance and Tactical Systems, Inc., an operating unit of General Dynamics Corporation, a manufacturer of mission-critical information systems and technologies; land and expeditionary combat systems, armaments and munitions; shipbuilding and marine systems; and business aviation. From 1997-2001, he served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Primex Technologies, Inc.

FRANK W. CHIRUMBOLE, 57, has served as Vice President and President, Chlor Alkali Products, of Olin since April 28, 2012. Before then, he served as President, Chlor Alkali Products, since October 2010, as Vice President, General Manager Bleach from 2009 until September 2010, as Vice President, Supply Chain Management from 2007 to 2009, and as Vice President, Manufacturing and Engineering, from 2001 to 2007.

SCOTT R. ABEL, 51, has served as Vice President and President, Chemical Distribution, of Olin since April 23, 2015. He joined Olin in April 2014 and served as President, K.A. Steel Chemicals Inc. from August 22, 2014 until April 22, 2015. From 2012 to 2014, he served as Commercial Vice President at KOST USA, Inc. and from 2009 to 2012, he served as Business Director Glycols at Archer Daniels Midland Company. From 2008 to 2009, he served as Global Marketing Director Acrylic Monomers; from 2003 to 2007, he served as Senior Marketing Manager Chlor Alkali; and from 1989 through 2007, he served in various sales and marketing positions, all at TDCC.

THOMAS J. O'KEEFE, 56, has served as Vice President and President, Winchester, of Olin since April 26, 2012. From 2010 to 2011, he served as President, Winchester; from 2008 to 2010, he served as Vice President, Operations and Planning and from 2006 to 2008 he was Vice President, Manufacturing Operations, in each case, in the Winchester Division. From 2001 to 2006, he was Vice President, Manufacturing and Engineering for Olin's former

Brass Division.

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RANDEE N. SUMNER, 41, has served as Vice President and Controller of Olin since May 4, 2014. From December 2012 until April 2014, she served as Division Financial Officer for Chemical Distribution. From 2010 until December 2012, she served as Assistant Controller; from 2008 to 2010, she served as Director, Corporate Accounting and Financial Reporting; and from 2006 to 2008, she served as Manager, Corporate Accounting and Financial Reporting, all for Olin Corporation.

DOLORES J. ENNICO, 62, has served as Vice President, Human Resources, of Olin since May 1, 2009. Prior to that time and since October 2005, she served as Corporate Vice President, Human Resources. From March 2004 to September 2005, she served as Vice President, Administration for Olin's Winchester Division and former Metals group.

STEPHEN C. CURLEY, 63, has served as Vice President and Treasurer of Olin since January 1, 2005. Before then, he had served as Chief Tax Counsel of Olin since re-joining Olin on August 18, 2003. Prior to that time, he served as Vice President and Treasurer of Primex Technologies, Inc., a manufacturer and provider of ordnance and aerospace products and services, which was spun off from Olin in 1996.

G. BRUCE GREER, JR., 54, has served as Vice President, Strategic Planning and Information Technology since 2010. Before then, he served as Vice President, Strategic Planning from May 2005, when he joined Olin, until 2010. Prior to joining Olin and since 1997, Mr. Greer was employed by Solutia, Inc., an applied chemicals company. From 2003 to April 2005, he served as President of Pharma Services, a Division of Solutia and Chairman of Flexsys, an international rubber chemicals company which was a joint venture partially owned by Solutia and Akzo Nobel. Prior to that, Mr. Greer served as a Vice President of Corporate Development, Technology, and Information Technology for Solutia.

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INFORMATION ON TDCC

TDCC was incorporated in 1947 under Delaware law and is the successor to a Michigan corporation, of the same name, organized in 1897. TDCC's principal executive offices are located at 2030 Dow Center, Midland, Michigan 48674.

In 2014, TDCC had annual sales of more than \$58 billion and employed approximately 53,000 people worldwide. TDCC's more than 6,000 product families are manufactured at 201 sites in 35 countries across the globe. TDCC conducts its worldwide operations through global businesses, which are reported in five operating segments: Agricultural Sciences, Consumer Solutions, Infrastructure Solutions, Performance Materials & Chemicals and Performance Plastics. TDCC's internet address is www.dow.com. TDCC's website and its contents are not deemed incorporated by reference in or a part of this document.

Agricultural Sciences

The Agricultural Sciences segment is a global leader in providing crop protection and seed/plant biotechnology products and technologies, urban pest management solutions and healthy oils. The business invents, develops, manufactures and markets products for use in agricultural, industrial and commercial pest management, and food service. The segment has broad global reach with sales in 135 countries and research and development (R&D) and manufacturing facilities located in all geographic areas. Growth is achieved through the development of innovative new products and technologies, successful segmentation of market offerings with leading brands, diverse channels to market, competitive cost positions, strategic bolt-on acquisitions, and commercial and R&D collaborations. TDCC is committed to the development of innovative new crop protection and biological products and technologies.

Consumer Solutions

The Consumer Solutions segment consists of three global businesses: Consumer Care, Dow Automotive Systems and Dow Electronic Materials. These global businesses develop and market customized materials using advanced technology and unique chemistries for specialty applications including semiconductors and organic light-emitting diodes, adhesives and foams used by the transportation industry, and cellulose for innovative pharmaceutical formulations and food solutions. These businesses serve the needs of market segments as diverse as: automotive; electronics and entertainment; healthcare and medical; and personal and home care goods. The segment's commitment to continuous innovation and rapid new product development enables it to maximize opportunities in emerging geographies and high-growth industries.

Infrastructure Solutions

The Infrastructure Solutions segment is comprised of an industry-leading portfolio of businesses utilizing advanced technology to deliver products such as architectural and industrial coating applications, building insulation, adhesives, microbial protection for the oil and gas industry, and water technologies. With unmatched R&D capabilities, a broad range of chemistries, extensive geographic reach and strong channels to market, this segment is well positioned to capitalize on market trends. The segment has broad geographic reach, with sales in 145 countries and R&D and manufacturing facilities located in key geographic areas.

Performance Materials & Chemicals

The Performance Materials & Chemicals segment is comprised of five technology-driven, customer-centric global businesses that are advantaged through integration and driven by innovative technology and solutions: Chlor-Alkali

and Vinyl, Chlorinated Organics, Epoxy, Industrial Solutions and Polyurethanes. Products produced by this segment are back-integrated into feedstocks, supporting a low-cost manufacturing base and consistent, reliable supply. The Performance Materials & Chemicals segment is positioned for growth through diverse

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markets and product offerings. The segment has broad geographic reach, with sales in nearly 150 countries and manufacturing facilities located in all geographic areas. Performance Materials & Chemicals has a diverse product line that serves customers in a large number of industries including appliance, construction and industrial.

Performance Plastics

The Performance Plastics segment is the world's leading plastics franchise, and is a market-oriented portfolio composed of five global businesses: Dow Elastomers, Dow Electrical and Telecommunications, Dow Packaging and Specialty Plastics, Energy and Hydrocarbons. The segment is advantaged through its low-cost position into key feedstocks and broad geographic reach, with sales in more than 110 countries and manufacturing facilities located in all geographic areas. It also benefits from TDCC's R&D expertise to deliver leading-edge technology that provides a competitive benefit to customers in key strategic markets.

For a more detailed description of TDCC's business, see TDCC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, which has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

Table of Contents**INFORMATION ON THE DOW CHLORINE PRODUCTS BUSINESS****General**

DCP is a leading vertically-integrated producer of sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) and chlorine (together, chlor-alkali) and derivatives. DCP operates three businesses: Chlor-Alkali and Vinyl (CAV), Global Epoxy (Epoxy) and Global Chlorinated Organics (GCO). These businesses benefit from access to key natural resources including water, brine and natural gas and production facilities in the U.S. Gulf Coast. DCP leverages its production economics through sales of caustic soda, chlorine, and a broad spectrum of downstream chlorine derivatives and epoxy products for a variety of end uses in global markets.

In the Transactions, TDCC will transfer certain assets and liabilities related to DCP, directly or indirectly, to Splitco, which is a newly formed, wholly-owned subsidiary of TDCC that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation. In exchange, TDCC will receive additional shares of common stock of Splitco, the Special Payment and the Splitco Securities (or cash in the amount of the Above Basis Amount if TDCC elects to receive a cash dividend from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities). Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and those incurred in connection with the Transactions. See The Transactions.

Products

Chlor-Alkali and Vinyl. DCP's CAV business segment has the largest chlor-alkali capacity in North America and globally. With access to U.S. Gulf Coast natural gas, integrated power, low-cost brine mining and in-house maintenance, DCP's CAV business sells its products into a broad range of end-use applications including pulp and paper, alumina, urethanes, chlorine derivatives and epoxy products. CAV serves as the foundation of the overall DCP business, providing a low-cost source of chlorine and caustic soda for high-value derivative products sold into merchant markets and through long-term supply relationships, as well as through its GCO and Epoxy businesses.

CAV is one of the largest global marketers of caustic soda with access to internally produced caustic soda in the U.S. Gulf Coast, re-marketing of material produced by other parties including the JV Entity, and off-take material produced by TDCC in Brazil. The off-take arrangement with TDCC in Brazil entitles DCP to 100 percent ownership of the caustic soda produced at TDCC's Aratu, Brazil site, which DCP sells into the South American market. This allows DCP to leverage relationships with alumina, pulp and paper and chemical companies in multiple locations.

CAV is also one of the largest global marketers of ethylene dichloride (EDC) and vinyl chloride monomer (VCM). EDC and VCM sales provide key access into housing construction markets in both North America and globally. These products facilitate higher asset utilization, hydrochloric acid (HCL) management at DCP's integrated production sites and incremental caustic soda sales.

Global Epoxy. DCP's Epoxy business segment is one of the largest integrated global producers of epoxy resins, curing agents and intermediates. Epoxy serves a diverse array of applications, including electrical laminates, marine coatings, consumer goods and composites, as well as numerous applications in civil engineering and infrastructure products. DCP has a favorable manufacturing cost position in epoxy materials which is driven by a combination of scale and integration into low-cost feedstocks (including chlorine, caustic, allylics and aromatics).

Epoxy is an integrated epoxy producer with upstream, midstream and downstream epoxy products. Epoxy produces and sells a full range of epoxy materials, including upstream products such as allyl chloride (Allyl) and epichlorohydrin (Epi), midstream products such as liquid epoxy resins (LER) and downstream products such as

converted epoxy resins (CER) and additives. DCP leverages its economies of scale at each stage of the

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epoxy value chain by selling both to the market as well as supplying internal downstream derivative epoxy needs. DCP Epoxy production economics benefits from its integration into chlor-alkali and aromatics which are key inputs in epoxy production. The Epoxy business segment's consumption of chlorine allows DCP's CAV business to enable caustic soda sales as well as utilize Epoxy's production of byproduct HCL across different DCP manufacturing processes.

Allyl has widespread use, not only as feedstock in the production of DCP Epoxy's Epi, but also as a chemical intermediate in multiple industries and applications, including water purification chemicals. Similarly, DCP produces Epi, primarily as a feedstock for use in its own epoxy resins, but also as a merchant marketer of Epi to epoxy producers globally who produce their own resins for end use segments such as coatings and electronic materials. LER is manufactured in liquid form and cures with the addition of a hardener into a thermoset solid material offering a unique combination of strength, adhesion and chemical resistance that is well-suited to coatings and composites applications. While DCP sells its LER externally, a large share of LER production is further converted by DCP into CER where value-added modifications produce higher margin customer-specific resins.

DCP also operates an integrated aromatics production chain producing cumene, phenol, acetone and bisphenol (BisA) for internal consumption and sale.

Global Chlorinated Organics. GCO is one of the largest global producers of chlorinated organic products, including chloromethanes (methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), and chloroethenes (perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and vinylidene chloride). GCO participates in both the solvent and the intermediate segments of the global chlorocarbon industry with a focus on sustainable applications and in markets where it can benefit from its cost and technology advantages. GCO's products are sold as intermediates that are used as feedstocks in the production of fluoropolymers, fluorocarbon refrigerants and blowing agents, silicones, cellulose, and agricultural chemicals. Solvent products are sold into end uses such as surface preparation, dry cleaning, pharmaceuticals, and regeneration of refining catalysts.

GCO's manufacturing facilities consume chlorine produced by the CAV business, which enables caustic soda sales. GCO's unique production technology also allows it to recycle byproduct streams from other DCP and TDCC businesses, which are used as raw materials by GCO. Through its recycling technology, GCO is able to transform byproduct streams into high-value-added products while simultaneously avoiding otherwise costly incineration costs. The business is often compensated to utilize these byproduct streams, generating negative cost inputs.

Manufacturing and Facilities

Chlor-Alkali and Vinyl. DCP's CAV business segment is comprised of facilities in Freeport, Texas and Plaquemine, Louisiana. Both are strategically located in areas close to brine mining and low-cost power and steam cogeneration. The CAV operations are also supported by in-house production technology which includes chlorine cell production, repair and maintenance services based in DCP's facility in Russellville, Arkansas.

DCP's Freeport CAV assets are situated within TDCC's Texas operations site, the hub and original location of TDCC's U.S. Gulf Coast presence since the 1940s. The DCP CAV assets at the Freeport complex consist of four chlor-alkali facilities, including TDCC's share of the JV Entity described below, one caustic soda evaporator, five EDC facilities and one VCM facility. The JV Entity is a 50:50 manufacturing joint venture between TDCC and JV Partner that owns the world's largest grassroots chlor-alkali membrane facility, which began production in the first quarter of 2014.

DCP's Plaquemine CAV assets are situated within TDCC's 1,500 acre petrochemical facility in that location and consist of one chlor-alkali facility, one caustic soda evaporator and one EDC facility.

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Both sites also include supporting assets and storage facilities associated with the CAV business as well as the brine mining operations at Stratton Ridge near Freeport, and Grand Bayou near Plaquemine, and onsite cell repair and maintenance operations. The Freeport assets also include two dedicated natural gas power cogeneration plants and the onsite chlorinated hydrocarbon byproduct (RCL)/HCL (chlor-alkali byproduct) management system.

The Russellville site is a fabricator and parts distributor to DCP and TDCC chlor-alkali sites, including DCP's Freeport and Plaquemine facilities and TDCC's sites in Germany and Brazil. It also manufactures cathodes and anodes used in ECU production, assembles and regaskets chlor-alkali production cells, and handles logistics for parts repair. Russellville covers global cell services for both membrane and diaphragm chlor-alkali technologies and assembles membrane cells for DCP from parts supplied by a third-party using a DCP design.

Global Epoxy. DCP has a global manufacturing footprint for its Epoxy business. Allyl and Epi are produced at facilities at Freeport, Texas and at Stade, Germany. LER is produced at Freeport and Stade as well as at a facility in Guaruja, Brazil. Downstream CER products are produced in North America at Freeport and Roberta, Georgia; in Europe at Stade, Germany, Rheinmunster, Germany, Baltringen, Germany and Pisticci, Italy; in Asia at Zhangjiagang, China and Gumi, South Korea; and in South America at Guaruja, Brazil. Epoxy also produces Phenol, Acetone and BisA at Freeport, BisA at Stade, and Cumene at Terneuzen, Netherlands to provide key aromatics inputs for the Epoxy business.

Global Chlorinated Organics. DCP's GCO business segment operates three integrated manufacturing facilities at the Freeport, Plaquemine and Stade sites. Chloromethanes products are produced at Freeport, Texas and Stade, Germany. Perchloroethylene is produced at Plaquemine, Louisiana and Stade, Germany. Trichloroethylene is produced at Freeport, Texas and Stade, Germany. VDC is produced only at Freeport, Texas. At all three sites, GCO plays an important role in RCL/HCL production, consumption and system management.

Sales and Distribution

Sales and marketing of CAV products is focused on merchant caustic soda, chlorine and EDC sales. DCP currently only sells chlorine through long-term supply agreements with TDCC primarily by pipeline or rail in North America. Caustic soda is sold under one to three-year contracts from the U.S. Gulf Coast and Brazil to a wide array of customers mainly in the United States, Canada and Latin America. The CAV business serves a broad range of applications with significant participation in the pulp and paper, alumina, water treatment and chemical industries. Most of CAV's EDC production is converted into VCM and sold and transferred via pipeline to a fenceline customer that produces polyvinyl chloride (PVC), but CAV also participates in the merchant EDC market. Most chlorine is distributed to DCP's downstream GCO and Epoxy businesses and sold to TDCC through DCP pipelines at Freeport and Plaquemine. Caustic soda is distributed by barge, shipped from deep water ports or transported by rail through a fleet of approximately 800 railcars.

Epoxy sells a wide range of products and has a dedicated sales force and significant logistical capabilities. Epoxy focuses on developing downstream, higher value add products, such as CER, but it also sells midstream and upstream materials to optimize utilization of production assets. Epoxy has important relationships with established merchant customers, some of which span decades. The segment's product is delivered primarily by marine vessel, deep-water and coastal barge, railcar and truck.

GCO has dedicated sales and marketing resources in each of the major geographies, maintaining a wide array of long-standing customer relationships from long-term contracts to short-term spot arrangements. GCO accesses its geographically diverse and fragmented market through direct key customer interfaces and preferred contractual relationships with distribution and channel leaders. It maintains strong, long-term strategic relationships and its

average relationship with its top ten customers exceeds 13 years. GCO uses approximately 20 terminal locations globally to transport product by marine vessel, rail and truck transportation and maintains a fleet of approximately 390 rail cars in North America.

Table of Contents**Raw Materials and Energy**

The primary manufacturing components for the CAV business—water, brine and electricity—are largely sourced from DCP's supporting assets. The water and brine are provided in the form of a brine solution from DCP's brine mining operations. Electricity and steam are supplied by DCP's power assets and supplemented with purchases from the utility grid. DCP's integrated power generation capabilities are gas based and the CAV business has benefited from low natural gas prices as power represents approximately 80 percent of CAV's ECU variable production costs. The business has access to ethylene raw material through a contractual supply from TDCC.

In North America, Epoxy produces Phenol, Acetone and BisA at Freeport and purchases Cumene, as well as imports some Cumene from Terneuzen. For Allyl production, Chlorine is sourced from the CAV business in the U.S. Gulf Coast and hydrocarbons are purchased from TDCC under long-term contracts. CAV also supplies caustic soda that is a raw material for Epi production. In Europe, Epoxy produces Cumene at Terneuzen where it receives benzene and a portion of its propylene from TDCC. Cumene is then converted into phenol and acetone through a tolling arrangement and the output is used to produce BisA at Stade. Chlorine and propylene are received onsite in Stade from TDCC. LER and BisA are shipped by rail from Stade to other European sites for CER processing. In Asia, LER is shipped to Zhangjiagang and Gumi from Freeport and Stade, mostly by marine bulk transport, for use in CER production and for direct trade sales.

Key raw materials for the GCO business are chlorine and EDC from the CAV business in the U.S. Gulf Coast and chlorine from TDCC in Europe. Methanol is GCO's most significant third-party raw material cost and is obtained through multiple contracts in Europe and North America.

Research and Development

In 2014, DCP reported research and development expense of \$34 million, or less than one percent of sales. Current research and development is primarily focused in the Epoxy business, supporting niche products and applications aligned with the midstream and downstream portions of the value chain due to their profitability and future growth potential. Historically, DCP has also invested research and development expense toward process optimization and development of next-generation refrigerant feedstock technology.

Seasonality

DCP's sales are affected by the cyclicity of the economy and the seasonality of several industries, including building and construction, coatings, infrastructure, electronics, automotive and refrigerants. The chlor-alkali industry is cyclical, both as a result of changes in demand for each of its co-products (chlorine and caustic soda) and as a result of changes in manufacturing capacity. Chlorine and caustic soda are co-products and are produced in a fixed ratio. Therefore, the production of one co-product can be constrained both by manufacturing capacity and/or by the ability to sell the co-product. Consequently, prices for both products respond rapidly to changes in supply and demand conditions in the industry. The cyclicity of the chlor-alkali industry has further impacts on downstream products in GCO and Epoxy. Pricing for GCO and Epoxy products have historically been impacted by the changing level of pricing for chlorine and, to a greater extent, caustic soda. In general, DCP's businesses experience their highest level of activity during the spring and summer months, particularly when construction, refrigerants, coatings and infrastructure activity is higher.

Competition

Competition faced by DCP varies based on the business segment. Key competitors include large, international chemical companies. DCP competes worldwide on the basis of quality, technology and price.

DCP currently competes with a range of major domestic and international producers. CAV's key competitors include: Axiall Corporation, Formosa Plastics Corporation, U.S.A., Occidental Chemical

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Corporation, Shintech, Inc. and Westlake Chemical Corporation. Epoxy competes with global participants, including Huntsman Corporation, Hexion Inc., as well as local participants with assets primarily in Asia Pacific. GCO key competitors include: Axiall Corporation, Occidental Chemical Corporation, Ineos, Akzo Nobel, Solvay and large Chinese producers such as Juhua.

Environmental Regulation

In all of the jurisdictions in which DCP operates, it is subject to environmental laws and regulations, including those related to air emissions, the discharge of waste water, and the use, handling, generation, transportation, storage and disposal of chemicals, hazardous and toxic substances and waste. Among other obligations, these laws and regulations may require DCP to apply for, obtain, comply with and periodically renew environmental permits. They may also require the installation and maintenance of pollution control equipment. In the event of any future accidental spills, leaks or other releases of hazardous or toxic substances or wastes, these laws and regulations would govern any required investigation and, if applicable, cleanup and remediation. DCP expends significant capital and operating expenses to maintain compliance with these laws and regulations. Developments such as the passage of more stringent environmental laws and regulations, or more rigorous enforcement of existing laws and regulations, could require DCP to increase the resources needed to maintain or achieve compliance.

At the two largest DCP manufacturing operations located in Freeport, Texas and Plaquemine, Louisiana, DCP operates under the terms and conditions of Title 5 permits issued pursuant to the U.S. Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as other applicable air permits issued under the authority of the CAA and similar state laws. Hazardous waste generation and management activities are subject to the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and RCRA regulations, and both the Freeport, Texas and Plaquemine, Louisiana facilities hold RCRA permits. In addition, DCP manufacturing operations generate incidental polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and the management of the PCBs is subject to permits issued under the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

The sale, distribution and use of DCP's chemical products are subject to chemical registration regimes such as those created by TSCA in the United States and the Registration, Evaluation, and Restriction of Chemical regulations, commonly referred to as REACH, in the European Union. The U.S. Congress is currently considering legislation that would update and revise TSCA, although at this time it is unclear how any updates and/or revisions would impact the DCP business.

Legal Proceedings

TDCC is involved in a number of lawsuits and claims, both actual and potential, including some that it has asserted against others, in which monetary damages are sought and some of which relate to or arise out of the current or past operation of DCP. These lawsuits and claims relate to, among other things, environmental, product liability and contractual matters.

The results of any current or future litigation are inherently unpredictable. However, TDCC believes that, in the aggregate, the outcome of all lawsuits and claims involving DCP will not have a material effect on DCP's combined financial position or liquidity. Furthermore, TDCC has generally agreed in the Separation Agreement to retain claims, including certain environmental and product liabilities, relating to the conduct of DCP prior to the Distribution.

Employees

DCP has approximately 2,100 employees, with the majority located at the Freeport, Plaquemine and Stade sites. Some of the employees in Freeport are represented by labor unions. Employees at locations in Europe, including employees

at Stade, are represented by work councils typical for the relevant location. DCP considers its relationships with the employees, unions and work councils to be good.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE DOW CHLORINE PRODUCTS BUSINESS

Overview

DCP is a leading vertically-integrated producer of caustic soda, chlorine and related derivatives with businesses in chlor-alkali, epoxy and chlorinated organics products. DCP produces chlorine and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), which together are referred to as electrochemical units or ECUs , at its plant locations in the U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC), which enjoy access to shale gas as a source of power and brine as a raw material. DCP monetizes these ECUs through merchant sales of caustic soda, chlorine and a broad spectrum of integrated downstream chlorine products and associated end uses. DCP operates in three strategic business segments: Chlor-Alkali and Vinyl (CAV), Global Epoxy (Epoxy) and Global Chlorinated Organics (GCO).

In the Transactions, TDCC will transfer certain assets and liabilities related to DCP, directly or indirectly, to a newly formed, direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of TDCC, Splitco, that was organized specifically for the purpose of effecting the Separation. In exchange, TDCC will receive additional shares of common stock of Splitco, the Special Payment as a dividend and the Splitco Securities to be used in the Debt Exchange (or cash in the amount of the Above Basis Amount if TDCC elects to receive a cash dividend from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities). See The Transactions. Splitco has engaged in no business activities to date and it has no material assets or liabilities of any kind, other than those incident to its formation and those incurred in connection with the Transactions.

Separation of the Dow Chlorine Products Business from TDCC

On March 27, 2015, TDCC and Olin announced that they had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that TDCC and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Olin's business and DCP. The terms of the Transactions require TDCC, prior to the Distribution, to transfer DCP to Splitco and then distribute to TDCC shareholders all of the shares of Splitco common stock held by TDCC, through a spin-off or split-off, and then immediately merge Merger Sub with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin in a tax efficient Reverse Morris Trust transaction. Immediately after the completion of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Olin common stock, assuming there is no Tag Event. Consummation of the Transactions is subject to approval by Olin shareholders and customary closing conditions, relevant tax authority rulings and regulatory approvals.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2014	2013	2012
	<i>(in millions)</i>		
Net sales external	\$ 3,849	\$ 3,637	\$ 4,044
Net sales related party	927	738	718
Net Sales	4,776	4,375	4,762
Cost of sales	4,573	4,257	4,350
Research and development expenses	34	51	54
Selling, general and administrative expenses	152	145	139
Restructuring charges			33
Sundry expense (income) net	3	(2)	1
Interest expense	13		
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	1	(76)	185
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	8	(27)	39
Net Income (Loss)	(7)	(49)	146
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(5)	(4)	(5)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to DCP	\$ (2)	\$ (45)	\$ 151

Results of Operations 2014 Versus 2013

DCP's net sales in 2014 were \$4,776 million, up nine percent compared with net sales of \$4,375 million in 2013. Net sales external, which represents sales to third parties, was \$3,849 million, up six percent. The increase in net sales external was driven in large part by a substantial increase in sales of Epoxy products, reflecting actions taken to recapture customer demand lost in previous periods. Net sales related party, which is comprised of sales to TDCC, rose 26 percent to \$927 million. The increase in net sales related party was driven by robust demand from TDCC, particularly in urethanes applications.

DCP's cost of sales rose seven percent to \$4,573 million in 2014. Cost of sales include purchased raw materials, utilities, salaries and wages, maintenance expenses, environmental services (e.g., wastewater treatment, waste disposal) and depreciation and amortization, among others. The increase in cost of sales compared with prior year resulted from higher production and sales volume, as well as higher unit costs of purchased raw materials, particularly propylene, benzene, and methanol. Higher prices for natural gas, a key feedstock for power production, and planned maintenance turnaround activity in the U.S. Gulf Coast also contributed to the increase. DCP was able to partially offset these higher costs with targeted spending reductions, as well as actions to increase sales volumes and drive higher operating rates.

DCP's research and development expenses in 2014 were \$34 million, down 33 percent from \$51 million in 2013. The reduction in spending primarily reflects actions to streamline and reprioritize its innovation project pipeline, as well as

cost management actions in response to lower sales volumes.

DCP's selling, general and administrative expenses were \$152 million in 2014, an increase of five percent as compared to 2013. This increase reflected typical year-over-year overhead inflation, as well as additional spending associated with management and operation of the JV Entity facility.

Interest expense in 2014 related to the debt financing of the JV Entity, which started up in early 2014. The JV Entity is a consolidated variable interest entity of DCP.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations 2013 Versus 2012**

DCP's net sales in 2013 were \$4,375 million, down eight percent from net sales of \$4,762 million in 2012. Net sales external was \$3,637 million, down 10 percent. The decline in net sales external was predominantly driven by broad-based volume contraction resulting from substantial competitive pressures and soft industry fundamentals in the Epoxy segment. Net sales related party increased three percent to \$738 million primarily due to increased price.

DCP's cost of sales in 2013 declined two percent versus 2012 to \$4,257 million in 2013. Compared with prior year, the decline primarily reflected reduced sales volumes resulting from weak industry fundamentals and soft end-market conditions, particularly in the Epoxy segment. Despite the decrease in costs, DCP was not able to expand its profitability year-over-year, as the impact of declining sales volumes and lower operating rates was coupled with additional costs related to planned maintenance and turnaround spending, particularly in the CAV segment.

DCP's research and development expenses were \$51 million in 2013, down six percent versus 2012, primarily due to lower spending incurred for projects in the Epoxy segment.

DCP's selling, general and administrative expenses were \$145 million in 2013, up four percent versus 2012, due in part to additional spending associated with the administration of the JV Entity during its construction phase.

Income Taxes

During the periods presented, DCP did not file separate tax returns, as it was included in the tax returns of TDCC entities within the respective tax jurisdictions. The income tax provision (benefit) included in the historical financial statements was calculated using a separate return basis as if DCP were a separate taxpayer.

DCP's tax rates for 2014, 2013 and 2012 were favorably impacted by earnings in foreign locations taxed at rates less than the U.S. statutory rate, which was partially offset by dividends repatriated to the United States. The tax rate was unfavorably impacted by the establishment of valuation allowances outside the United States, primarily in Brazil, Canada, China and Japan. These factors resulted in an effective tax rate of 35.7 percent for 2013 and 21.2 percent for 2012. The tax rate for 2014 was not meaningful.

Segment Analysis

Net Sales and EBITDA by Segment	For the Years Ended December		
	2014	31, 2013	2012
	<i>(in millions)</i>		
Segment:			
Chlor-Alkali & Vinyl	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,470
Global Epoxy	2,872	2,503	2,768
Global Chlorinated Organics	472	492	524
Total Net Sales	\$ 4,776	\$ 4,375	\$ 4,762
Segment:			
Chlor-Alkali & Vinyl	\$ 208	\$ 73	\$ 210

Global Epoxy	5	(38)	77
Global Chlorinated Organics	22	37	57
Total EBITDA (1)	\$ 235	\$ 72	\$ 344

(1) DCP defines EBITDA as earnings (i.e. Net Income (Loss)) before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. DCP believes that this measure is meaningful to investors as a supplemental financial measure to assess the financial performance of its business. The use of non-GAAP financial measures is not intended

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to replace any measures of performance determined in accordance with GAAP, and EBITDA as presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. As a result, this financial measure has limitations as an analytical and comparative tool, and you should not consider EBITDA in isolation, or as a substitute for DCP's results as reported under GAAP. A reconciliation of EBITDA to Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes is provided below.

Reconciliation of EBITDA to	Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes		
	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>
	<i>(in millions)</i>		
EBITDA	\$ 235	\$ 72	\$ 344
Depreciation and amortization	221	148	159
Interest expense and amortization of debt discount	13		
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	\$ 1	\$ (76)	\$ 185

Segment Results 2014 Versus 2013

CAV. Net sales in the CAV segment rose four percent in 2014 to \$1,432 million as compared to 2013, driven by increased sales volume with TDCC, particularly for urethanes applications. This increase was partially offset by a reduction in global caustic soda pricing, resulting from greater supply as new production capacity came online in 2014. CAV reported lower vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) sales volume as a result of planned maintenance turnaround activity that limited production.

The CAV segment reported an increase in natural gas prices, which rose sharply year-over-year. CAV's depreciation and amortization expense increased substantially due to the start-up of the JV Entity facility in early 2014. These increases were partly offset by a reduction in utilities expense in CAV related to the planned shutdown of a diaphragm caustic facility in the United States in the first quarter of 2014.

CAV's EBITDA was \$208 million in 2014, an increase of \$135 million as compared to 2013. The increase was in part achieved through selected spending reductions, as well as higher sales volume, particularly with TDCC.

Epoxy. Net sales in the Epoxy segment rose sharply to \$2,872 million in 2014, an increase of 15 percent versus 2013. This increase was primarily driven by increased sales volume, reflecting a focus on recapturing end-market share by leveraging low-cost position and scale.

Epoxy's costs increased in 2014, in part reflecting higher production volumes and higher unit prices for hydrocarbon raw materials, particularly propylene and benzene. Higher natural gas prices led to higher cost chlorine and caustic soda.

Epoxy's EBITDA was \$5 million in 2014, up from a loss of \$38 million in 2013. The increase in EBITDA was driven by disciplined expense control in response to soft industry fundamentals, as well as focused efforts to drive higher sales volumes.

GCO. Net sales for the GCO segment fell four percent to \$472 million in 2014, mainly due to reduced sales volume following the closure of a chloromethanes plant in the United States at the end of 2013, upon which GCO exited two contractual relationships.

GCO's costs increased in 2014, primarily as a result of the higher unit cost of purchased methanol raw material. Additionally, GCO received higher cost chlorine and caustic soda supplied internally by DCP's CAV segment.

GCO's EBITDA in 2014 was \$22 million, down from \$37 million in 2013, primarily due to challenging business conditions throughout the year, which resulted in soft demand and downward pressure on profit margins.

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Segment Results 2013 Versus 2012

CAV. The CAV segment's net sales were \$1,380 million in 2013, down six percent compared with 2012. This decline in net sales was primarily driven by lower sales of caustic soda resulting from two factors: (1) planned maintenance turnaround activity that limited availability of product for sales, and (2) reduced internal DCP demand for chlorine, which lowered the amount of associated caustic soda produced.

CAV's costs increased as a result of higher planned maintenance turnaround spending, as well as higher natural gas costs used for power production and reduced downstream DCP demand resulting from soft industry conditions. These increases were partially offset by lower supply chain costs resulting from the end of a tolling relationship, and a decrease in freight costs due to lower caustic soda sales volume.

CAV's EBITDA in 2013 was \$73 million, down from \$210 million in 2012. The decline in profitability was in part driven by the sales volume reductions in caustic soda, as well as soft internal DCP demand that led to reduced operating rates.

Epoxy. Net sales in the Epoxy segment were \$2,503 million in 2013, down ten percent as compared to 2012. The sales reduction was the result of a broad-based volume contraction as Epoxy faced significant competitive pricing pressures stemming from industry oversupply, leading to a loss of end-market share.

The Epoxy segment reported increases in raw material costs, particularly propylene in the United States and benzene globally. These higher raw material costs were more than offset by the reduction in sales volumes.

Epoxy's EBITDA was a loss of \$38 million in 2013, a decline of \$115 million compared with 2012. Epoxy's decline in profitability was primarily driven by its downturn in sales volumes, reflecting the global competitive pressures and its end-market share losses.

GCO. GCO's net sales in 2013 were \$492 million, down six percent from 2012, reflecting deterioration in global pricing as industry conditions softened as a result of significant new capacity additions, predominantly in Asia Pacific, coupled with aggressive competitor behavior.

GCO's costs fell as an increase in methanol raw material costs was more than offset by the reduction in sales volumes.

GCO's EBITDA was \$37 million in 2013, \$20 million lower than 2012, as profitability was impacted by both higher raw material costs and the deterioration of global pricing.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Globally, TDCC utilizes a centralized cash management system. Therefore, DCP cash requirements are provided by TDCC and affiliates. Cash generated by DCP is remitted directly to TDCC.

In connection with the Transactions, Splitco expects to incur new indebtedness. See Debt Financing.

In 2014, cash provided by operating activities of \$223 million was more than sufficient to fund capital expenditures of \$88 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

DCP has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Table of Contents**Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

DCP's business operations give rise to market risk exposure due to changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and other market factors. TDCC monitors and manages these risks as an integral part of its overall risk management program. To manage such risks effectively, hedging transactions may be entered into, pursuant to established guidelines and policies to mitigate the adverse effects of financial market risk. No derivative instruments will be transferred to DCP as part of the Distribution.

Foreign Currency Risk

The global nature of DCP's business introduces currency exposures. In addition to production facilities and operations located in different geographies, DCP has assets, liabilities and cash flows denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The primary objective of TDCC's foreign exchange risk management is to optimize the U.S. dollar value of net assets and cash flows, keeping the adverse impact of currency movements to a minimum. Foreign currency exposure is due to non-dollar denominated inter-company loans resulting from the Distribution. In addition, there are U.S. dollar exposures on non-U.S. dollar functional companies located in Europe and Latin America derived from commercial activities. Where currency exposure is identified which has no natural offset, TDCC typically enters into hedging arrangements intended to mitigate the effects of currency fluctuations affecting current period earnings. Derivatives are utilized to do so and effective hedging relationships are pursued where an exposure requires a cash flow hedge. Management of Olin will define currency risk management strategies and policies after consummation of the Merger.

Commodity Risk

Inherent in DCP's chlor-alkali business is exposure to price changes for several commodities. The main commodity exposure is related to changes in the market price of natural gas. The natural gas exposure stems primarily from energy consumption and generation. Physical and financial instruments are, at times, used to hedge these commodity market risks, when feasible. Derivatives utilized may vary in tenor depending on the hedging horizon and market liquidity for specific exposures. Management of Olin will define commodity risk management strategies and policies after consummation of the Merger.

Interest Rate Risk

DCP's primary exposure is to the U.S. dollar yield curve. Through the consolidation of the JV Entity as a variable-interest entity, DCP has long-term project finance debt exposure outstanding of \$553 million, the vast majority of which is floating rate debt. The small portion of fixed rate debt, which totals \$10 million, has an estimated duration of 8.5 years. Management of Olin will define interest rate risk management strategies and policies after consummation of the Merger.

Contractual Obligations

DCP has various commitments for take-or-pay and throughput agreements. These commitments are at prices not in excess of current market prices. The remaining terms for all agreements extend from one to nine years. The fixed and determinable future commitments at December 31, 2014 are included in the following table:

**Fixed and Determinable Portion of Take-or-Pay
and Throughput Obligations at December 31, 2014**

(in millions)

2015	\$ 7
2016	5
2017	36
2018	36
2019	33
2020 and beyond	260
TOTAL	\$ 377

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The combined balance sheet of DCP at December 31, 2014 includes \$606 million of debt of the JV Entity, a consolidated variable interest entity, which is non-recourse to DCP.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in accordance with GAAP requires management to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements and accompanying notes. Note 2 to the combined financial statements of DCP included elsewhere in this document describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the combined financial statements. The following are DCP's critical accounting policies impacted by judgments, assumptions and estimates.

Allocations

The combined statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) include allocations of certain expenses for services including, but not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, ethics and compliance, shared services, employee benefits and incentives, insurance and stock-based compensation. These expenses have been allocated on the basis of direct usage when identifiable with the remainder allocated on the basis of headcount or other measures. DCP considers the basis on which the expenses have been allocated to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided. The allocations may not, however, reflect the expense DCP would have incurred as a stand-alone company. Actual costs that may have been incurred if DCP were a stand-alone company would depend on a number of factors including DCP's chosen organizational structure, what functions were outsourced or performed by DCP employees and strategic decisions made in areas such as information technology and infrastructure.

Environmental Matters

The costs of environmental remediation of facilities are determined based on evaluations of current law and existing technologies. Inherent uncertainties exist in such evaluations primarily due to unknown environmental conditions, changing governmental regulations and legal standards regarding liability, and emerging remediation technologies. The recorded liabilities are adjusted periodically as remediation efforts progress, or as additional technical or legal information becomes available. At December 31, 2014, DCP had accrued obligations of \$64 million for probable environmental remediation and restoration costs, which represents management's best estimate of the costs for remediation and restoration with respect to environmental matters for which DCP has accrued liabilities, although it is reasonably possible that the ultimate cost with respect to these particular matters could range up to approximately one and a half times that amount. For further discussion, see Note 11 to the combined financial statements of DCP included elsewhere in this document.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

A majority of DCP employees participate in various defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans administered and sponsored by TDCC. The pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and net service costs of TDCC's plans are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates at which the liabilities could have been settled at December 31, 2014, rate of increase in future compensation levels, mortality rates and health care cost trend rates. These assumptions are updated annually. The combined financial statements reflect periodic pension and postretirement costs as if they were multi-employer plans. Costs associated with the pension and other postretirement plans were allocated based on DCP employees' proportionate share of costs for the respective Dow plans in which they participate. For further discussion, see Note 12 to the combined financial statements of DCP included elsewhere in this document.

Income Taxes

DCP did not file separate tax returns as it was included in the tax returns of Dow entities within the respective tax jurisdictions. The income tax provision and related balance sheet amounts included in the

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combined financial statements of DCP included elsewhere in this document were calculated using a separate return basis as if DCP were a separate taxpayer. The provision for income taxes has been determined using the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted rates. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Deferred taxes are not provided on the unremitted earnings of subsidiaries outside of the United States when it is expected that these earnings will be permanently reinvested. Annual tax provisions include amounts considered sufficient to pay assessments that may result from examinations of prior year tax returns; however, the amount ultimately paid upon resolution of issues raised may differ from the amounts accrued.

The financial statement effect of an uncertain income tax position is recognized when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained upon examination. Accruals are recorded for other tax contingencies when it is probable that a liability to a taxing authority has been incurred and the amount of the contingency can be reasonably estimated. For further information, see Note 17 to the combined financial statements of DCP included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA****Selected Historical Combined Financial Data of the Dow Chlorine Products Business**

Splitco is a newly formed holding company organized for the purpose of holding DCP and consummating the Transactions. The data below as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 and for the three years in the period ending December 31, 2014 have been derived from the audited combined financial statements included elsewhere in this document. The data below as of December 31, 2012 has been derived from the audited combined balance sheet not included or incorporated by reference in this document. The data below as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the years ending December 31, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from unaudited combined financial information not included or incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. This information is only a summary and you should read the table below in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Dow Chlorine Products Business and the combined financial statements of DCP and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this document. The historical financial statements of DCP reflect the business as it was operated within TDCC. While substantially all of DCP is being transferred in the Transactions, the historical financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements of Olin and the Dow Chlorine Products Business, which include adjustments for the impact of the Transactions.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>(in millions)</i>				
				<i>(unaudited)</i>	<i>(unaudited)</i>
Results of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 4,776	\$ 4,375	\$ 4,762	\$ 4,950	\$ 4,460
Net income (loss)	\$ (7)	\$ (49)	\$ 146	\$ (23)	\$ (185)
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 2,275	\$ 2,438	\$ 2,553	\$ 2,140	\$ 1,861
Long-term debt(1)	\$ 553	\$ 578	\$ 499	\$ 184	\$

(1) Consists of debt of the JV Entity, which is non-recourse to DCP.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of TDCC**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data of TDCC as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of TDCC incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data of TDCC as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 have been derived from TDCC's audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in or incorporated by reference into this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. You should read the table below in conjunction with the financial statements of TDCC and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in TDCC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference into this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#); Incorporation by Reference.

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>				
Results of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 58,167	\$ 57,080	\$ 56,786	\$ 59,985	\$ 53,674
Net income	\$ 3,839	\$ 4,816	\$ 1,100	\$ 2,784	\$ 2,321
Per share of common stock:					
Net income per common share - basic	\$ 2.91	\$ 3.72	\$ 0.71	\$ 2.06	\$ 1.75
Net income per common share - diluted	\$ 2.87	\$ 3.68	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.05	\$ 1.72
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.60
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 19.71	\$ 22.59	\$ 17.73	\$ 19.28	\$ 19.23
Balance Sheet Data					
Total assets	\$ 68,796	\$ 69,501	\$ 69,605	\$ 69,224	\$ 69,588
Long-term debt	\$ 18,838	\$ 16,820	\$ 19,919	\$ 18,310	\$ 20,605

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Olin**

The following selected historical consolidated financial data of Olin as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 has been derived from Olin's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this document. The selected historical consolidated financial data of Olin as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 has been derived from Olin's audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in or incorporated by reference in this document. Since February 28, 2011, the selected historical consolidated financial data of Olin reflects the acquisition of the remaining 50 percent of the SunBelt Chlor Alkali Partnership. Since August 22, 2012, the selected historical consolidated financial data of Olin reflects the acquisition of KA Steel. The selected historical consolidated financial data presented below is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition that may be expected for any future period or date. You should read the table below in conjunction with the financial statements of Olin and the notes thereto and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section contained in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 which is incorporated by reference in this document. See [Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference](#).

	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>				
Results of Operations Data					
Sales	\$ 2,241	\$ 2,515	\$ 2,185	\$ 1,961	\$ 1,586
Cost of goods sold	1,853	2,034	1,748	1,574	1,350
Selling and administration	170	190	177	161	134
Restructuring charges	(16)	(6)	(9)	(11)	(34)
Other operating income	2	1	8	9	2
Earnings of non-consolidated affiliates	2	3	3	10	30
Interest expense	44	39	26	30	25
Interest and other income (expense)	1		(10)	176	2
Income before taxes from continuing operations	163	250	226	380	77
Income tax provision	58	71	76	138	12
Income from continuing operations	105	179	150	242	65
Discontinued operations, net	1				
Net income	\$ 106	\$ 179	\$ 150	\$ 242	\$ 65
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash	\$ 257	\$ 312	\$ 177	357	561
Working capital, excluding cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	182	125	150	76	33
Property, plant and equipment, net	931	988	1,034	885	675
Total assets	2,698	2,803	2,778	2,450	2,049
Capitalization					
Short-term debt	16	13	24	12	78

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Long-term debt	659	678	690	524	418
Shareholders' equity	1,013	1,101	998	986	830
Total capitalization	\$ 1,688	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,712	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,326

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	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Per Share Data					
Basic					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.87	\$ 3.02	\$ 0.82
Discontinued operations, net	0.01				
Net income	\$ 1.34	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.87	\$ 3.02	\$ 0.82
Diluted					
Continuing operations	\$ 1.32	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.99	\$ 0.81
Discontinued operations, net	0.01				
Net income	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.99	\$ 0.81
Common cash dividends	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80
Other Data					
Capital expenditures	\$ 72	\$ 91	\$ 256	\$ 201	\$ 85
Depreciation and amortization	138	135	111	99	87
Current ratio	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.3
Total debt to total capitalization	40.0%	38.6%	41.7%	35.2%	37.4%
Average common shares outstanding diluted	79.7	80.9	81.0	80.8	79.9

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF OLIN AND THE DOW CHLORINE PRODUCTS BUSINESS**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements present the combination of the historical financial statements of Olin and DCP, adjusted to give effect to: (1) the Merger and (2) the other Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 combines the historical consolidated statement of operations of Olin and the historical combined statement of loss for DCP, giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions as if they had been consummated on January 1, 2014, the beginning of the earliest period presented. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines the historical condensed consolidated balance sheet of Olin and the historical condensed combined balance sheet of DCP as of December 31, 2014, giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions as if they had been consummated on December 31, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Olin considered the acquirer of DCP. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the purchase price is allocated to the underlying tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values, with any excess purchase price allocated to goodwill. The pro forma purchase price allocation was based on a preliminary estimate of the fair values of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities of DCP. In arriving at the estimated fair values, Olin has considered the preliminary appraisals of independent consultants which were based on a preliminary and limited review of the assets and liabilities related to DCP to be transferred to, or assumed by, Splitco in the Transactions. Following the effective date of the Merger, Olin expects to complete the purchase price allocation after considering the fair value of DCP's assets and liabilities at the level of detail necessary to finalize the required purchase price allocation. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material.

The historical combined financial statements of DCP have been carved-out from TDCC's consolidated financial statements and reflect assumptions and allocations made by TDCC. DCP's historical combined financial statements include all revenues, costs, assets and liabilities that are directly attributable to DCP. In addition, certain expenses reflected in DCP's combined financial statements are an allocation from TDCC. Such expenses include, but are not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, ethics and compliance, shared services, employee benefits and incentive, insurance and stock-based compensation. The actual costs that may have been incurred if DCP had been a stand-alone company would depend on a number of factors, including the chosen organizational structure and strategic decisions made as to information technology and infrastructure requirements. As such, DCP's combined financial statements do not necessarily reflect what DCP's financial condition and results of operations would have been had DCP operated as a stand-alone company during the period or at the date presented.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect the costs of any integration activities or benefits that may result from realization of approximately \$200 million of annualized cost synergies expected to be realized within three years following the consummation of the Transactions, or, if Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, the potential additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million that Olin estimates may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions. Olin expects to incur approximately \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs and approximately \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma adjustments are based upon current available information and assumptions that Olin believes to be reasonable. The pro forma adjustments and related assumptions are described in the accompanying notes presented on the following pages.

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The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are for informational purposes only and are not intended to represent or to be indicative of the actual results of operations or financial position that the combined Olin and DCP would have reported had the Transactions been completed as of the dates set forth in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and should not be taken as being indicative of Olin's future consolidated results of operations or financial position. The actual results may differ significantly from those reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, differences between the assumptions used to prepare the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and actual amounts. As a result, the pro forma combined information does not purport to be indicative of what the financial condition or results of operations would have been had the Transactions been completed on the applicable dates of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, including the notes thereto, should be read in conjunction with:

the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements;

Olin's audited historical consolidated financial statements and related notes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, which are incorporated by reference in this document; and

DCP's audited historical combined financial statements and related notes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, which are included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet****As of December 31, 2014**

	Historical				Pro forma condensed combined
	Olin Corporation	Dow Chlorine Products Business	Pro forma adjustments <i>(in millions)</i>	Note 3	
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 257	\$	\$	A	\$ 257
Receivables, net					
Trade	242	175	(4)	B	413
Other	21	16			37
Income taxes receivable	22				22
Inventories	210	354	75	C	639
Current deferred income taxes	54	23	(14)	D	63
Restricted cash		20			20
Other current assets	10				10
Total current assets	816	588	57		1,461
Property, plant and equipment, net	931	1,613	1,900	E	4,444
Intangibles, net	124	3	1,269	F	1,396
Deferred income taxes	13	1	(1)	D	13
Other assets	67	14	19	H	100
Goodwill	747	56	2,096	G	2,899
Total assets	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,275	\$ 5,340		\$ 10,313
Current liabilities					
Current installments of long-term debt	16	53	1,572	H	\$ 1,641
Accounts payable	147	380	(5)	I	522
Income taxes payable		29	(29)	D	
Current deferred income taxes			25	D	25
Accrued liabilities	215	65	(55)	J	225
Total current liabilities	378	527	1,508		2,413
Long-term debt	659	553	1,006	H	2,218
Accrued pension liability	182		516	K	698
Deferred income taxes	107	93	840	D	1,040
Other liabilities	359	144	(142)	L	361
Total liabilities	1,685	1,317	3,728		6,730
Commitments and contingencies					

Noncontrolling interest			207	M	207
Shareholders' equity					
Common stock	77		81	N	158
Additional paid-in capital	788		2,338	N	3,126
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(443)	29	5	N	(409)
Retained earnings	591		(90)	N	501
Net parent investment		809	(809)	N	
Total shareholders' equity	1,013	838	1,525	N	3,376
Noncontrolling Interest		120	(120)	M	
Total combined shareholders' equity	1,013	958	1,405		3,376
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,275	\$ 5,340		\$ 10,313

See accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations****For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Historical				Pro Forma Condensed Combined
	Olin Corporation	Dow Chlorine Products Business	Pro Forma Adjustments	Note 4	
	<i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>				
Sales	\$ 2,241	\$ 4,776	\$ (69)	O	\$ 6,948
Operating expenses					
Cost of goods sold	1,853	4,573	(66)	P	6,360
Selling and administration	170	186	(20)	Q	336
Restructuring charges	16				16
Other operating income (loss)	2	(3)			(1)
Operating income (loss)	204	14	17		235
Earnings of non-consolidated affiliates	2				2
Interest expense	44	13	142	R	199
Interest income	1				1
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	163	1	(125)		39
Income tax provisions	58	8	(46)	S	20
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 105	\$ (7)	\$ (79)		\$ 19
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests		(5)			(5)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the business	\$ 105	\$ (2)	\$ (79)		\$ 24
Net income per common share attributable to the business					
Basic	\$ 1.33				\$ 0.15
Diluted	\$ 1.32				\$ 0.15
Average common shares outstanding					
Basic	78.6		80.6	T	159.2
Diluted	79.7		80.6	T	160.3

See accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

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Olin Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed

Combined Financial Statements

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements were prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X and present the pro forma combined financial position and results of operations of Olin based upon the historical financial statements of each of Olin and DCP, after giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions, and are intended to reflect the impact of the Merger and the other Transactions on Olin's consolidated financial statements. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have been prepared using, and should be read in conjunction with, the respective audited consolidated or combined (as the case may be) financial statements of each of Olin and DCP as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. Assumptions and estimates underlying the pro forma adjustments are described in these notes. Since the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have been prepared based upon preliminary estimates and assumptions, the final amounts recorded at the date of consummation of the Transactions may be different from that presented, and this difference may be material.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are presented for illustrative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by Olin if the Transactions had been consummated for the periods presented or that will be achieved in the future. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect the costs of any integration activities or benefits that may result from realization of synergies expected to result from the Transactions. In addition, throughout the period presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, the operations of DCP were conducted and accounted for as part of TDCC. DCP's audited condensed financial statements have been derived from TDCC's historical accounting records and reflect certain allocations of direct costs and expenses. All of the allocations and estimates in such financial statements are based on assumptions that the management of TDCC believes are reasonable. In the opinion of management, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that are considered necessary for the fair presentation of the results for the period presented. DCP's financial statements do not necessarily represent the financial position of DCP had it been operated as a stand-alone company during the period or at the date presented.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations combines the historical consolidated statement of operations of Olin and the historical combined statement of income (loss) of DCP for the year ended December 31, 2014, giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions as if they had been consummated on January 1, 2014. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines the historical condensed consolidated balance sheet of Olin and the historical condensed combined balance sheet of DCP as of December 31, 2014, giving effect to the Merger and the other Transactions and adjustments described in these notes, as if the Transactions had been consummated on December 31, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting with Olin considered the acquirer of DCP. The audited historical combined financial statements of DCP have been adjusted to reflect certain reclassifications in order to conform to Olin's financial statement presentation.

Note 2. Purchase Price Allocation

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet has been adjusted to reflect the allocation of the preliminary estimated purchase price to identifiable assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed, with the excess recorded as goodwill. The final purchase price allocation may be different than that reflected in the pro forma purchase price allocation presented herein, and this difference may be material. The purchase price allocation in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements is based upon an estimated purchase price of approximately \$5,672 million. This amount was derived in accordance with the Merger

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Agreement, as described further below, based on the closing price of Olin common stock on April 29, 2015 and 80,586,207 shares of Olin common stock being issued in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event, and is subject to adjustment based on Splitco's working capital in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement, as described under Separation Agreement Working Capital Adjustment.

The following table represents the preliminary estimate of the purchase price to be paid in the Merger (\$ in millions, except per share data):

New shares issued (par value \$1) (1)	80.6
Closing price of Olin common stock on April 29, 2015	\$ 30.02
Stock consideration transferred	2,419
Cash and debt instruments to be received by TDCC	2,030
Up-front payments under the Ethylene Agreement	393
Consideration to be transferred	\$ 4,842
Debt assumed (50% of projected indebtedness of the JV Entity) (1)	272
Pension liabilities assumed (U.S. and German)	558
Total purchase price	\$ 5,672

(1) Assumes there is no Tag Event.

The actual value of the Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Olin common stock at the closing date of the Merger, and therefore the actual purchase price will fluctuate with the market price of Olin common stock until the Merger is consummated. The value of the Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger will also depend on whether a Tag Event has occurred. As a result, the final purchase price could differ significantly from the current estimate, which could materially impact the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. A 10% difference in Olin's stock price would change the purchase price by approximately \$242 million, with a corresponding change to goodwill. A 20% difference in Olin's stock price would change the purchase price by approximately \$484 million, with a corresponding change to goodwill.

The assumption of the U.S. and German pension liabilities reflects the maximum U.S. net pension liability that TDCC may transfer to Olin on the closing date of the Merger based on the Employee Matters Agreement. This amount is subject to uncertainty as TDCC may elect to transfer less than \$400 million of U.S. pension liability. If TDCC transfers less than \$400 million in net pension liability at the closing date, Olin is obligated to pay TDCC an amount in cash equal to the product of (x) and (y), where (x) equals (1) \$400 million minus (2) the net pension liability transferred and (y) equals 0.5. This means if TDCC does not transfer any liability, Olin would be required to pay \$200 million in cash consideration. As a result, the final purchase price could differ from the current estimate, which could impact the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

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The preliminary estimated purchase price is allocated as follows (\$ in millions):

Total current assets	\$ 645
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,513
Intangible assets	1,272
Other assets	14
Total assets acquired	5,444
Total current liabilities	485
Long-term debt	553
Accrued pension liabilities	558
Deferred income taxes	933
Other liabilities	18
Total liabilities assumed	2,547
Net identifiable assets acquired	2,897
Fair value of noncontrolling interest	207
Goodwill	2,152
Total consideration to be transferred	\$ 4,842

Note 3. Balance Sheet Adjustments

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet reflects the following adjustments (\$ in millions):

(A) Cash and cash equivalents were adjusted as follows:

Payment of non-qualified pension plans and deferred compensation (1)	\$ (96)
Expected transaction costs (2)	(40)
Special Payment to TDCC (3)	(875)
Up-front payments under the Ethylene Agreement (4)	(393)
Olin Term Loan repayment (5)	(149)
Debt issuance costs (5)	(19)
Bridge Facility (5)	1,572
Total pro forma adjustment to cash and cash equivalents	\$

(1) Represents the payment of Olin liabilities associated with the non-qualified pension plans and the deferred compensation plan in the form of benefits to participants. The plans with which these payments are associated will be terminated as a result of the Transactions, which, if consummated, will trigger a change in control under these plans and require the payment of benefits.

- (2) Expected transaction costs are expenses that Olin expects to incur prior to the consummation of the Transactions in connection with the Transactions for advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees.
- (3) Represents the Special Payment that Splitco will pay to TDCC in the amount of the Below Basis Amount. The amount of the Special Payment is subject to increase or decrease if elected by TDCC in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement.
- (4) Reflects \$393 million in up-front payments expected to be made upon consummation of the Transactions pursuant to the Ethylene Agreement, assuming Olin exercises its option for additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement. The Ethylene Agreement is a 20-year long-term capacity rights agreement for the supply of ethylene by TDCC at integrated producer economics.
- (5) For a discussion of the Olin term loan repayment and the Bridge Facility, see Note 5, Financing Adjustments, below.

(B) Trade and other receivables were adjusted as follows:

Excluded assets (1)	\$ (4)
Total pro forma adjustment to excluded assets	\$ (4)

- (1) Represents certain trade receivables included in DCP's historical balance sheet which will not be transferred under the Separation Agreement.

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(C) Inventories were adjusted as follows:

Preliminary fair value adjustment (1)	\$ 75
Total pro forma adjustment to inventories	\$ 75

(1) Represents the estimated fair value adjustment to DCP's inventory of \$75 million based upon a preliminary fair value estimate of \$429 million. This amount has not been reflected as a pro forma adjustment in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations.

(D) Deferred taxes and income taxes payable were adjusted as follows (1):

Current portion of deferred tax assets	
Environmental liabilities that will not be assumed	\$ (4)
Pension liabilities adjustments	(9)
Reclassification of deferred taxes	(1)
Reduction to current deferred income tax assets	(14)
Income taxes payable	
Elimination of liability that will not be assumed	(29)
Reduction to income taxes payable	(29)
Current portion of deferred tax liability	
Inventory fair value adjustment	25
Increase to current deferred income tax liability	25
Non-current portion of deferred tax asset	
Investment of foreign earnings that will not be assumed	(1)
Reduction to non-current deferred income tax assets	(1)
Non-current portion of deferred tax liability	
Identifiable intangible assets fair value adjustment	289
Property, plant and equipment fair value adjustment	619
Domestic pension liabilities that will be assumed	(156)
Foreign pension liabilities that will be assumed	(47)
Pension liabilities adjustments	16
Environmental liabilities that will not be assumed	18
Net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards that will not be retained	237
Removal of valuation allowances	(90)
Goodwill that will not be retained	(6)
Investment of foreign earnings that will not be assumed	(37)
Reclassification of deferred taxes	(3)

Increase to non-current deferred income tax liabilities	\$ 840
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- (1) Reflects an adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities representing a blended global statutory rate of 36.8% multiplied by either (i) the preliminary fair value adjustments made to the assets to be acquired and liabilities to be assumed, excluding goodwill, or (ii) the applicable pro forma adjustments to related assets and liabilities that will or will not be assumed by the combined company included herein. For purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements, a global blended statutory tax rate of 36.8% has been used. This does not reflect Olin's expected effective tax rate, which will include other tax charges and benefits, and does not take in to account any historical or possible future tax events that may impact Olin following the consummation of the Transactions.

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(E) Property, plant and equipment, net were adjusted as follows:

Included/excluded assets (1)	\$ 14
Preliminary fair value adjustment (2)	1,886
Total pro forma adjustment to property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,900

- (1) To adjust certain assets included in DCP's historical balance sheet to align with what is being transferred in accordance with the Separation Agreement. This adjustment includes additional assets being transferred that were not reflected in the condensed combined financial statements of DCP, net of certain assets that will not be transferred.
- (2) Represents the estimated fair value adjustment to DCP's property, plant and equipment of \$1,886 million based upon a preliminary fair value estimate of \$3,513 million. For purposes of determining the impact on the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations, the fair value of property, plant and equipment is being depreciated over an estimated remaining weighted-average useful life of 14 years.

(F) Intangibles, net were adjusted as follows:

Preliminary fair value adjustment (1)	\$ 1,272
Elimination of DCP historical intangibles	(3)
Total pro forma adjustment to intangibles, net	\$ 1,269

- (1) The preliminary fair value adjustment is the estimated intangible assets attributable to the Transactions and is comprised of the following:

	Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life	Weighted Average Useful Life
Developed Technologies (a)	\$ 152	7	
Customer Relationships (b)	727	15	
Up-front payments under the Ethylene Agreement (c)	393	20	
Total intangibles	\$ 1,272		15

- (a) The estimated fair value for this pro forma presentation for technology was measured using the relief-from-royalty method. Developed technology reflects the entire portfolio of patents to be transferred to Splitco. This method assumes the technology has value to the extent that the owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from them. Significant

assumptions required to develop estimates using this method are revenue growth rates for similar developed technology, the appropriate royalty rate, an appropriate discount rate and obsolescence of technology.

- (b) The estimated fair values for this pro forma presentation for customer relationships were measured using the multi-period excess earnings method. This principle behind the multi-period excess earnings method is that the value of an intangible is equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable to the subject intangible asset, after taking charges for the use of other assets employed by the business. Significant assumptions required for this method are revenue growth rates and probability related to customers, customer attrition rates, contributory asset charges and an appropriate discount rate.
- (c) The estimated fair value for this pro forma presentation for the up-front payments under the Ethylene Agreement was \$393 million, which is the up-front payments that are expected to be made upon consummation of the Transactions pursuant to the Ethylene Agreement, assuming Olin exercises its option for additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement. The Ethylene Agreement is a 20-year long-term capacity rights agreement for the supply of ethylene by TDCC at integrated producer economics.

(G) Goodwill was adjusted as follows:

Estimated transaction goodwill (1)	\$ 2,152
Elimination of DCP historical goodwill	(56)
Total pro forma adjustment to goodwill	\$ 2,096

- (1) Reflects the preliminary adjustment to goodwill. The significant goodwill resulting from the Transactions is primarily due to the combination of Olin and DCP providing increased production capacity and diversification of Olin's product portfolio and enhanced size and geographic presence. The cost-saving opportunities include improved operating efficiencies and asset optimization.

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(H) Other assets, current installments of long-term debt and long-term debt was adjusted as described below in Note 5, Financing Adjustments.

(I) Accounts payable were adjusted as follows:

Excluded liabilities (1)	\$ (5)
Total pro forma adjustment to accounts payable	\$ (5)

(1) To adjust certain liabilities included in DCP's historical balance sheet to align with what is being assumed in accordance with the Separation Agreement.

(J) Accrued liabilities were adjusted as follows:

Excluded liabilities (1)	\$ (33)
Payment of non-qualified pension plans (2)	(22)
Total pro forma adjustment to accrued liabilities	\$ (55)

(1) To adjust certain liabilities included in DCP's historical balance sheet to align with what is being assumed in accordance with the Separation Agreement. Certain environmental, legal and other liabilities relating to periods prior to the closing date of the Merger will be retained by TDCC in accordance with the Separation Agreement.

(2) Represents the payment of Olin liabilities associated with the non-qualified pension plans in the form of benefits to participants. The plans with which these payments are associated will be terminated as a result of the Transactions, which, if consummated, will trigger a change in control under the plans and require the payment of benefits.

(K) Accrued pension liability was adjusted as follows:

Assumption of German pension liability (1)	\$ 158
Assumption of U.S. pension liability (2)	400
Payment of non-qualified pension plans (3)	(42)
Total pro forma adjustment to accrued pension liability	\$ 516

(1) Represents an adjustment for certain accrued defined benefit pension liabilities relating to employees of TDCC in Germany who will transfer to Olin in connection with the Transactions in accordance with the Separation Agreement. The adjustment to the pension liability is estimated based on the preliminary fair

value for the German pension plan assets, the discount rate at December 31, 2014, and other actuarial assumptions.

- (2) Represents the maximum U.S. net pension liability that TDCC may transfer to Olin on the closing date of the Merger based on the Employee Matters Agreement. This amount is subject to uncertainty as TDCC may elect to transfer less than \$400 million. If TDCC transfers less than \$400 million in net pension liability at the closing date, Olin is obligated to pay TDCC an amount in cash equal to the product of (x) and (y), where (x) equals (1) \$400 million minus (2) the net pension liability transferred and (y) equals 0.5. This means if TDCC does not transfer any liability, Olin would be required to pay \$200 million in cash consideration.
- (3) Represents the payment of Olin liabilities associated with the non-qualified pension plans in the form of benefits to participants. The plans with which these payments are associated will be terminated as a result of the Transactions, which, if consummated, will trigger a change in control under these plans and require the payment of benefits.

(L) Other liabilities were adjusted as follows:

Excluded liabilities (1)	\$ (126)
Payment of deferred compensation plans (2)	(16)
Total pro forma adjustments to other liabilities	\$ (142)

- (1) To adjust certain liabilities included in DCP's historical balance sheet to align with what is being transferred in accordance with the Separation Agreement. Certain environmental, legal and other liabilities relating to periods prior to the closing date of the Merger will be retained by TDCC in accordance with the Separation Agreement.
- (2) Represents the payment of Olin liabilities associated with the deferred compensation plans in the form of benefits to participants. The plans with which these payments are associated will be terminated as a result of the Transactions, which, if consummated, will trigger a change in control under these plans and require the payment of benefits, see [The Transactions Interests of Olin's Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions Deferred Compensation Plans](#) for more detail.

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(M) Noncontrolling interest was adjusted to estimated fair value of the noncontrolling interest in the JV Entity. Due to the JV Partner's option to exercise its rights for a Tag Event, the classification of the noncontrolling interest on the balance sheet also changed, moving the noncontrolling interest out of Shareholders' Equity. This classification outside of permanent equity was used as the noncontrolling interest is redeemable for cash at a fixed price.

(N) Shareholders' equity was adjusted as follows:

Issuance of shares of Olin common stock (1)	\$ 2,419
Elimination of total combined DCP shareholders' equity (2)	(838)
Expected transaction costs (3)	(40)
Payment of non-qualified pension plans (4)	(16)
Total pro forma adjustment to shareholders' equity	\$ 1,525

- (1) Relates to the shares of Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger. The pro forma adjustment is based upon the closing price of Olin common stock as of April 29, 2015. The actual value of the Olin common stock to be used in the Merger will depend upon the market price of Olin common stock on the closing date of the Merger. This adjustment assumes that a Tag Event has not occurred. Of the new stock to be issued, \$81 million is recorded as par value of common stock and \$2,338 million is recorded as additional paid-in capital.
- (2) Relates to the elimination of DCP's parent company investment of \$809 million and \$29 million of accumulated other comprehensive loss.
- (3) Reflects costs that Olin expects to incur prior to the consummation of the Transactions in connection with the Transactions for advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees.
- (4) Represents the payment of Olin liabilities associated with the non-qualified pension plans in the form of benefits to participants. The plans with which these payments are associated will be terminated as a result of the Transactions, which, if consummated, will trigger a change in control under the plans and require the payment of benefits.

Note 4. Income Statement Adjustments

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations reflects the following adjustments (\$ in millions):

(O) Sales were adjusted as follows:

Excluded assets/liabilities (1)	\$ (88)
Re-pricing of sales to TDCC (2)	31
Olin and DCP eliminations (3)	(12)
Total pro forma adjustment to sales	\$ (69)

- (1) Relates to adjustments to sales related to operations and commercial arrangements that will not be transferred and commercial arrangements to be transferred in accordance with the Separation Agreement.
- (2) Represents the re-pricing of sales to TDCC relating to arrangements for long-term supply agreements for the sale of raw materials, including ethylene and benzene to TDCC, and services pursuant to the Separation Agreement. These agreements will be executed on the closing date of the Merger. This pro forma adjustment represents changes in sales that would have been generated due to these agreements had they been in place on January 1, 2014.
- (3) Represents the elimination of DCP's sales to Olin as reported in DCP's historical statement of operations. There were no sales transactions from Olin to DCP for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

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(P) Cost of goods sold were adjusted as follows:

Adjustment to depreciation and amortization of DCP assets acquired (1)	\$ 117
Excluded assets/liabilities (2)	(125)
Re-pricing of raw materials and services to/from DCP/TDCC (3)	(46)
Olin and DCP eliminations (4)	(12)
Total pro forma adjustment to cost of goods sold	\$ (66)

- (1) Represents the adjustment to DCP's historical depreciation and amortization as a result of preliminary fair value adjustments to the acquired depreciable assets and amortizable intangible assets and adjustments to their respective estimated remaining useful lives, see Notes 3(E) and 3(F).
- (2) Represents adjustments to expenses related to operations and commercial arrangements that will not be transferred and additional assets and commercial arrangements to be transferred in accordance with the Separation Agreement. This adjustment also includes a reduction of \$12 million associated with environmental expenses that were attributable to production sites not being transferred. See Note 6, Items Not Included.
- (3) Relates to arrangements for long-term supply agreements for raw materials, including ethylene and benzene, and services pursuant to the Separation Agreement. These agreements will be executed on the closing date of the Merger. This pro forma adjustment represents changes in raw material costs and operating expenses that would have been incurred due to these agreements had they been in place on January 1, 2014.
- (4) Represents the elimination of DCP's sales to Olin as reported in DCP's historical statement of operations. There were no sales transactions from Olin to DCP for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

(Q) Selling and administration was adjusted as follows:

Adjustment to depreciation of DCP assets acquired (1)	\$ 1
Excluded assets/liabilities (2)	(8)
Re-pricing of services to/from DCP/TDCC (3)	(6)
Transaction costs (4)	(4)
Non-qualified pension change in control (5)	(3)
Total pro forma adjustment to selling and administration	\$ (20)

- (1) Represents the adjustment to DCP's historical depreciation as a result of preliminary fair value adjustments to the acquired depreciable assets and adjustment to their respective remaining useful lives.
- (2) Represents adjustments to expenses related to operations that will not be transferred in accordance with the Separation Agreement.
- (3) Relates to arrangements for services between DCP and TDCC following the consummation of the Transactions pursuant to the Separation Agreement. These agreements will be executed on the closing date of the merger. This pro forma adjustment represents changes in operating expenses that would have

been incurred due to these agreements had they been in place on January 1, 2014.

- (4) Relates to advisory and legal fees incurred in the year ended December 31, 2014, which are directly attributable to the Merger, but which are not expected to have a continuing impact on results following the consummation of the Transactions.
 - (5) Relates to the elimination of the Olin non-qualified pension expense incurred in the year ended December 31, 2014. The plan with which these expenses were associated is terminated as a direct result of the Merger, which triggered a change in control clause for the pension plan. As a result, these expenses are not expected to have a continuing impact on results following the consummation of the Transactions.
- (R) Interest expense was adjusted as described below in Note 5, Financing Adjustments.
- (S) For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, a global blended statutory tax rate of 36.8% has been used. This does not reflect Olin's effective tax rate, which will include other tax items such as state and foreign taxes as well as other tax charges and benefits, and does not take into account any historical or possible future tax events that may impact Olin following the consummation of the Transactions.
- (T) The adjustment to both weighted average shares outstanding and diluted weighted average shares outstanding is to reflect the 80.6 million shares of Olin common stock expected to be issued in the Merger, assuming there is no Tag Event.

Table of Contents**Note 5. Financing Adjustments**

On the closing date of the Merger, Splitco expects to incur indebtedness of up to \$1,572 million in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof to (i) finance the Special Payment, (ii) pay fees and expenses of Olin in connection with the Transactions, (iii) refinance the terms loans outstanding under Olin's Existing Credit Facilities and (iv) obtain additional funds for general corporate purposes. In addition, Splitco expects to issue the Splitco Securities to TDCC or, if TDCC determines that the Debt Exchange is not reasonably likely to be consummated at the time of the Distribution and elects to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities, Splitco expects to incur indebtedness in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof to finance the payment by Splitco to TDCC of cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. Upon consummation of the Transactions, Olin expects to guarantee this indebtedness of Splitco. To the extent Splitco does not obtain debt financing as described above, Splitco expects to incur senior unsecured bridge loans on the terms, and subject to the conditions, in the Bridge Commitment Letter.

Current installments of long-term debt were adjusted as follows (\$ in millions):

Bridge Facility (1)	\$ 1,572
Total pro forma adjustment to current installments of long-term debt	\$ 1,572

- (1) Represents assumed borrowings by Splitco under the Bridge Facility. As described above, Splitco expects to incur indebtedness of up to \$1,572 million in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof. This permanent financing is expected to be concluded prior to consummation of the Transactions. To the extent Splitco does not obtain this debt financing, Splitco expects to borrow under the Bridge Facility. The actual amount of borrowings under the Bridge Facility, if any, will not be known until the closing date of the Merger. The maximum amount available under the Bridge Facility is \$3,355 million.

Long-term debt was adjusted as follows (\$ in millions):

Splitco Securities (1)	\$ 1,155
Olin term loan repayment (2)	(149)
Total pro forma adjustment to long-term debt	\$ 1,006

- (1) Represents the Splitco Securities expected to be issued by Splitco to TDCC immediately prior to the Distribution. The Splitco Securities are expected to have a maturity date of at least eight years and are expected to be non-callable for a period of at least five years. If the Debt Exchange is consummated, the Splitco Securities may be transferred by TDCC on or about the closing date of the Merger to investment banks and/or commercial banks in exchange for existing debt securities of TDCC. The actual amount of the Splitco Securities will depend on the amount of the Above Basis Amount, which is subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of the Separation Agreement. In addition, the aggregate principal amount of the Splitco Securities is subject to increase to account for customary underwriting

fees. If TDCC determines that the Debt Exchange is not reasonably likely to be consummated at the time of the Distribution, TDCC may elect to receive the Splitco Securities in any event or may elect to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities as described in the section of this document entitled The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange.

- (2) Represents repayment by Olin of the term loans outstanding under Olin's Existing Credit Facilities. These term loans are expected to be repaid with proceeds of the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations reflects adjustments to include an estimate of the interest expense on the additional indebtedness to be incurred in connection with the Transactions.

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A summary of the adjustments to current installments of long-term debt and interest expense are as follows (\$ in millions):

	Average Interest Rate	Principal Amount as of December 31, 2014	Interest Expense for the Year Ended December 31, 2014
Bridge Facility (1) (2)	4.84%	\$ 1,572	\$ 76
Splitco Securities (1) (2)	4.84%	1,155	56
Olin term loan repayment (3)	6.04%	(149)	(9)
Amortization of new debt issuance costs			19
		\$ 2,578	\$ 142

- (1) The interest rates included in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations with respect to the Bridge Facility and the Splitco Securities are based on the terms of the Bridge Facility that is currently in place. Prior to consummation of the Transactions, Splitco expects to issue and sell the Other Splitco Debt Securities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$572 million and to enter into the New Term Facility providing for up to \$1,000 million in aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured term loans, as described in the section of this document entitled Debt Financing. The proceeds from this permanent financing are expected to decrease the amount of borrowings under the Bridge Facility. The Other Splitco Debt Securities would carry an interest rate based on then current market conditions at the time of issuance. The actual interest rate of the Splitco Securities is expected to be based on then current market conditions at the time of issuance (but not to exceed an agreed cap). The interest rate used in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements reflects the interest rate applicable under the Bridge Facility which represents a current prevailing market interest rate for bridge financing.
- (2) For each one-eighth of 1% change in estimated interest rate associated with the assumed \$1,572 million in borrowings under the Bridge Facility and the assumed \$1,155 million aggregate principal amount of Splitco Securities, interest expense would increase or decrease by approximately \$3 million.
- (3) Represents repayment by Olin of the term loans outstanding under Olin's existing credit facilities. These term loans are expected to be repaid with the proceeds of the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco.

Note 6. Items Not Included

The following expected material nonrecurring charges related to the Merger and the other Transactions, are not included or provided for in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations:

\$40 to \$45 million of advisory, legal, accounting and other professional fees expected to be incurred in connection with the Transactions during 2015; and

approximately \$50 million of costs associated with the change in control mandatory acceleration of expenses under the Olin non-qualified pension plan expected to result from consummation of the Transactions, see

The Transactions Interests of Certain Persons in the Transactions Deferred Compensation Plans below.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect benefits that may result from the realization of savings for costs allocated to DCP from TDCC. Included in DCP's combined statement of operations within the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are allocations of certain expenses for services including, but not limited to, general corporate expenses related to finance, legal, information technology, human resources, ethics and compliance, shared services, employee benefits and incentives, insurance and stock-based compensation. These expenses have been allocated on the basis of direct usage when identifiable with the remainder allocated on the basis of headcount or other measures. The allocations may not reflect the expense that would have been incurred as a part of Olin. Olin management estimates that approximately \$250 million of costs would not have been incurred had DCP been a part of Olin for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements also do not reflect benefits that may result from the realization of approximately \$200 million of annualized cost synergies expected to be realized

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within three years following the consummation of the Transaction, or, if Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, the potential additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million that Olin estimates may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions. Olin expects to incur approximately \$100 to \$150 million in transition-related costs and approximately \$200 million in incremental capital spending during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet does not include an environmental liability for DCP, which is consistent with the Separation Agreement. The historical combined statements of operations for DCP included \$30 million of environmental remediation expense. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations include a reduction of \$12 million attributable to production sites not being transferred.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet includes a de-recognition of trade accounts receivable of \$191 million in DCP's audited historical balance sheet. DCP's trade accounts receivable were subject to inclusion in TDCC's various trade accounts receivable securitization programs whereby trade accounts receivable of select entities were sold on a revolving basis to certain multi-seller commercial paper conduit entities. Upon consummation of the Merger, the trade accounts receivable assigned to Olin will include the full trade accounts receivable of DCP with no similar de-recognition.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet does not include a working capital adjustment agreed upon in the Separation Agreement.

As of December 31, 2014, Olin had a valuation allowance of \$17 million recorded on its deferred tax assets. This valuation allowance relates predominately to Olin's state net operating losses, state tax credit and capital loss carry-forwards. As part of the purchase price allocation process resulting from the Merger, it is possible that deferred tax liabilities will be recorded in the various domestic jurisdictions that, if recorded, could result in a release of a portion of the valuation allowance. Any release of a valuation allowance on Olin's pre-Merger deferred tax assets will be recorded in the income statement in the period that the Merger is completed; however no such adjustment is included in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements due to its nonrecurring nature.

Table of Contents**HISTORICAL PER SHARE DATA, MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND DATA****Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data**

The following table sets forth certain historical and pro forma per share data for Olin. The historical data has been derived from and should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Olin and related notes thereto contained in Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 which are incorporated by reference in this document. See "Where You Can Find More Information; Incorporation by Reference." The pro forma data has been derived from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Olin and DCP included elsewhere in this document.

This comparative historical and pro forma per share data is being provided for illustrative purposes only. Olin may have performed differently had the Transactions occurred prior to the periods presented. You should not rely on the pro forma per share data presented as being indicative of the results that would have been achieved had Olin and DCP been combined during the periods presented or of the future results or financial condition of Olin to be achieved following the Transactions.

	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014 Historical <i>(in millions, except per share data)</i>	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2014 Pro Forma
Basic earnings per share (1)	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.15
Diluted earnings per share (1)	\$ 1.33	\$ 0.15
Weighted average common shares outstanding Basic (1)	78.6	159.2
Weighted average common shares outstanding Diluted (1)	79.7	160.3
Book value per share of common stock (1)	\$ 12.89	\$ 21.21
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80

(1) Assumes there is no Tag Event.

Historical Common Stock Market Price and Dividend Data

Historical market price data for Splitco has not been presented as DCP is currently operated by TDCC and there is no established trading market in Splitco common stock.

Shares of TDCC common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol DOW. On March 26, 2015, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of TDCC common stock reported by the NYSE was \$46.86. On _____, 2015, the last trading day prior to this document, the last sale price of TDCC common stock reported by the NYSE was \$ _____.

Shares of Olin common stock currently trade on the NYSE under the symbol OLN. On March 26, 2015, the last trading day before the announcement of the Transactions, the last sale price of Olin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$27.19. On _____, 2015, the last sale price of Olin common stock reported by the NYSE was \$ _____.

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The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices of TDCC common stock and Olin common stock on the NYSE for the periods indicated as well as the dividends per share paid by TDCC to holders of TDCC common stock and Olin to holders of Olin common stock for these periods. The quotations are as reported in published financial sources.

	TDCC Per Share Dividends	TDCC Common Stock		Olin Per Share Dividends	Olin Common Stock	
		High	Low		High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2015						
First Quarter	\$ 0.42	\$ 50.22	\$ 41.95	\$ 0.20	\$ 34.34	\$ 22.00
Second Quarter (through May 7, 2015)	\$ 0.42	\$ 52.35	\$ 47.21	\$ 0.20 (1)	\$ 32.56	\$ 28.52
Year Ended December 31, 2014						
First Quarter	\$ 0.37	\$ 50.96	\$ 41.82	\$ 0.20	\$ 29.18	\$ 24.51
Second Quarter	\$ 0.37	\$ 53.35	\$ 46.56	\$ 0.20	\$ 29.28	\$ 26.42
Third Quarter	\$ 0.37	\$ 54.97	\$ 50.34	\$ 0.20	\$ 28.08	\$ 25.23
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.42	\$ 53.80	\$ 41.45	\$ 0.20	\$ 25.97	\$ 20.43
Year Ended December 31, 2013						
First Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 34.83	\$ 30.63	\$ 0.20	\$ 25.42	\$ 21.29
Second Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 36.00	\$ 29.81	\$ 0.20	\$ 26.05	\$ 22.74
Third Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 41.08	\$ 32.05	\$ 0.20	\$ 25.17	\$ 22.50
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 44.99	\$ 38.04	\$ 0.20	\$ 29.52	\$ 21.79
Year Ended December 31, 2012						
First Quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 36.00	\$ 29.27	\$ 0.20	\$ 23.46	\$ 19.75
Second Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 36.08	\$ 29.27	\$ 0.20	\$ 22.24	\$ 18.40
Third Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 32.48	\$ 28.45	\$ 0.20	\$ 23.48	\$ 19.34
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 32.95	\$ 27.45	\$ 0.20	\$ 22.32	\$ 19.50

(1) On April 23, 2015, the Olin Board declared a dividend of \$0.20 per share of Olin common stock, payable on June 10, 2015 to shareholders of record on May 11, 2015.

Olin Dividend Policy

Since the second quarter of 1999, Olin has paid quarterly dividends of \$0.20 per share. The payment of cash dividends is subject to the discretion of the Olin Board and will be determined in light of then-current conditions, including Olin's earnings, Olin's operations, Olin's financial condition, Olin's capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Olin Board. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Olin has agreed that prior to the consummation of the Merger, Olin will not declare or pay any dividends or other distributions, except for the declaration and payment of regular quarterly cash dividends of no more than \$0.20 per share. In the future, the Olin Board may change its dividend policy, including the frequency or amount of any dividend, in light of then-existing conditions.

TDCC Dividend Policy

Under TDCC's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the TDCC Board has the authority to determine the quarterly dividend rate. Since 1912, TDCC has maintained or increased the amount of the quarterly dividend, adjusted for stock splits, with the exception of February 12, 2009. During this 103-year period, TDCC has increased the amount of the

quarterly dividend 51 times (approximately 12 percent of the time), reduced the dividend once and maintained the amount of the quarterly dividend approximately 88 percent of the time.

Table of Contents**THE TRANSACTIONS**

On March 27, 2015, Olin and TDCC announced that they, along with Splitco and Merger Sub, had entered into the Merger Agreement, and that TDCC and Splitco had entered into the Separation Agreement, which together provide for the combination of Olin's business and DCP. In the Transactions, TDCC will transfer DCP to Splitco. Prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment. Splitco will also issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. If issued, the Splitco Securities are expected to be transferred by TDCC to the investment banks and/or commercial banks on or about the closing date of the Merger in exchange for existing TDCC Debt in the Debt Exchange. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange.

On the closing date of the Merger, TDCC will distribute shares of Splitco common stock to its participating shareholders in an exchange offer. If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive its rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter. Immediately after the Distribution and on the closing date of the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration."

Olin expects to issue approximately 80.6 million shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, or approximately 87.5 million shares if there is a Tag Event. Based upon the reported closing sale price of \$ _____ per share for Olin common stock on the NYSE on _____, 2015, the total value of the shares to be issued by Olin and the cash and debt instruments expected to be received by TDCC in the Transactions, including the Splitco Securities (which, if issued, together with the new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on the date of the Distribution, will be obligations of Splitco and, following the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin) would have been approximately \$ _____ million (assuming there is no Tag Event). The actual value of the Olin common stock to be issued in the Merger will depend on the market price of shares of Olin common stock at the time of determination, and will also depend on whether a Tag Event has occurred. Olin and TDCC will know prior to the closing date of the Merger whether a Tag Event will occur. Once it is known whether a Tag Event will occur, this disclosure will be updated accordingly.

After the Merger, Olin will own and operate DCP through Splitco, which will be Olin's wholly-owned subsidiary, and will also continue its current businesses. All shares of Olin common stock, including those issued in the Merger, will be listed on the NYSE under Olin's current trading symbol OLN.

Below is a step-by-step description of the sequence of material events relating to the Transactions.

Step 1 *Separation*

On or prior to the date of the Distribution, TDCC will transfer to Splitco or the DCP Subsidiaries DCP. Splitco and the DCP Subsidiaries are newly formed, direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of TDCC. This transfer will include, among other assets and liabilities of DCP, TDCC's equity interests in

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the JV Entity, which may constitute 50 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity or, if there is a Tag Event, 100 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity, as more fully described under The Separation Agreement Separation of the Dow Chlorine Products Business Transfer of the JV Entity Interests. Olin and TDCC will know prior to the closing date of the Merger whether a Tag Event will occur. Once it is known whether a Tag Event will occur, this disclosure will be updated accordingly.

Step 2 Contribution

Immediately prior to the Distribution, and on the closing date of the Merger, TDCC will effect the Contribution, pursuant to which all of the DCP Subsidiaries will become direct or indirect subsidiaries of Splitco.

Step 3 Incurrence of Debt and Issuance of Splitco Common Stock to TDCC

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will incur new indebtedness and will pay to TDCC the Special Payment. In addition, immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco expects to issue to TDCC the Splitco Securities or, at TDCC's election, pay to TDCC as a dividend an amount in cash equal to the Above Basis Amount. TDCC expects to transfer the Splitco Securities, if issued, on or about the date of the Distribution to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in exchange for existing TDCC debt. The Splitco Securities are expected to be subsequently sold to third-party investors as described below. As a result, TDCC expects to receive approximately \$2,030 million from the Special Payment and the Debt Exchange. If TDCC determines that the Debt Exchange is not reasonably likely to be consummated at the time of the Distribution and elects to receive cash from Splitco in lieu of the Splitco Securities as described under The Merger Agreement Debt Exchange, Splitco will incur new indebtedness in the form of debt securities, term loans or a combination thereof to finance such cash payment.

Immediately prior to the Distribution, Splitco will also issue to TDCC additional shares of Splitco common stock. Following this issuance, TDCC will own 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding stock of Splitco.

Step 4 Distribution Exchange Offer

TDCC will offer to TDCC shareholders the right to exchange all or a portion of their shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock at a discount to the equivalent per-share value of Olin common stock in an exchange offer.

If the exchange offer is consummated but is not fully subscribed, TDCC will distribute the remaining shares of Splitco common stock on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders whose shares of TDCC common stock remain outstanding after the consummation of the exchange offer. Any TDCC shareholder who validly tenders (and does not properly withdraw) shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock in the exchange offer will waive their rights with respect to such shares to receive, and forfeit any rights to, shares of Splitco common stock distributed on a pro rata basis to TDCC shareholders in the event the exchange offer is not fully subscribed. If there is a pro rata distribution, the exchange agent will calculate the exact number of shares of Splitco common stock not exchanged in the exchange offer and to be distributed on a pro rata basis, and the number of shares of Olin common stock into which the remaining shares of Splitco common stock will be converted in the Merger will be transferred to TDCC shareholders (after giving effect to the consummation of the exchange offer) as promptly as practicable thereafter.

The exchange agent will hold, for the account of the relevant TDCC shareholders, the global certificate(s) representing all of the outstanding shares of Splitco common stock, pending the consummation of the Merger. Shares of Splitco common stock will not be able to be traded during this period.

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As previously noted, this disclosure has been prepared under the assumption that the shares of Splitco will be distributed to TDCC shareholders pursuant to a split-off. Based on market conditions prior to closing, TDCC will determine whether Splitco shares will be distributed to TDCC's shareholders in a spin-off or a split-off and, once a final decision is made, this disclosure will be amended to reflect that decision, if necessary.

Step 5 Merger

Immediately after the Distribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into Splitco, whereby the separate corporate existence of Merger Sub will cease and Splitco will continue as the surviving company and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin. In the Merger, each share of Splitco common stock will be converted into the right to receive Olin common stock based on the exchange ratio set forth in the Merger Agreement, as described in the section of this document entitled "The Merger Agreement - Merger Consideration."

Immediately after the consummation of the Merger, approximately 50.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock is expected to be held by pre-Merger holders of Splitco common stock and approximately 49.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Olin common stock are expected to be held by pre-Merger Olin shareholders, assuming there is no Tag Event.

Step 6 Sale of Splitco Securities to Third-Party Investors

As described in Step 3 above, TDCC and Olin expect the Splitco Securities to be transferred by TDCC on or about the closing date of the Merger to the investment banks and/or commercial banks in the Debt Exchange in exchange for existing TDCC debt. The Splitco Securities will then be sold by investment banks and/or commercial banks to third-party investors.

Set forth below are diagrams that graphically illustrate, in simplified form, the existing corporate structures, the corporate structures immediately following the Distribution, and the corporate structures immediately following the consummation of the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement.

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After completion of all of the steps described above, Olin's wholly-owned subsidiary, Splitco, will hold DCP through its subsidiaries and will be the obligor under the Splitco Securities, if issued, and the other new indebtedness to be incurred by Splitco on the date of the Distribution, which, after the consummation of the Merger, are expected to be guaranteed by Olin.

In connection with the Transactions, on the date of the Distribution, TDCC or its subsidiaries and Splitco or its subsidiaries will enter into the Additional Agreements relating to, among other things, intellectual property agreements, real property agreements, site and business services agreements, agreements relating to the supply of electricity and agreements for the purchase and sale of certain raw materials and finished products. See *Other Agreements* *Other Ancillary Agreements*.

Determination of Number of Shares of Splitco Common Stock to Be Distributed to TDCC Shareholders

TDCC is offering to exchange all shares of Splitco common stock for shares of TDCC common stock validly tendered and not properly withdrawn. Splitco has authorized the issuance of 100,000,000 shares of Splitco common stock. Immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock outstanding will equal 100,000,000 shares. Accordingly, the total number of shares of Splitco common stock to be exchanged for shares of TDCC common stock in the exchange offer will be equal to 100,000,000 shares.

No Fractional Shares; Exchange of Certificates

In the conversion of shares of Splitco common stock into shares of Olin common stock, no fractional shares of Olin common stock will be delivered to holders of Splitco common stock. All fractional shares of Olin common stock that a holder of shares of Splitco common stock would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Merger will be aggregated by the exchange agent. The exchange agent will cause the whole shares obtained thereby to be sold on behalf of such holders of shares of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger, in the open market or otherwise as reasonably directed by TDCC, and in no case later than five business days after the Merger. The exchange agent will make available the net proceeds thereof, after deducting any required withholding taxes and brokerage charges, commissions and transfer taxes, on a pro rata basis, without interest, as soon as practicable to the holders of Splitco common stock that would otherwise be entitled to receive such fractional shares of Olin common stock in the Merger.

Upon consummation of the Merger, shares of Splitco common stock will no longer be outstanding and will automatically be canceled and retired. Prior to the Merger, Olin will deposit with the exchange agent the certificates or book-entry authorizations representing the shares of Olin common stock issuable in the Merger. To the extent not previously distributed in connection with the Distribution, the exchange agent will mail to each holder of record of Splitco common stock a letter of transmittal and instructions for use in effecting the surrender of any certificates in the Merger.

Background of the Transactions

The Olin Board of Directors (the *Olin Board*) and Olin management regularly review and consider various strategic opportunities, prospects and industry developments. As part of these reviews, Olin has considered potential strategic transactions involving assets of TDCC from time to time.

During a regular meeting of the Olin Board held on April 25, 2013, the Olin Board and Olin management discussed a variety of strategic opportunities, including the possibility of pursuing a strategic transaction involving one or more of TDCC's businesses.

The TDCC Board of Directors (the TDCC Board) and TDCC s senior management regularly review the various businesses conducted by TDCC and consider possible strategic opportunities, including potential

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disposition transactions. As part of that review, and following discussions at a regular meeting of the TDCC Board on July 11-12, TDCC announced on July 25, 2013, during its quarterly earnings call, that it was open to exploring possibilities relating to its epoxy and commodity chlorine derivatives businesses, including through joint ventures or divestiture of these businesses.

In August 2013, Joseph Rupp, then Olin's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer (and currently Olin's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer), called Andrew Liveris, TDCC's President, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, to express Olin's interest in discussing a potential transaction involving TDCC's epoxy and commodity chlorine derivatives businesses. Mr. Liveris indicated that TDCC would be willing to engage in preliminary discussions. Prior to this discussion, Olin had an existing business relationship with TDCC through Olin's Chemical Distribution segment, which distributes certain products on behalf of TDCC under distribution contracts between TDCC and an Olin subsidiary.

In the summer of 2013, Olin management began reviewing regulatory considerations relating to a potential strategic transaction involving TDCC with the assistance of Baker Botts L.L.P. (Baker Botts), Olin's legal advisor on regulatory matters.

On September 20, 2013, Mr. Rupp and John Fischer, then Olin's Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (and currently Olin's President and Chief Operating Officer), attended an industry presentation at which Mr. Liveris was present. Messrs. Rupp and Fischer and Mr. Liveris had a brief discussion during which Mr. Liveris invited Mr. Rupp to follow up with him regarding Olin's interest in pursuing a potential transaction.

Over the next few days, Mr. Rupp communicated by phone and email with Mr. Liveris to arrange for a phone call between Mr. Rupp and Jim Fitterling, then an Executive Vice President of TDCC, to continue preliminary discussions concerning the possibility of a potential transaction between Olin and TDCC.

On September 26, 2013, Mr. Rupp had a telephonic discussion with Mr. Fitterling, who indicated that TDCC was interested in pursuing a transaction involving its chlorine-related assets. They discussed several aspects of a possible transaction, including the possibility of effecting a transaction using a Reverse Morris Trust structure. In a Reverse Morris Trust transaction, TDCC would transfer the relevant businesses to a new subsidiary and then distribute the stock of the subsidiary to TDCC's shareholders, and immediately thereafter the subsidiary would merge with a subsidiary of Olin. In the merger, the TDCC shareholders would receive more than 50 percent of the shares of the combined entity. The principal advantage to a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure is that it would allow TDCC to divest assets in a tax-efficient manner. In addition, as the requirements of a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure would dictate the issuance of equity by Olin as a component of the consideration in the transaction, this structure would allow Olin to complete the transaction using the issuance of its common stock as a portion of the consideration, as opposed to paying all-cash consideration, which would require additional leverage.

During a regular meeting of the TDCC Board held on October 10, 2013, the TDCC Board reviewed and confirmed the interest in considering the divestiture of TDCC's epoxy and commodity chlorine derivatives businesses over the next 18 to 24 months.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on October 24, 2013, Mr. Rupp reported to the Olin Board on the preliminary discussions between TDCC and Olin and the Olin Board and Olin management discussed the possibility of pursuing a strategic transaction involving TDCC.

Also on October 24, 2013, TDCC announced during its quarterly earnings call that it was accelerating its financial goal for divestitures, with a goal of \$3 billion to \$4 billion of divestitures over the next 18 to 24 months. TDCC stated

that the additional divestiture proceeds would come from strategic decisions to be made by TDCC regarding markets and value chains within TDCC's chlorine portfolio.

On November 8, 2013, Mr. Rupp had a telephonic discussion with Mr. Fitterling to further discuss the possibility of a potential transaction.

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On November 25, 2013, Mr. Fitterling sent Mr. Rupp a draft of a confidentiality agreement. The parties exchanged drafts of the confidentiality agreement over the following week, and TDCC and Olin executed the confidentiality agreement on December 2, 2013.

On December 2, 2013, TDCC issued a press release announcing an intention to carve-out DCP and disclosed that TDCC had retained financial advisors to explore separation alternatives for DCP, including potential ownership structures and partnerships such as joint ventures, spin-offs and divestitures. In its December 2, 2013 announcement, TDCC stated that it expected to execute transaction activities related to DCP within the next 12 to 24 months and that the transactions could involve the entirety of DCP or parts of DCP.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on December 12, 2013, Mr. Rupp reported to the Olin Board on the preliminary discussions between TDCC and Olin and provided an overview of DCP. The Olin Board directed Mr. Rupp to continue to explore such a potential transaction.

On December 13, 2013, members of management of Olin, which included Messrs. Rupp and Fischer as well as George Pain, Olin's General Counsel and Secretary, and John McIntosh, then Olin's Senior Vice President, Operations (and currently Olin's Senior Vice President, Chemicals), met with members of TDCC's management, which included Mr. Fitterling and Stephen Doktycz, TDCC's Director, Corporate Development, in St. Louis, Missouri, to discuss Olin's interest in a strategic transaction involving DCP in light of TDCC's December 2 press release. In advance of the meeting, Mr. Doktycz provided Mr. Rupp with a confidential information memorandum providing an overview of DCP.

Beginning in January 2014, TDCC executed confidentiality agreements with other bidders interested in participating in TDCC's auction process with respect to DCP.

On January 16, 2014, Olin engaged J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (JPMorgan) to act as Olin's financial advisor in connection with exploring a potential transaction involving DCP.

Over the next several months and continuing through the fall of 2014, Mr. Rupp and representatives of TDCC spoke by phone on a number of occasions to generally discuss the status of TDCC's carve-out process and Olin's continued interest in pursuing a potential transaction.

During a regular telephonic meeting of the Olin Board held on January 24, 2014 and a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on February 20, 2014, members of Olin management reviewed the status of discussions with TDCC. The Olin Board directed Olin management to continue to explore a potential combination of Olin and DCP. Representatives of JPMorgan and Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP (Cravath), Olin's legal advisor, participated in the February 20 meeting.

On April 3, 2014, Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, Pain and McIntosh met with members of TDCC's management, which included Messrs. Doktycz and Torsten Kraef, TDCC's Corporate Vice President, Strategy Development, as well as John Sampson, Dow's Vice President, Manufacturing, and Kate Glasser, TDCC's Director, Strategy Development, in Chicago, Illinois. Representatives of JPMorgan and representatives of Barclays Capital Inc. (Barclays) and Goldman, Sachs & Co. (Goldman Sachs), TDCC's financial advisors, were also in attendance. During the meeting, the parties reviewed background materials regarding Olin's business and DCP and discussed potential transaction structures, and JPMorgan led a discussion regarding the possible use of the Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure.

On April 7, 2014, to facilitate the exchange of additional information regarding Olin's business as a result of the potential Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure, TDCC and Olin executed an amended and restated

confidentiality agreement that provided for confidential treatment of Olin's non-public information.

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During the spring and summer of 2014, Olin management, with the assistance of JPMorgan and Cravath, continued to analyze a potential transaction involving DCP, including the possible use of a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure to effect a combination of Olin with DCP, including the structural requirements of such a transaction, the types of potential operating and other synergies that could be achieved in such a transaction, the effects on Olin's businesses from such a transaction and the resulting capitalization of Olin. During this time period, Olin management also continued to review regulatory considerations relating to a potential transaction with the assistance of Baker Botts.

During the spring and summer of 2014 and continuing until execution of the Merger Agreement on March 26, 2015, the parties continued to exchange information regarding DCP and Olin's business and as part of Olin's and TDCC's evaluation and due diligence review of DCP and Olin's business, respectively.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on April 24, 2014 and a regular telephonic meeting of the Olin Board held on May 4, 2014, the Olin Board and Olin management discussed a number of strategic options, including a potential transaction involving DCP. The Olin Board directed Olin management to continue to explore a potential transaction with TDCC. Representatives of JPMorgan and Cravath participated in the April 24 meeting.

On June 13, 2014, Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, Pain and McIntosh met with representatives of TDCC, including Messrs. Doktycz and Sampson and Ms. Glasser, in Midland, Michigan to further discuss a potential combination of Olin with DCP. During the meeting, the Olin representatives provided additional information regarding Olin's business and the TDCC representatives provided an overview of TDCC's chlorinated organics and epoxy businesses. Representatives of JPMorgan, Barclays and Goldman Sachs also participated in this meeting.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on June 18, 2014 and a regular telephonic meeting of the Olin Board held on July 24, 2014, members of Olin management reviewed the status of Olin's participation in TDCC's auction process. The Olin Board directed Olin Management to continue to explore a potential combination of Olin and DCP.

On August 8, 2014, Mr. Rupp and Mr. Doktycz had a telephonic discussion regarding the process and expected timetable for TDCC's auction process for DCP.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on August 27 and 28, 2014, the Olin Board and Olin management further discussed a potential combination with DCP. The Olin Board directed Olin management to continue to explore the potential transaction.

In August and September 2014, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs distributed an investment summary of DCP and a document setting forth a general timeline for TDCC's anticipated auction process to prospective participants in the process.

On August 28, 2014, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs provided to representatives of Olin and JPMorgan a document setting forth a general timeline for TDCC's anticipated auction process.

On October 2, 2014, TDCC issued a press release providing an update on the progress of its planned divestitures. TDCC disclosed that it continued to make solid progress on the planned carve-out of DCP, noting that the carve-out was receiving strong interest from the market and that firm indications of interest were expected before year-end, with signed agreements expected early in the second quarter of 2015.

As part of the auction process, TDCC organized site visits for prospective bidders participating in the auction. On October 7 and October 8, 2014, certain members of Olin management conducted site visits of DCP's facilities in Plaquemine, Louisiana and Freeport, Texas.

During a regular meeting of the TDCC Board held on October 9, 2014, members of TDCC's management provided the TDCC Board with an update on the status of the auction process with respect to DCP.

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On October 17, 2014, Messrs. Rupp and Pain, Mr. Doktycz and representatives of JPMorgan, Barclays and Goldman Sachs participated on a conference call to discuss the status of Olin's due diligence review and the timetable for the auction process.

In October and November 2014, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs provided prospective bidders participating in the auction process with a confidential information memorandum containing certain information regarding DCP. Olin received such a confidential information memorandum on October 20, 2014.

During a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board held on October 22 and 23, 2014, members of Olin management provided the Olin Board with an update on the status of Olin's participation in TDCC's auction process with respect to DCP. The Olin Board directed Olin management to continue to explore the potential transaction.

On November 14, 2014, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs delivered a process letter to prospective bidders participating in the auction process, including Olin, outlining the envisaged steps of the transaction process being run by TDCC and the timing and procedures for submitting an indicative transaction proposal. The process letter indicated that TDCC was evaluating multiple strategic alternatives for DCP, and while TDCC was currently contemplating a divestiture of DCP, a number of factors, including the value received and the terms of the separation, would be critical in determining the transaction TDCC would choose to pursue. In the process letter, Barclays and Goldman Sachs, at the direction of TDCC, requested that parties submit an indicative transaction proposal by December 3, 2014.

In November and December 2014, TDCC organized management presentations with respect to DCP for interested bidders.

On November 17, 2014, as part of Olin's due diligence review of DCP, certain members of management of Olin attended a management presentation in New York given by representatives of TDCC.

Subsequent to the November 17 management presentation, TDCC provided prospective bidders participating in the auction process, including representatives of Olin and Olin's advisors, with access to an electronic data room which contained limited non-public information regarding DCP and certain aspects of the proposed separation of DCP from TDCC. From late November 2014 until late March 2015, Olin and its advisors reviewed material concerning DCP made available from time to time by TDCC.

On November 25, 2014, the Olin Board held a telephonic meeting during which members of Olin management, including Mr. Rupp, reviewed with the Olin Board the status of the proposed transaction and provided a summary of the due diligence completed to date. The Olin Board and representatives of Olin management and Olin's advisors discussed the preliminary terms of an indicative proposal to be submitted in response to TDCC's November 14 process letter, but Mr. Rupp noted that the Olin Board would not be requested to make any decisions about the potential transaction at this time. During the meeting, representatives of Cravath reviewed the process being used to evaluate the proposed transaction, representatives of JPMorgan discussed with the Olin Board financial analyses of DCP as well as several potential transaction structures, including the material elements of a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure, and representatives of Baker Botts reviewed the regulatory considerations of the proposed transaction. After such discussion, the Olin Board directed Olin management to continue to explore a Reverse Morris Trust transaction with TDCC.

On December 2, 2014, the Olin Board held an in-person meeting during which members of Olin management and representatives of JPMorgan, Cravath and Baker Botts provided an update on the status of the proposed transaction and reviewed with the Olin Board the terms of a proposed indication of interest letter. During the meeting,

representatives of Cravath reviewed various considerations relating to the transaction process, including the Olin Board's fiduciary duties. Mr. Fischer and representatives of JPMorgan reviewed the financial analyses conducted by Olin management and JPMorgan, including assumptions with respect to

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synergies, and the Olin Board asked questions and engaged in discussion regarding the valuation and other terms to be proposed in Olin's indication of interest. After such discussion, the Olin Board indicated support for the terms recommended by management and authorized the submission of a non-binding indication of interest to TDCC.

On December 3, 2014, Olin submitted to TDCC's financial advisors a non-binding proposal for a combination of Olin and DCP via a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure. Olin's proposal valued 100 percent of DCP on a debt-free, cash-free basis at \$3.8 billion, \$1.8 billion of which would be delivered to TDCC directly in the form of a special cash dividend and/or debt retirement, with the remaining amount delivered in the form of shares of Olin common stock. Based on Olin's market capitalization of approximately \$2.0 billion as of December 2, 2014, Olin's proposal contemplated that the pro forma equity ownership in the combined company for TDCC shareholders would be just over 50 percent.

Following submission of non-binding proposals from the bidders participating in the auction process, including Olin, TDCC's management reviewed such proposals with its financial and legal advisors. At the direction of TDCC management, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs then contacted a number of bidders following their submission of non-binding proposals and invited them to participate in a second round of the auction process.

During a regular meeting of the TDCC Board held on December 10, 2014, members of TDCC's management provided the TDCC Board with an update on the bid process and status of the auction process with respect to DCP.

On December 10, 2014, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs participated in a conference call with Messrs. Rupp, Fischer and Pain and representatives of JPMorgan and informed the representatives of Olin and JPMorgan that Olin would be invited to participate in the second round of the auction process.

To facilitate bidders' due diligence during the second round of the auction process, TDCC gave access to representatives of bidders to an electronic data room containing additional documents and information with respect to DCP and organized telephonic due diligence sessions with representatives of TDCC.

From December 2014 through March 2015, Olin and other bidders and their advisors participated in numerous telephonic due diligence sessions with representatives of TDCC regarding DCP and the proposed terms of the separation of DCP from TDCC, including the proposed terms of services agreements, supply agreements and other ancillary agreements expected to be entered into between DCP and TDCC in connection with the proposed transaction. During this period, TDCC made available to Olin and other bidders and their advisors additional due diligence materials in the electronic data room and established a question and answer process for responding to questions raised by Olin and other bidders and their advisors in connection with the diligence review. TDCC also made available to Olin and other bidders and their advisors drafts of certain services agreements, supply agreements and other ancillary agreements.

On December 21, 2014, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs delivered a second round process letter to prospective bidders, including Olin, providing additional information regarding the next steps of the transaction process and the anticipated timing of key components of due diligence.

On January 9, 2015, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs participated in a conference call with Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, Pain and McIntosh and representatives of JPMorgan to discuss the status of the potential transaction and Olin's due diligence review.

During a regular telephonic meeting of the Olin Board held on January 23, 2015, members of Olin management provided the Olin Board with an update on the status of Olin's participation in TDCC's auction process. The Olin Board

directed Olin management to continue to pursue the potential transaction.

Given that the Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure contemplated by certain bidders for a potential transaction involving DCP would involve issuance by such bidders of their common stock to TDCC shareholders

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as a significant component of the consideration in the transaction, TDCC continued to conduct a reverse due diligence review of the business, financial condition and operations of such bidders, including Olin, during this time period.

On January 26, 2015, Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, Pain and McIntosh had a telephonic discussion with representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs regarding TDCC's reverse due diligence process and on February 3, 2015, at the direction of TDCC, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs sent to JPMorgan a list of questions and document requests relating to TDCC's reverse due diligence review with respect to Olin's business.

On February 3, 2015, certain members of Olin management and a representative of JPMorgan conducted a site visit of DCP's facilities in Stade, Germany.

On February 9, 2015, Messrs. Rupp and Fischer had a telephonic discussion with Mr. Doktycz to discuss the parties' expectations for the next steps of the transaction process.

On February 11, 2015, at the direction of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs delivered a final process letter to bidders participating in the auction process, including Olin, outlining the timing and procedures for submitting a final offer. The process letter requested that parties submit a final and binding, fully-financed offer by March 11, 2015. The process letter stated that the bidders' final proposals should separately provide the value for 50 percent and 100 percent of the JV Entity, a joint venture between TDCC and the JV Partner. In addition, the process letter noted that drafts of the separation agreement and merger agreement would be made available to each bidder's counsel and requested that the bidders submit an issues list with respect to the draft agreements by February 25, 2015 and submit markups of these agreements by March 4, 2015.

During a regular meeting of the TDCC Board held on February 12, 2015, members of TDCC's management provided the TDCC Board with an update on the status of the auction process with respect to DCP, noting that the bidder pool had been narrowed, and reviewed the next steps in the negotiation process.

On February 12, 2015, Olin's advisors provided representatives of TDCC and its advisors with access to an electronic data room which contained certain non-public information regarding Olin's business. From mid-February 2015 to late March 2015, TDCC and its advisors continued to review materials concerning Olin's business made available from time to time by Olin.

On February 13, 2015, as part of TDCC's reverse due diligence review with respect to bidders contemplating a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure, representatives of TDCC attended a more detailed management presentation by representatives of Olin in Chicago, Illinois given by members of Olin management. Representatives of TDCC's and Olin's financial and legal advisors were also in attendance. During February and March 2015, TDCC and its advisors also participated in several telephonic due diligence sessions with representatives of Olin and Olin's advisors as part of TDCC's reverse due diligence review.

On February 19 and 20, 2015, at a regular in-person meeting of the Olin Board, the Olin Board engaged in a detailed review of the status of the potential transaction. Among other things, members of Olin management reviewed with the Olin Board the due diligence conducted to date and discussed management's valuation and synergy analysis and reviewed certain aspects of DCP, including an overview of the JV Entity. Members of Olin management also reviewed with the Olin Board the key terms of the services, supply and other ancillary agreements expected to be entered into between DCP and/or Olin and TDCC in connection with the proposed transaction and the Olin Board discussed certain issues of concern relating to the proposed ancillary agreements. During the meeting, representatives of Cravath reviewed various considerations relating to the transaction process, including the Olin Board's fiduciary duties and key terms of typical transaction documents for Reverse Morris Trust transactions, representatives of Baker

Botts provided an update on the regulatory considerations of the proposed transaction and representatives of JPMorgan provided an update on the valuation analysis, the contemplated post-transaction debt structure of Olin and other considerations relating to the proposed transaction.

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On February 20, 2015, Shearman & Sterling LLP (Shearman), TDCC s legal advisor, sent to the legal advisors of bidders participating in the process, including Cravath, an initial draft of the separation agreement relating to the proposed transaction. On February 24, 2015, Shearman sent to the legal advisors of bidders participating in the process, including Cravath, an initial draft of the merger agreement.

As part of the second round of the auction process, TDCC conducted a number of meetings with bidders participating in the process.

On February 24, 2015, Mr. Rupp had in-person discussions in Midland, Michigan with Messrs. Fitterling and Doktycz and Brian Ames, TDCC s Senior Vice President, Portfolio Developments, Feedstocks & Performance Plastics, regarding certain aspects of the proposed transaction, including relating to the JV Entity, concerns that Olin had expressed about certain terms of the ancillary agreements and potential alternatives to address Olin s desire to secure long-term ethylene supply for DCP.

On February 25 and February 26, 2015, representatives of TDCC conducted site visits of Olin s facilities in McIntosh, Alabama and Oxford, Mississippi.

On February 27, 2015, members of management of Olin and representatives of JPMorgan met with representatives of TDCC, Barclays and Goldman Sachs in Midland, Michigan to discuss a number of topics relating to the proposed transaction, including outstanding diligence matters, certain issues relating to the proposed terms of the ancillary agreements and questions raised by Olin relating to the JV Entity. During this meeting, TDCC s representatives provided an estimate of 2014 EBITDA for DCP. The representatives of TDCC also indicated that it would increase the number of employees that would transfer with DCP, by including in the transaction certain employees that were previously contemplated to remain employed by TDCC and provide services to DCP under agreements with TDCC. This change had the effect of reducing the net service fee charges that Olin would have to bear after closing of the transaction. TDCC s representatives indicated that this proposal and certain other proposed changes to the terms of the separation would have the effect of further increasing the projected EBITDA of DCP. In addition, in response to Olin s request for long-term ethylene supply for DCP, TDCC proposed to make available to Olin a supply of cost-based ethylene for a fee, which increased the overall attractiveness of the potential transaction from Olin s perspective.

On February 28, 2015, TDCC made available to bidders participating in the auction process, including Olin and their advisors initial drafts of the tax matters agreement and the employee matters agreement.

On March 2, 2015, representatives of Cravath and Shearman had a call to discuss certain preliminary issues concerning the draft separation agreement and merger agreement. Shearman conducted similar calls with legal advisors to other bidders.

On March 3, 2015, at the direction of TDCC, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs emailed representatives of JPMorgan to provide an update on the recent financial performance of DCP and to confirm that TDCC was willing to agree to the improvements and clarifications of the terms of the proposed transaction as discussed during the parties February 27 meeting.

Later, on March 3, 2015, the Olin Board held a telephonic meeting during which members of Olin management, including Mr. Rupp, provided the Olin Board with an update on recent developments in connection with the proposed transaction, including a report on recent discussions between representatives of Olin and TDCC and the status of Olin s ongoing due diligence. During the meeting, representatives of Cravath reviewed with the Olin Board key terms of the draft transaction agreements and the proposed responses thereto and the Olin Board asked a number of questions and engaged in a discussion with management and Olin s advisors regarding certain terms of the agreements and the

proposed responses thereto, including the covenants to obtain regulatory approvals, the termination fee and the treatment of severance liabilities. Representatives of JPMorgan provided the Olin Board with an update on the financing arrangements relating to the proposed transaction. The Olin Board authorized Olin management and Olin's advisors to submit markups of the transaction documents and to seek to conclude a transaction with TDCC.

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On March 4, 2015, Cravath sent to Shearman revised drafts of the separation agreement and merger agreement on behalf of Olin. On March 5, 2015, Cravath sent to Shearman revised drafts of the tax matters agreement and employee matters agreement on behalf of Olin.

On March 10, 2015, the Olin Board held an in-person meeting to discuss the status of the proposed transaction. Members of Olin management and representatives of JPMorgan reviewed the significant changes that TDCC had made with respect to the value of the proposed transaction, including with respect to service charges and ethylene supply. Representatives of Cravath reviewed the changes to the terms of the draft transaction agreements and ancillary agreements since the prior meeting of the Olin Board. During the meeting, representatives of JPMorgan and Cravath also reviewed with the Olin Board the terms of the debt commitment papers relating to the debt financing for the proposed transaction. The Olin Board engaged in a discussion of the value of DCP and the relative values of the various components of Olin's offer, especially in light of the latest changes proposed by TDCC and their positive impact on EBITDA. Following discussion with Olin's outside advisors and members of management, the Olin Board authorized Olin management to submit a revised proposal to TDCC for the acquisition of DCP.

On March 11, 2015, TDCC received final offers for the acquisition of DCP from bidders participating in the auction process, including Olin. Olin submitted to TDCC's advisors a revised non-binding proposal for a combination of Olin and DCP via a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure. Olin's proposal valued DCP at \$5.4 billion on an enterprise value basis, comprised of the following:

\$2.337 billion of Olin common stock (based on Olin's closing stock price on March 10, 2015) issued to TDCC shareholders, which may be distributed at TDCC's option to TDCC's shareholders via a spin-off or a split-off;

assumption of 50 percent of the JV Entity's debt (then projected to be approximately \$264 million at December 31, 2015); and

an additional aggregate amount of \$2.799 billion to TDCC, which included:

\$2.030 billion in the form of a special cash dividend and debt retirement;

an additional \$369 million in up-front payments for a producer economics arrangement for ethylene supply; and

assumption of \$400 million of TDCC's net U.S. pension liability.

Based on Olin's market capitalization of approximately \$2.291 billion as of March 10, 2015, Olin's proposal contemplated that the pro forma equity ownership of the combined company for TDCC shareholders would be just over 50 percent. Olin's proposal provided that the proposal valued 100 percent of the JV Entity at \$400 million on an equity value basis (net of the debt projected to be outstanding at December 31, 2015), and valued 50 percent of the JV Entity at \$200 million on an equity value basis (net of 50 percent of the debt projected to be outstanding at December 31, 2015). Olin's proposal also provided, among other things, that Olin would expand its board of directors

to add representatives designated by TDCC. Olin's proposal included a description of the financing arrangements for the cash component of the consideration offered by Olin and was accompanied by copies of debt commitment papers signed by the applicable financing sources.

Also on March 11, 2015, TDCC's management and TDCC's legal and financial advisors reviewed the results of TDCC's reverse due diligence review with respect to bidders contemplating a Reverse Morris Trust transaction structure, including Olin.

On March 12, 2015, at the direction of TDCC, representatives of Barclays and Goldman Sachs called representatives of JPMorgan to seek clarity on certain terms of Olin's March 11 proposal. JPMorgan responded to Barclays and Goldman Sachs by phone call and email on March 13, 2015.

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On March 14, 2015, Mr. Doktycz had a telephonic discussion with Mr. Rupp to provide TDCC's initial feedback on Olin's March 11 proposal. Mr. Doktycz informed Mr. Rupp that TDCC desired to move forward with discussions with Olin regarding a potential transaction but also indicated that TDCC was also considering other alternatives. Mr. Doktycz proposed that representatives of Olin and TDCC meet in person in New York to discuss the transaction documents and ancillary agreements and certain other terms of Olin's proposal.

From March 17, 2015 to March 20, 2015, representatives of Olin and TDCC and their respective financial and legal advisors met in person at Cravath's offices in New York to negotiate the terms of the draft merger agreement, separation agreement and other transaction documents and certain terms of the draft ancillary agreements, including the terms of the ethylene supply arrangements.

From March 17, 2015 until execution of the Merger Agreement on March 26, 2015, representatives of Shearman and Cravath exchanged various drafts of the transaction agreements and the financing commitments being obtained by Olin from JPMorgan and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Wells Fargo) and certain of their affiliates. During this time period, representatives of Shearman and Cravath also exchanged versions of supplements or amendments to the draft ancillary agreements previously made available by TDCC.

On March 19, 2015, the Olin Board held a telephonic meeting to discuss recent developments in connection with the potential transaction, during which Mr. Rupp and representatives of Cravath and JPMorgan summarized the recent negotiations with TDCC. Mr. Rupp noted that, subject to resolution of an outstanding issue relating to Olin's debt financing arrangements, he believed that the TDCC deal team planned to recommend to the TDCC executive committee and to the TDCC Board that TDCC accept Olin's proposal on substantially the terms proposed in Olin's March 11, 2015 proposal letter, provided that Olin would agree to (i) the assumption of up to \$400 million of TDCC's U.S. pension liability as set forth in Olin's proposal or the payment to TDCC in cash of 50 percent of such amount not assumed, (ii) increase the upfront reservation fee for ethylene capacity and (iii) the assumption of certain of TDCC's foreign pension liabilities. Representatives of Cravath and JPMorgan described that TDCC had also requested that Olin obtain a bridge commitment from its lenders in respect of the amount of securities expected to be issued by Splitco to TDCC in connection with the debt exchange, in order to minimize TDCC's exposure to market risk on being able to exchange the Splitco securities for existing debt obligations of TDCC. Representatives of JPMorgan indicated that JPMorgan and Wells Fargo were prepared to provide such a commitment, and Olin management described the terms of such commitment. After discussion, with questions of the Olin Board being answered by Olin management and advisors, the Olin Board directed Olin management to proceed with the financing proposal and the other terms of the transaction as outlined in the meeting.

Following the meeting of the Olin Board on March 19, 2015, Mr. Rupp met with Mr. Doktycz and reported that Olin was willing to obtain a bridge commitment from its lenders in respect of the securities expected to be issued by Splitco to TDCC in connection with the debt exchange.

On March 19, 2015, TDCC's executive committee met with representatives of TDCC's management and TDCC's legal and financial advisors to discuss the status of negotiations with Olin and the proposed terms and conditions of the potential transaction with Olin.

Following the meeting of TDCC's executive committee on March 19, 2015, Mr. Doktycz met with Mr. Rupp and indicated that TDCC was prepared to move forward with a transaction with Olin, subject to finalizing the terms of the transaction documents and obtaining approvals from the TDCC Board and the Olin Board.

On March 20, 2015, Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, Pain and McIntosh met with Messrs. Fitterling, Doktycz and Ames and Duncan Stuart, TDCC's Deputy General Counsel, at Barclays' offices in New York to discuss certain matters relating to

the transaction and the contemplated timetable to finalize open matters.

Between March 20, 2015 and March 26, 2015, representatives of Olin and TDCC and their respective advisors finalized the terms of the draft transaction agreements and ancillary agreements and the related financing commitments. During this time period, Olin and TDCC also finalized their due diligence reviews of DCP and Olin's business, respectively.

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On the morning of March 26, 2015, Olin received revised debt commitment documents to provide financing for the proposed transaction, executed by JPMorgan, Wells Fargo and certain of their affiliates.

On March 26, 2015, the Olin Board held a telephonic meeting to review the final structure and terms of the proposed transaction, including the related financing arrangements, and to discuss developments that had occurred since the Olin Board's previous meeting. Members of Olin management reviewed with the Olin Board, among other things, the components of the consideration to be delivered to TDCC and its shareholders, the calculation of the exchange ratio that determined the amount of Olin common stock to be issued in the transaction, the working capital adjustment and the terms of the ethylene supply arrangements to be entered into in connection with the transaction. During the meeting, representatives of Cravath reviewed the fiduciary duties of the Olin Board in relation to the proposed transaction and reviewed the final versions of the transaction agreements and the impact of the proposed transaction on Olin, and representatives of JPMorgan provided an update on the financial analyses of the proposed transaction to Olin. Representatives of JPMorgan then delivered an oral opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of March 26, 2015, and based upon and subject to the assumptions, limitations, qualifications and conditions set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio specified in the Merger Agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Olin. Following discussion with Olin management and Olin's legal and financial advisors, the Olin Board unanimously determined that the Transactions, including the Merger, the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment, were advisable and in the best interests of Olin and its shareholders, approved the Merger Agreement and the other transaction agreements and the Transactions, approved, authorized and adopted the Charter Amendment and recommended that Olin shareholders approve the Charter Amendment and the Share Issuance and approved certain other matters in connection with the Transactions.

On March 26, 2015, the TDCC Board held a meeting to review the final structure and terms of the proposed transaction. Charles J. Kalil, TDCC's General Counsel and Executive Vice President, reviewed the fiduciary duties of the TDCC Board in relation to the proposed transaction. Members of TDCC management and TDCC's legal and financial advisors reviewed with the TDCC Board, among other things, the auction process conducted by TDCC with respect to DCP and alternatives considered by TDCC, the final terms of the transaction agreements with Olin (including the consideration to be received by TDCC and its shareholders and the calculation of the exchange ratio specified in the Merger Agreement), the timeline for the closing of the Transactions, certain risk factors and corresponding mitigation factors associated with the Transactions, and the financial impact on TDCC and the key benefits to TDCC and its shareholders of the Transactions. Following discussion with TDCC management and TDCC's legal and financial advisors, the TDCC Board unanimously determined that the Transactions, including the Merger, were advisable and in the best interests of TDCC and its shareholders, approved the Transactions and authorized TDCC's entry into the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the other transaction agreements.

Following their respective board meetings, the appropriate parties then entered into the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement and the other applicable transaction documents.

On the morning of March 27, 2015, before the opening of trading on the NYSE, Olin and TDCC issued a joint press release announcing the Transactions.

Olin's Reasons for the Transactions

In reaching its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and the other transaction documents and the Transactions and recommend that Olin shareholders approve the Charter Amendment and the Share Issuance, the Olin Board considered, among other things, the strategic and financial benefits that could be achieved by combining Olin and DCP relative to the future prospects of Olin on a stand-alone basis, the relative actual results of operations and prospects of Olin and of DCP and synergies expected to be realized in the combination, as well as other alternatives

that may be available to Olin, and the risks and uncertainties associated with the Transactions and with such alternatives.

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In that process, the Olin Board consulted with its financial and legal advisors and considered the following factors as generally supporting its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and the other transaction documents and the Transactions and recommend that Olin shareholders approve the Charter Amendment and the Share Issuance:

the increased size, economies of scale, geographic presence and total capabilities of Olin after the Transactions, which are expected to enable Olin to improve its cost structure and increase profitability;

the nearly 200 percent increase in Olin's chlorine capacity expected to result from the combination with DCP, from approximately 1.9 million tons to approximately 5.6 million tons, which is expected to enable Olin to access new product segments and increase sales to new third-party customers;

the complementary asset portfolios and strengths of Olin and DCP and the expectation that the combination with DCP would diversify Olin's mix of product offerings, including by increasing the number of downstream applications of Olin's chlorine;

the expectation that Olin would achieve approximately \$200 million of estimated annual cost synergies anticipated to be realized within three years from the consummation of the Transactions as a result of anticipated cost savings in procurement and logistics, operational efficiencies and cost savings arising out of asset optimization, including through the consolidation of select operations and facilities, installation of new capacity and relocation of select manufacturing processes, and the expectation that, if Olin is able to increase sales to new third-party customers and access new product markets as a result of the Transactions, potential additional annualized synergies of up to \$100 million may potentially be achievable within three years from the consummation of the Transactions;

the opportunity to invest in capacity rights for ethylene supply at producer economics, which would support Olin's ability to be a sustainable, integrated chlor-vinyl producer over the long-term;

the ongoing operational and commercial relationship that Olin and TDCC would have after the Transactions, including the long-term supply, service and purchase agreements to be entered into at the closing of the Transactions;

the expectation that the cash flow from the combined businesses after the Transactions would be strong enough to allow Olin to maintain its current annual dividend;

the expectation that the combination with DCP would enhance Olin's overall credit quality over time;

the significant increase in total equity market capitalization of Olin, which could increase the trading volume, and therefore, the liquidity, of Olin's common stock;

the fact that a significant portion of the consideration payable by Olin in the Transaction consists of Olin's common stock, enabling Olin to acquire DCP without incurring the additional indebtedness that would be required to fund an all-cash transaction;

the opinion of JPMorgan, dated March 26, 2015, that, based upon and subject to assumptions, limitations, qualifications and conditions set forth in such opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to Olin, as more fully described below in Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC ;

the fact that the Olin Board following the closing of the Transactions would be composed of all of the current directors of Olin and three additional directors designated by TDCC;

the fact that the management team of Olin following the closing of the Transactions would continue to be led by Olin's Chief Executive Officer, with the other members of the executive team to be selected from the combined businesses;

the fact that the Merger Agreement and the other transaction documents and the aggregate consideration to be paid by Olin pursuant to the Merger Agreement were the result of arms-length negotiations between representatives of Olin and TDCC; and

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the fact that the Merger Agreement would allow the Olin Board, subject to the payment of a termination fee, to withdraw or modify its recommendation that Olin's shareholders approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment in certain circumstances.

The Olin Board also considered certain countervailing factors in its deliberations concerning the Merger and the other Transactions, including:

the dilution of the ownership interests of Olin's current shareholders that would result from the issuance of Olin common stock in the Merger;

the challenges and difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, relating to the separation of DCP from the other businesses of TDCC and the integration of DCP with Olin's operations, given the size of DCP relative to Olin and its operations;

the possibility that the increased revenues, earnings and synergies expected to result from the Transactions would fail to materialize or may not be realized within the expected time frame;

the significant, one-time costs expected to be incurred in connection with the Transactions, including approximately \$100 to \$150 million in transaction-related costs and approximately \$200 million in incremental capital during the first three years following the consummation of the Transactions that Olin management believes are necessary to realize the anticipated synergies from the Transactions;

the risk that the Transactions and the integration process may divert management attention and resources away from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters;

the substantial increase in Olin's indebtedness that is expected to result from the Transactions and the related financing transactions;

the fact that, in order to preserve the tax-free treatment of the Merger and the related transactions, Olin would be required to abide by certain restrictions that could limit its ability to engage in certain future business transactions that might be advantageous;

the fact that certain provisions of the Merger Agreement may dissuade third parties from seeking to acquire Olin or otherwise increase the cost of any potential acquisition;

the fact that under the Merger Agreement, Olin may be required to pay TDCC a termination fee or reimburse TDCC for certain expenses under certain circumstances;

the risks inherent in requesting regulatory approval from multiple government agencies in multiple jurisdictions, as more fully described in the section entitled Regulatory Approvals, or that governmental authorities could attempt to condition their approval of the Transactions on compliance with certain burdensome conditions or that regulatory approvals may be delayed;

the risk that the Transactions may not be completed in a timely manner or at all and the potential adverse consequences, including substantial costs that would be incurred and potential damage to Olin's reputation, if the Transactions are not completed; and

other risks of the type and nature described in the section entitled Risk Factors.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Olin Board is not exhaustive, but includes the material factors considered by the Olin Board, including factors that support the Transactions as well as those that weigh against them. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the Olin Board in connection with its evaluation of the Transactions and the complexity of these matters, the Olin Board did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. Rather, the Olin Board based its recommendation on the totality of the information presented to and considered by it. The Olin Board evaluated the factors described above with the assistance of Olin management and its legal and financial advisors. In considering the factors described above, individual members of the Olin Board may have given different weights to other or different factors.

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This explanation of the factors considered by the Olin Board is in part forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed in the sections of this document entitled **Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements** and **Risk Factors**.

After careful consideration, the Olin Board resolved that the Transactions, including the Merger, the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment, are advisable and in the best interests of Olin and its shareholders and approved the Merger Agreement and the other transaction agreements and the Transactions.

Opinion of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

Pursuant to an engagement letter, dated January 16, 2014, Olin retained JPMorgan as its financial advisor in connection with the proposed Transactions.

At the meeting of the Olin Board on March 26, 2015, JPMorgan rendered its oral opinion to the Olin Board, subsequently confirmed in writing on the same day, that, as of such date and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in its opinion, the exchange ratio in the proposed Merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to Olin. No limitations were imposed by the Olin Board upon JPMorgan with respect to the investigations made or procedures followed by it in rendering its opinion.

The full text of the written opinion of JPMorgan, dated March 26, 2015, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, matters considered and limits on the review undertaken, will be attached as an annex to Olin's proxy statement that relates to the special meeting of Olin's shareholders to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment. Olin's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety. JPMorgan's written opinion is addressed to the Olin Board, is directed only to the exchange ratio in the Merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Olin as to how such shareholder should vote with respect to the Merger or any other matter. The summary of the opinion of JPMorgan set forth in this document is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion.

In arriving at its opinion, JPMorgan, among other things:

reviewed drafts dated March 26, 2015 of the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement;

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information concerning DCP and Olin and the industries in which they operate;

compared the proposed financial terms of the Merger with the publicly available financial terms of certain transactions involving companies JPMorgan deemed relevant and the consideration received for such companies;

compared the financial and operating performance of DCP and Olin with publicly available information concerning certain other companies JPMorgan deemed relevant and reviewed the current and historical market prices of Olin's common stock and certain publicly traded securities of such other companies;

reviewed certain internal financial analyses and forecasts prepared by or at the direction of the managements of TDCC and Olin relating to DCP and Olin's business, as well as the estimated amount and timing of the cost savings and related expenses and synergies expected to result from the Merger, which are referred to in this section as synergies; and

performed such other financial studies and analyses and considered such other information as JPMorgan deemed appropriate for the purposes of its opinion.

JPMorgan also held discussions with certain members of the management of TDCC and Olin with respect to certain aspects of the Merger, and the past and current business operations of DCP and Olin, the financial condition and future prospects and operations of DCP and Olin, the effects of the Merger on the financial condition and future prospects of Olin, and certain other matters JPMorgan believed necessary or appropriate to its inquiry.

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JPMorgan relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all information that was publicly available or was furnished to or discussed with JPMorgan by TDCC and Olin or otherwise reviewed by or for JPMorgan, and JPMorgan has not independently verified (nor has JPMorgan assumed responsibility or liability for independently verifying) any such information or its accuracy or completeness. JPMorgan has not conducted or been provided with any valuation or appraisal of any assets or liabilities, nor has JPMorgan evaluated the solvency of TDCC, DCP or Olin under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. In relying on financial analyses and forecasts provided to JPMorgan or derived therefrom, including the synergies, JPMorgan has assumed that they have been reasonably prepared based on assumptions reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments by management of Olin as to the expected future results of operations and financial condition of DCP and Olin to which such analyses or forecasts relate. JPMorgan expressed no view as to such analyses or forecasts (including the synergies) or the assumptions on which they were based. JPMorgan also assumed that the Separation, the Merger and the other transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement and the Merger Agreement will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and will be consummated as described in such agreements, and that the definitive Separation Agreement and Merger Agreement would not differ in any material respects from the drafts thereof furnished to JPMorgan. JPMorgan also assumed that the representations and warranties made by Olin, TDCC and Splitco in the Separation Agreement, the Merger Agreement and the related agreements were and will be true and correct in all respects material to its analysis, and that any adjustments to the exchange ratio pursuant to the Merger Agreement will not be material to its analysis. JPMorgan is not a legal, regulatory or tax expert and has relied on the assessments made by advisors to Olin with respect to such issues. JPMorgan has further assumed that all material governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the Separation and the Merger will be obtained without any adverse effect on DCP or Olin or on the contemplated benefits of the Merger.

JPMorgan's opinion is necessarily based on economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to JPMorgan as of the date of, such opinion. Subsequent developments may affect JPMorgan's opinion and JPMorgan does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm its opinion. JPMorgan's opinion is limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, to Olin of the exchange ratio in the proposed Merger and JPMorgan has expressed no opinion as to the fairness of the exchange ratio to the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Olin or as to the underlying decision by Olin to engage in the Merger. Furthermore, JPMorgan expressed no opinion with respect to the amount or nature of any compensation to any officers, directors, or employees of any party to the Merger, or any class of such persons relative to the exchange ratio in the Merger or with respect to the fairness of any such compensation. JPMorgan expressed no opinion as to the price at which Olin's common stock will trade at any future time.

In accordance with customary investment banking practice, JPMorgan employed generally accepted valuation methods in reaching its opinion. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses utilized by JPMorgan in connection with providing its opinion.

General

Based on information provided, JPMorgan performed its material analyses with respect to DCP under two scenarios:

DCP including 50 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity, which is referred to in this section as DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) ; and

DCP including 100 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity and assuming that Olin exercises its option for additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement (as described in the section of this document entitled Other Agreements Other Ancillary Agreements Supply Agreements for Raw Materials), which is referred to in this section as DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity).

JPMorgan calculated the enterprise value of DCP under each scenario.

For purposes of valuing the consideration offered by Olin for the DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) scenario, JPMorgan calculated the enterprise value of DCP of \$5,351 million, which is referred to as the

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enterprise value of DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity), as the value of the Olin common stock to be issued to TDCC shareholders of \$2,337 million (based on the price per share of Olin common stock as of March 10, 2015), plus the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC of \$2,030 million, plus the upfront payment and potential reservation fee to TDCC under the Ethylene Agreement, plus the after-tax U.S. pension liability of TDCC to be assumed by Olin, plus the approximate net present value of cash flows from DCP's net German pension liability to be assumed by Olin, and plus \$272 million representing 50 percent of the projected debt of the JV Entity to be assumed by Olin.

For purposes of valuing the consideration offered by Olin for the DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity) scenario, JPMorgan calculated the enterprise value of DCP of \$5,862 million, which is referred to as the enterprise value of DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity), as the value of the Olin common stock to be issued to TDCC shareholders of \$2,537 million (based on the price per share of Olin common stock as of March 10, 2015 and inclusive of \$200 million in additional common stock Olin would issue for the remaining 50 percent of the JV Entity's equity value), plus the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC of \$2,030 million, plus the upfront payment and the potential reservation fees to TDCC under the Ethylene Agreement, plus the after-tax U.S. pension liability of TDCC to be assumed by Olin, plus the approximate net present value of cash flows from DCP's net German pension liability to be assumed by Olin, and plus \$543 million representing 100 percent of the projected debt of the JV Entity to be assumed by Olin.

For purposes of its analysis of Olin, JPMorgan calculated the enterprise value of Olin on a stand-alone basis, as of March 24, 2015, of \$2,634 million, which is referred to as the stand-alone enterprise valuation of Olin, based on Olin's market capitalization, as of March 24, 2015, of \$2,215 million and projected net debt, as of December 31, 2014.

Analysis of the Dow Chlorine Products Business

Public Trading Multiples Analysis for the Dow Chlorine Products Business. Using publicly available information, JPMorgan compared selected financial data of DCP under each of the two alternate scenarios, i.e. DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) and DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity), with similar data for selected publicly traded companies engaged in businesses which JPMorgan judged to be similar in certain respects to DCP.

The companies selected by JPMorgan were as follows:

Axiall Corporation;

LyondellBasell Industries N.V.;

Olin; and

Westlake Chemical Corporation.

These companies were selected, among other reasons, because they are publicly traded companies with operations and businesses that, for purposes of JPMorgan's analysis, may be considered comparable to those of DCP based on sector participation, financial metrics and form of operations. However, certain of these companies may have characteristics that are materially different from those of DCP. The analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and

judgments concerning differences in financial and operational characteristics of the companies involved and other factors that could affect the companies differently than would affect DCP.

For each company listed above, JPMorgan calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios based on publicly available information as of March 24, 2015, and in all instances multiples were based on closing share prices on March 24, 2015. Among other calculations, the information JPMorgan calculated for each of the selected companies included:

Multiple of firm value, which is referred to in this section as FV (calculated as equity value plus total debt and other adjustments, including minority interests, net of cash and cash equivalents), to estimated EBITDA (calculated as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) for fiscal year 2015, which is referred to in this section as 1-Year Forward EBITDA.

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Multiple of FV to estimated EBITDA for fiscal year 2016, which is referred to in this section as 2-Year Forward EBITDA.

Results of the analysis were presented for the selected companies, as indicated in the following table:

Trading Multiples

	FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA
Low	7.2x	6.3x
High	7.7x	6.9x
Median	7.4x	6.8x

Based on the results of this analysis of selected publicly traded companies, JPMorgan selected a multiple reference range of 7.0x to 8.0x for FV to 1-Year Forward EBITDA and a range of 6.5x to 7.5x for FV to 2-Year Forward EBITDA. The multiple reference ranges for FV to 1-Year Forward EBITDA and for FV to 2-Year Forward EBITDA were applied to projected EBITDA of DCP for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively, under each of the two alternate scenarios, based on an assumed transaction date of December 31, 2015 and the DCP Financial Projections (as defined in the section of this document entitled *Certain Financial Projections*). After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for the DCP Base Case and the DCP Upside Case (each as defined in the section of this document entitled *Certain Financial Projections*), the analysis indicated the following implied enterprise value ranges for DCP under each of the two alternate scenarios, rounded to the nearest \$10 million:

DCP's (with 50% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA
	DCP Base Case	
High	\$ 5,710	\$ 5,500
Low	\$ 4,990	\$ 4,770
	DCP Upside Case	
High	\$ 5,890	\$ 5,870
Low	\$ 5,160	\$ 5,090

DCP's (with 100% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA
	DCP Base Case	
High	\$ 6,140	\$ 6,060

Low	\$ 5,370	\$	5,250
			DCP Upside Case
High	\$ 6,320	\$	6,430
Low	\$ 5,530	\$	5,570

The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) were compared to the \$5,351 million enterprise valuation of DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity). The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity) were compared to the \$5,862 million enterprise valuation of DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity).

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Selected Transaction Multiples Analysis for the Dow Chlorine Products Business. Using publicly available information, JPMorgan examined selected transactions involving businesses which JPMorgan judged to be similar in certain respects to DCP or aspects thereof based on JPMorgan's experience and familiarity with the industry of DCP. These transactions were selected by JPMorgan as relevant in evaluating the proposed transaction:

Announcement Date	Acquiror	Target
August 2014	Mexichem S.A.B. de C.V.	VESTOLIT GmbH
May 2014	Westlake Chemical Corporation	Vinnolit Holdings GmbH
July 2012	Georgia Gulf Corporation	PPG Industries Commodity Chemicals
February 2011	Olin	SunBelt Chlor Alkali Partnership (50% interest owned by PolyOne Corporation)

Using publicly available information, JPMorgan calculated, for each selected transaction, the ratio of the target company's transaction value, which is referred to in this section as TV, to the target company's EBITDA for the twelve-month period prior to the announcement date of the applicable transaction, which is referred to in this section as LTM EBITDA. JPMorgan's analysis resulted in a median TV to LTM EBITDA multiple for the selected transactions of 5.6x, a mean TV to LTM EBITDA multiple for the selected transactions of 5.7x and a range of TV to LTM EBITDA multiples of 5.0x to 6.8x for the selected transactions.

Based on the results of this analysis and other factors that JPMorgan considered appropriate, JPMorgan selected a multiple reference range of 5.0x to 7.0x for TV to LTM EBITDA for DCP. After applying such range to the appropriate metrics under each of the two alternate scenarios for both the DCP Base Case and the DCP Upside Case, the analysis indicated the following range of implied enterprise values for DCP under each of the two alternate scenarios, rounded to the nearest \$10 million:

DCP's (with 50% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	TV to LTM EBITDA	TV to LTM EBITDA
	DCP Base Case	DCP Upside Case
High	\$ 4,810	\$ 4,970
Low	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,550

DCP's (with 100% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	TV to LTM EBITDA	TV to LTM EBITDA
	DCP Base Case	DCP Upside Case
High	\$ 5,170	\$ 5,330

Low

\$ 3,700

\$ 3,810

The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) were compared to the \$5,351 million enterprise valuation of DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity). The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity) were compared to the \$5,862 million enterprise valuation of DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity).

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis for the Dow Chlorine Products Business. JPMorgan conducted a discounted cash flow analysis of the various components of DCP and aggregated these for the purpose of determining the enterprise value for DCP. A discounted cash flow analysis is a method of evaluating an asset using estimates of

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the future unlevered free cash flows generated by the asset, and taking into consideration the time value of money with respect to those future cash flows by calculating their present value. The unlevered free cash flows refers to a calculation of the future cash flows generated by an asset without including in such calculation any debt servicing costs. Specifically, unlevered free cash flow represents unlevered net operating profit after tax, adjusted for depreciation, capital expenditures, changes in net working capital, and certain other cash expenses as applicable.

Present value refers to the current value of the cash flows generated by the asset, and is obtained by discounting those cash flows back to the present using a discount rate that takes into account macro-economic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital and other appropriate factors. Terminal value refers to the present value of all future cash flows generated by the asset for periods beyond the projections period.

JPMorgan calculated the present value of unlevered free cash flows that DCP is expected to generate on a stand-alone basis, in each of the DCP Base Case and the DCP Upside Case, (1) during fiscal years 2016 through 2019 based upon the DCP Financial Projections and (2) during fiscal years 2020 through 2025 based upon extrapolations from the DCP Financial Projections that were reviewed and approved by Olin's management for JPMorgan's use in connection with its financial analyses and rendering its fairness opinion. JPMorgan calculated a range of terminal values for DCP during the final year of the ten-year fiscal period ending 2025 by applying a terminal growth rate ranging from 1.0 percent to 2.0 percent to DCP's 2025 unlevered free cash flow. The unlevered free cash flows and the range of terminal values for DCP were then discounted to present values using a range of discount rates from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent, which were chosen by JPMorgan based upon an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of DCP.

For purposes of calculating the present value of unlevered free cash flows that the JV Entity is expected to generate, JPMorgan calculated the terminal value for the JV Entity during the final year of the ten-year period ending 2025 by applying a terminal growth rate of zero percent as provided by Olin's management to the JV Entity's 2025 unlevered free cash flow. For purposes of calculating the present values of unlevered free cash flows that are expected to result from the Ethylene Agreement (including the free cash flows expected to result from potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement), JPMorgan calculated the terminal value for the Ethylene Agreement during the final year of the period ending 2025 by applying a terminal growth rate of zero percent to the 2025 unlevered free cash flow resulting from the Ethylene Agreement. The unlevered free cash flows and the range of terminal values for the JV Entity and the Ethylene Agreement were discounted to present values using the same range of discount rates from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent described above.

JPMorgan conducted its discounted cash flow analysis with respect to two sets of projected synergies provided by Olin's management. The first case (the Base Case Synergies) assumed that approximately \$200 million of annualized cost synergies would be realized within three years from the consummation of the Transactions, and the second case (the Upside Case Synergies) assumed that the Base Case Synergies and additional synergies of approximately \$100 million would be realized within three years from the consummation of the Transactions. JPMorgan calculated the present value of unlevered free cash flows that are expected to result from the synergies, in each of the Base Case Synergies and the Upside Case Synergies, (1) during fiscal years 2016 through 2019 based upon projected synergies as provided by Olin's management and (2) during fiscal years 2020 through 2025 based upon extrapolations of the unlevered free cash flows expected to result from the synergies that were reviewed and approved by Olin's management for JPMorgan's use in connection with its financial analyses and rendering its fairness opinion. JPMorgan calculated a range of terminal values for the synergies during the final year of the ten-year fiscal period ending 2025 by applying a terminal growth rate ranging from 1.0 percent to 2.0 percent to the 2025 unlevered free cash flow expected to result from the synergies. The unlevered free cash flows and the range of terminal values expected to result from the synergies were discounted to present values using the same range of discount rates from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent described above.

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Based on the results of these analyses and other factors that JPMorgan considered appropriate, JPMorgan calculated the present value of unlevered free cash flows for the DCP Base Case and the DCP Upside Case for each of the DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity) and DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity) scenarios, first excluding, then including, the present value of unlevered free cash flows that are expected to result from the Base Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Base Case, and the Upside Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Upside Case. The analysis indicated the following range of implied enterprise values for DCP under each of the two alternate scenarios, rounded to the nearest \$10 million:

DCP s (with 50% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	DCF DCP (with 50% of JV Entity) excluding Synergies (1)	DCF DCP (with 50% of JV Entity) including Synergies (2)
	DCP Base Case	
High	\$ 5,000	\$ 6,860 (3)
Low	\$ 4,270	\$ 5,450
	DCP Upside Case	
High	\$ 6,300	\$ 8,740 (3)
Low	\$ 5,330	\$ 6,980

- (1) Calculated as the sum of the present value of the free cash flows of (i) DCP on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the Ethylene Agreement and (iii) 50% of the JV Entity.
- (2) Calculated as the sum of the present value of the free cash flows of (i) DCP on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iii) 50% of the JV Entity and (iv) the Base Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Base Case, and the Upside Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Upside Case.
- (3) Includes the present value of the free cash flows of separate potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement.

DCP s (with 100% of JV Entity) Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(\$ in millions)

	DCF DCP (with 100% of JV Entity) excluding Synergies (1)	DCF DCP (with 100% of JV Entity) including Synergies (2)
	DCP Base Case	
High	\$ 5,790	\$7,650 (3)
Low	\$ 4,970	\$6,150

	DCP Upside Case	
High	\$ 7,090	\$9,530 (3)
Low	\$ 6,030	\$7,680

- (1) Calculated as the sum of the present value of the free cash flows of (i) DCP on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iii) 100% of the JV Entity and (iv) potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement.
- (2) Calculated as the sum of the present value of the free cash flows of (i) DCP on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iii) 100% of the JV Entity, (iv) potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement and (v) the Base Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Base Case, and the Upside Case Synergies, in the case of the DCP Upside Case.
- (3) Includes the present value of the free cash flows of separate potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement.

The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 50% of JV Entity), first excluding, then including, the present value of unlevered free cash flows that are expected to result from the synergies and from potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement, were compared to the \$5,351 million enterprise

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valuation of DCP (with 50 percent of JV Entity). The ranges of implied enterprise values for DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity), first excluding, then including, the present value of unlevered free cash flows that are expected to result from the synergies and from potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement, were compared to the \$5,862 million enterprise valuation of DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity).

Analysis of Olin

Public Trading Multiples Analysis for Olin. Using publicly available information, JPMorgan compared selected financial data of Olin with similar data for selected publicly traded companies engaged in businesses which JPMorgan judged to be analogous to Olin or aspects thereof.

The companies selected by JPMorgan were as follows:

Axiall Corporation;

LyondellBasell Industries N.V.; and

Westlake Chemical Corporation.

These companies were selected, among other reasons, because they are publicly traded companies with operations and businesses that, for purposes of JPMorgan's analysis, may be considered comparable to those of Olin based on sector participation, financial metrics and form of operations. However, certain of these companies may have characteristics that are materially different from those of Olin. The analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operational characteristics of the companies involved and other factors that could affect the companies differently than would affect Olin.

For each company listed above, JPMorgan calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios based on publicly available information as of March 24, 2015, and in all instances multiples were based on closing share prices on March 24, 2015. Among other calculations, the information JPMorgan calculated for each of the selected companies included:

Multiple of firm value, which is referred to in this section as FV (calculated as equity value plus total debt and other adjustments, including minority interests, net of cash and cash equivalents), to estimated EBITDA (calculated as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) for fiscal year 2015, which is referred to in this section as 1-Year Forward EBITDA.

Multiple of FV to estimated EBITDA for fiscal year 2016, which is referred to in this section as 2-Year Forward EBITDA.

Results of the analysis were presented for the selected companies, as indicated in the following table:

Trading Multiples

	FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA
Low	7.4x	6.7x
High	7.7x	6.9x
Median	7.5x	6.8x

Based on the results of this analysis of selected publicly traded companies, JPMorgan selected a multiple reference range of 7.0x to 8.0x for FV to 1-Year Forward EBITDA and a range of 6.5x to 7.5x for FV to 2-Year Forward EBITDA. The multiple reference ranges for FV to 1-Year Forward EBITDA and for FV to 2-Year Forward EBITDA were applied to projected EBITDA of Olin for fiscal years 2016 and 2017, respectively, based on an assumed transaction date of December 31, 2015 and the Olin Financial Projections (as defined in the

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section of this document entitled (Certain Financial Projections). After applying such ranges to the appropriate metrics for Olin, the analysis indicated the following implied enterprise value ranges for Olin, rounded to the nearest \$10 million:

Olin's Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(in millions)

	FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA
High	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,580
Low	\$ 2,900	\$ 3,110

The ranges of implied enterprise values for Olin were compared to the stand-alone enterprise valuation of Olin of \$2,634 million.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis for Olin. JPMorgan conducted a discounted cash flow analysis for the purpose of determining the enterprise value for Olin, on a stand-alone basis. JPMorgan calculated the present value of unlevered free cash flows that Olin is expected to generate (1) during the fiscal years 2016 through 2019 based upon the Olin Financial Projections and (2) during the fiscal years 2020 through 2025 based upon extrapolations from the Olin Financial Projections that were reviewed and approved by Olin's management for JPMorgan's use in connection with its financial analyses and rendering its fairness opinion. JPMorgan calculated a range of terminal values for Olin during the final year of the ten-year period ending 2025 by applying a terminal growth rate ranging from 0.5 percent to 1.5 percent to Olin's 2025 unlevered free cash flow. The unlevered free cash flows and the range of terminal values for Olin were then discounted to present values using a range of discount rates from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent, which were chosen by JPMorgan based upon an analysis of the weighted average cost of capital of Olin.

The analysis indicated the following range of implied enterprise value for Olin, rounded to the nearest \$10 million:

Olin's Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges

(in millions)

	DCF
High	\$ 3,140
Low	\$ 2,680

The ranges of implied enterprise values for Olin were compared to the stand-alone enterprise valuation of Olin of \$2,634 million.

Other Information

Historical Trading Range for Olin. JPMorgan reviewed the range of implied enterprise values for Olin based on the 52-week trading range of Olin common stock as of March 24, 2015, which was \$1,950 million to \$2,830 million, as compared to the stand-alone enterprise valuation of Olin of \$2,634 million.

Analyst Price Targets for Olin. JPMorgan also reviewed the range of implied enterprise values for Olin based on certain publicly available broker price targets of Olin common stock as of March 24, 2015, which was \$1,920 million to \$2,740 million, as compared to the stand-alone enterprise valuation of Olin of \$2,634 million.

Table of Contents**Other Analyses**

Relative Implied Exchange Ratio Analysis. Based upon the implied enterprise values for Olin and DCP calculated in the Public Trading Multiples Analysis and Discounted Cash Flow Analysis sections for DCP and Olin described above, JPMorgan calculated a range of implied exchange ratios of a share of Splitco for the DCP (with 50% of JV Entity) scenario (after adjustments for the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC and the reservation fee in respect of potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement), to a share of Olin's common stock, as shown in the table below. For each comparison, JPMorgan compared the highest equity value for Splitco, after adjusting for the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC and the reservation fee in respect of potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement, to the lowest equity value for Olin to derive the highest exchange ratio implied by each set of reference ranges. JPMorgan also compared the lowest equity value for Splitco, after adjusting for the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC and the reservation fee in respect of potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement, to the highest equity value for Olin to derive the lowest exchange ratio implied by each set of reference ranges. JPMorgan performed the same analysis for the DCP (with 100% of JV Entity) scenario. The implied exchange ratios resulting from JPMorgan's analyses were:

Range of Implied Exchange Ratios Olin and DCP (with 50% of JV Entity)

	Low	High
Public Trading Multiples Analysis		
FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	0.5355x	0.8426x
FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA	0.4355x	0.7212x
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis		
<i>Excluding potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement</i>		
Standalone (1)	0.3609x	0.6792x
With Base Case Synergies (2)	0.6980x	1.1802x
With Upside Case Synergies (3)	1.1371x	1.8200x
<i>Including potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement</i>		
Standalone (1)	0.4521x	0.8138x
With Base Case Synergies (2)	0.7892x	1.3148x
With Upside Case Synergies (3)	1.2282x	1.9547x

- (1) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Base Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement and (iv) 50% of the JV Entity.
- (2) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Base Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iv) 50% of the JV Entity and (v) the Base Case Synergies.
- (3) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Upside Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iv) 50% of the JV Entity and (v) the Upside Case Synergies.

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	Low	High
Public Trading Multiples Analysis		
FV / 1-Year Forward EBITDA	0.5526x	0.8791x
FV / 2-Year Forward EBITDA	0.4784x	0.7928x
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis		
<i>Excluding potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement</i>		
Standalone (2)	0.4716x	0.8426x
With Base Case Synergies (3)	0.8087x	1.3436x
With Upside Case Synergies (4)	1.2477x	1.9835x
<i>Including potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement</i>		
Standalone (2)	0.5628x	0.9773x
With Base Case Synergies (3)	0.8999x	1.4782x
With Upside Case Synergies (4)	1.3389x	2.1181x

- (1) After an adjustment for the reservation fee in respect of potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement (in addition to adjustments for the value of the cash and debt instruments of Splitco to be received by TDCC and a separate reservation fee in respect of potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement).
- (2) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Base Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iv) 100% of the JV Entity and (v) potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement.
- (3) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Base Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iv) 100% of the JV Entity, (v) potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement and (vi) the Base Case Synergies.
- (4) Includes the equity value reference range implied from (i) Olin on a stand-alone basis, (ii) the DCP Upside Case of DCP on a stand-alone basis, (iii) the Ethylene Agreement, (iv) 100% of the JV Entity, (v) potential additional ethylene supply under the Ethylene Agreement and (vi) the Upside Case Synergies.

The implied exchange ratios for the DCP (with 50% of JV Entity) scenario were compared to the proposed exchange ratio of a share of Olin's common stock for a share of Splitco's common stock in the Merger of 0.80586207x (assuming 100 million shares of Splitco common stock will be outstanding immediately prior to consummation of the Merger). The implied exchange ratios for the DCP (with 100 percent of JV Entity) scenario were compared to the proposed exchange ratio of a share of Olin's common stock for a share of Splitco's common stock in the Merger of 0.87482759x (assuming 100 million shares of Splitco common stock will be outstanding immediately prior to consummation of the Merger).

The foregoing summary of certain material financial analyses does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses or data presented by JPMorgan. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. JPMorgan believes that the foregoing summary and its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of the foregoing summary and these analyses, without considering all of its analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying the analyses and its opinion. In arriving at its opinion, JPMorgan did not attribute any particular weight to any analyses or factors considered by it and did not form an opinion as to whether any individual analysis or factor (positive or negative), considered in isolation, supported or failed to support its opinion. Rather, JPMorgan considered the totality

of the factors and analyses performed in determining its opinion. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are inherently uncertain, as they are subject to numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties and their advisors. Accordingly, forecasts and analyses used or made by JPMorgan are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by those analyses. Moreover, JPMorgan's analyses are not and do not purport to be appraisals or otherwise reflective of the prices at which businesses actually could be bought or sold. None of the selected companies reviewed as described in the above summary is identical to Olin, and none of the selected transactions reviewed was identical to the Merger. However, the companies selected were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with operations and businesses that, for purposes of JPMorgan's analysis, may be

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considered similar to those of Olin. The transactions selected were similarly chosen because their participants, size and other factors, for purposes of JPMorgan's analysis, may be considered similar to the Merger. The analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operational characteristics of the companies involved and other factors that could affect the companies compared to Olin and the transactions compared to the Merger.

As a part of its investment banking business, JPMorgan and its affiliates are continually engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, investments for passive and control purposes, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements, and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes. JPMorgan was selected as financial advisor to Olin with respect to the proposed Merger on the basis of such experience and its familiarity with Olin.

For services rendered in connection with the Merger, Olin has agreed to pay JPMorgan customary compensation in respect thereof, a substantial portion of which will become payable only if the proposed Merger is consummated. In addition, Olin has agreed to reimburse JPMorgan for its expenses incurred in connection with its services, including the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel, and will indemnify JPMorgan against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the federal securities laws.

During the two years preceding the date of delivery of its opinion, neither JPMorgan nor any of its affiliates have had any other material financial advisory or other material commercial or investment banking relationships with Olin or TDCC. However, JPMorgan's commercial banking affiliate is an agent bank and a lender under outstanding credit facilities of TDCC, for which it receives customary compensation or other financial benefits. JPMorgan anticipates that it and its affiliates will arrange and/or provide financing to Olin in connection with the Merger for customary compensation. In addition, James Bell serves as a member of the Board of Directors of JPMorgan's parent company, JPMorgan Chase & Co., and also as a member of the TDCC Board. In the ordinary course of their businesses, JPMorgan and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities of Olin or TDCC for their own accounts or for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, they may at any time hold long or short positions in such securities.

Certain Financial Projections

In connection with its consideration of the potential combination of Olin and DCP, the Olin Board was provided with certain non-public financial projections initially prepared by management of TDCC and subsequently adjusted by management of Olin, as discussed below, with respect to DCP for the years ending December 31, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (the "DCP Financial Projections") and certain non-public financial projections prepared by management of Olin with respect to Olin's business, as a stand-alone company, for the years ending December 31, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (the "Olin Financial Projections" and collectively with the DCP Financial Projections, the "Financial Projections").

The Financial Projections are being included in this document solely to give shareholders access to information that was made available to the Olin Board in connection with its consideration of the Transactions, and are not being included in this document in order to influence any shareholder to make any investment decision with respect to the Transactions or for any other purpose.

The Financial Projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure or compliance with published guidelines of the SEC or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial information. Neither the independent auditor of Olin or the independent auditor of TDCC, DCP or Splitco, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the Financial Projections, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other

form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no

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responsibility for and disclaim any association with, the Financial Projections. In addition, the Financial Projections were not prepared by Olin's financial advisors or TDCC's financial advisors, and the financial advisors assume no responsibility for their content. Furthermore, the Financial Projections:

were based upon numerous estimates or expectations, beliefs, opinions and assumptions with respect to DCP and Olin's business, respectively, including their respective results of operations and financial conditions, customer requirements and competition, and with respect to general business, economic, market, regulatory and financial conditions and other future events, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond Olin's or TDCC's control and may not prove to be accurate;

do not take into account any transactions, circumstances or events occurring after the date they were prepared, including the Transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement and the Separation Agreement and the effect of any failure of the Merger or the other Transactions to occur;

are not necessarily indicative of current market conditions or values or future performance, which may be significantly more favorable or less favorable than as set forth in these projections; and

are not, and should not be regarded as, a representation that any of the expectations contained in, or forming a part of, the financial projections will be achieved.

Olin's management believes that the assumptions used as a basis for the Financial Projections were reasonable at the times they were made, given the information available to Olin's management at the time. However, the Financial Projections are not a guarantee of future performance. The future financial results of DCP and Olin's business, respectively, may materially differ from those expressed in the Financial Projections due to factors that are beyond Olin's or TDCC's ability to control or predict.

Although the Financial Projections are presented with numerical specificity, they are forward-looking statements that involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Further, the Financial Projections cover multiple years and such information by its nature becomes less reliable with each successive quarter and year. Shareholders are urged to read the section of this document entitled "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements" for additional information regarding the risks inherent in forward-looking information such as the Financial Projections. Shareholders should also review the factors described under "Risk Factors" and those incorporated herein by reference from Item 1A of Olin's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

None of Olin, TDCC or Splitco or any of their respective affiliates or representatives intend to, and, except to the extent required by applicable law, each of them expressly disclaims any obligation to, update, revise or correct the Financial Projections to reflect circumstances existing or arising after the date such projections were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events, even in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the projections are shown to be in error or any of the Financial Projections are shown to be inaccurate.

Certain of the financial information contained in the Financial Projections, including EBITDA, may be considered non-GAAP financial measures. Olin's management provided this information to the Olin Board because Olin management believed it could be useful in evaluating DCP, in the case of the DCP Financial Projections, and Olin's business, in the case of the Olin Financial Projections. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in

isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP, and non-GAAP financial measures as used by Olin or TDCC may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts used by other companies.

For the foregoing reasons, the inclusion of projections in this document should not be regarded as an indication that Olin, TDCC, Splitco or their respective affiliates or representatives considered or consider the Financial Projections to be a prediction of actual future events, and the projections should not be relied upon as such. The DCP Financial Projections should be evaluated in conjunction with the limitations described above and the historical financial statements and other information regarding DCP contained elsewhere in this document,

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and the Olin Financial Projections should be evaluated in conjunction with the limitations described above and the historical financial statements and other information regarding Olin's business contained elsewhere in this document.

The DCP Financial Projections

Olin was provided with non-public financial projections prepared by management of TDCC with respect to DCP. Subsequently, Olin's management made certain adjustments to these projections based on its judgment and experience in the industry and to reflect changes in the terms of the separation of DCP that were negotiated after the financial projections were delivered by management of TDCC but prior to the execution of the Merger Agreement.

The DCP Financial Projections include two sets of projections that were provided to the Olin Board in connection with its consideration of the potential combination of Olin and DCP, each of which reflect adjustments that Olin's management made to the non-public financial projections provided to Olin by TDCC. The difference between the first case (the DCP Base Case) and the second case (the DCP Upside Case) primarily relates to a more positive outlook for the performance of the epoxy segment of DCP.

The DCP Base Case and the DCP Upside Case each assume that DCP includes 50 percent of the equity interests in the JV Entity.

The following is a summary of the DCP Financial Projections:

	Fiscal Year ending December 31,				
	2015E	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E
	<i>(in millions)</i>				
DCP Base Case					
Sales	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,863	\$ 4,647	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,034
EBITDA	\$ 688	\$ 713	\$ 733	\$ 783	\$ 843
Capital expenditures	\$ 154	\$ 155	\$ 197	\$ 203	\$ 179
DCP Upside Case					
Sales	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,863	\$ 4,647	\$ 4,819	\$ 5,034
EBITDA	\$ 710	\$ 736	\$ 782	\$ 843	\$ 957
Capital expenditures	\$ 154	\$ 155	\$ 197	\$ 203	\$ 179

The Olin Financial Projections

Olin's management prepared non-public financial projections with respect to Olin's business as a stand-alone company. These projections do not give pro forma effect to the combination of Olin and DCP.

The following is a summary of the Olin Financial Projections:

	Fiscal Year ending December 31,			
	2016E	2017E	2018E	2019E
	<i>(in millions)</i>			
Net sales	\$ 2,538	\$ 2,704	\$ 2,879	\$ 2,967

EBITDA	\$ 414	\$ 478	\$ 570	\$ 570
Capital expenditures	\$ 143	\$ 109	\$ 107	\$ 90

TDCC's Reasons for the Transactions

As discussed in the section of this document entitled "Background of the Transactions," from time to time the TDCC Board and TDCC's senior management have reviewed TDCC's portfolio of businesses and considered possible strategic opportunities. As a result of that process, on December 2, 2013, TDCC announced that it had

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retained financial advisors to explore separation alternatives for DCP, including potential ownership structures and partnerships such as joint ventures, spin-offs and divestitures. After conducting an auction process that included a number of participants, TDCC decided that the transaction with Olin would be highly accretive to TDCC and its shareholders and would be complementary to the strategic objectives of TDCC.

In addition, in reaching its decision to approve the Merger Agreement and the Transactions, the TDCC Board consulted with TDCC's senior management as well as TDCC's legal and financial advisors and considered a wide variety of factors, including the significant factors listed below, as generally supporting its decision:

the Transactions resulted from a competitive auction process that was conducted by TDCC and its advisors over a period of several months and involved the participation of several interested parties;

the belief that the Transactions provide the most attractive value with respect to DCP;

the expectation that the Separation, Contribution, Distribution and Merger generally would result in a tax-efficient disposition of DCP for TDCC and TDCC's shareholders, while a sale of DCP for cash would result in a taxable disposition for TDCC;

if TDCC were to decide to effect the Distribution by way of a split-off transaction, where TDCC shareholders exchange shares of TDCC common stock for shares of Splitco common stock, it presents TDCC with the ability to reduce the number of outstanding shares of TDCC common stock;

the expectation that TDCC's future earnings per share would increase, and TDCC's net debt would decrease, as a result of the Transactions;

since a portion of the merger consideration is payable in the form of Olin common stock, TDCC shareholders would have the opportunity to participate in the combined Olin and Dow Chlorine Products Business after the consummation of the Transactions (including an expected increase in the EBITDA of DCP when combined with Olin and benefits for the combined Olin and Dow Chlorine Products Business resulting from the long-term ethylene and other supply arrangements);

the synergies associated with a combination of Olin and DCP that are expected to be both significant and achievable, given that key leadership personnel and expertise of DCP will be transferring to Olin;

the ability of each of TDCC's and DCP's management to concentrate on the expansion and growth of their respective businesses following the Separation, allowing each group of management to pursue the development of business strategies most appropriate to their respective operations;

the results of TDCC's senior management due diligence review of Olin's business including an analysis of the synergy potential of the combined Olin and DCP; and

the review by the TDCC Board with TDCC's management and legal and financial advisors of the terms and conditions and structure of the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the other agreements relating to the Transactions, including the parties' representations, warranties and covenants, the conditions to their respective obligations and the termination provisions, as well as the likelihood of the consummation of the Transactions and the board's evaluation of the likely time period necessary to close the Transactions.

In the course of its deliberations, the TDCC Board also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors, including the following:

while the Transactions are expected to be completed, there is no assurance that all conditions to the parties' obligations to complete the Transactions will be satisfied or waived, and as a result, it is possible that the Transactions might not be completed;

risks relating to the separation of DCP from TDCC and the operation of DCP as a stand-alone business, separate from TDCC's other businesses;

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risks relating to integrating DCP with Olin's current operations and the potential effects on the value of the Olin common stock to be received in the Merger as noted above;

that TDCC, prior to the completion of the Transactions, is required to conduct DCP in the ordinary course, subject to specific limitations and exceptions, which could delay or prevent TDCC from undertaking business opportunities that may arise prior to the completion of the Transactions; and

risks of the type and nature described under the section of this document entitled "Risk Factors." The TDCC Board considered all of these factors as a whole and, on balance, concluded that they supported a favorable determination to approve the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the other agreements relating to the Transactions, as well as the Transactions. The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the TDCC Board is not exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the board in connection with its evaluation of the Transactions and the complexity of these matters, the board did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. The TDCC Board evaluated the factors described above, among others, and reached a consensus to approve the Merger Agreement, the Separation Agreement, the Tax Matters Agreement, the Employee Matters Agreement and the other agreements relating to the Transactions, as well as the Transactions. In considering the factors described above and any other factors, individual members of the board may have viewed factors differently or given different weight or merit to different factors.

This explanation of the factors considered by the TDCC Board is in part forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed in the sections of this document entitled "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors."

Olin's Shareholders Meeting

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Olin has agreed to call, give notice of, convene and hold a meeting of its shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment. The Olin Board has called a special meeting to be held on _____, 2015, for shareholders of record on _____, 2015. The definitive proxy statement was mailed to Olin shareholders on or about _____, 2015.

As of April 30, 2015, Olin's directors and executive officers held 5.4 percent of the shares entitled to vote at Olin's special meeting of shareholders. As of May 4, 2015, no affiliates of Olin's directors and executive officers held shares entitled to vote at Olin's special meeting of shareholders. As of April 30, 2015, Splitco's directors, executive officers and their affiliates did not hold shares entitled to vote at Olin's special meeting of shareholders. Splitco's shareholders are not required to vote on any of the special meeting proposals, and Splitco will not hold a special meeting of shareholders in connection with the Transactions.

Interests of TDCC's and Splitco's Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions

As of February 16, 2015 TDCC's and Splitco's directors and executive officers owned less than one percent of the outstanding shares of TDCC's common stock. All of Splitco's outstanding common stock is owned directly by TDCC. None of TDCC's or Splitco's executive officers will receive any severance or other compensation as a result of the Transactions. The directors and officers of TDCC and Splitco will receive no extra or special benefit that is not shared on a pro rata basis by all other holders of TDCC common stock in connection with the Transactions. As with all holders of shares of TDCC common stock, if a director or officer of TDCC or Splitco owns shares of TDCC common

stock, directly or indirectly, such person may participate in the exchange offer on the same terms as other holders of shares of TDCC common stock.

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Interests of Olin's Directors and Executive Officers in the Transactions

Details of the beneficial ownership of Olin's directors and executive officers of Olin's common stock are set out in the section titled "Ownership of Olin Common Stock." In considering the recommendations of the Olin Board that Olin's shareholders vote to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment, you should be aware that certain of Olin's directors and executive officers have financial interests in the Transactions that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of Olin's shareholders generally, as more fully described below. The members of the Olin Board were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in reaching the determination to approve the terms of the Transactions, including the Merger, and in recommending to Olin's shareholders that they vote to approve the Share Issuance and the Charter Amendment. These interests are described in further detail below, and are quantified in the narratives and tables below.

The interests of Olin's non-employee directors generally include the right to receive, upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of amounts related to previously earned cash and stock retainers deferred under the Directors Plan, payable as a lump-sum cash amount.

The interests of Olin's executive officers generally include the rights to receive:

upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of benefits under each of the Supplemental Pension Plans, in each case, payable as a lump-sum cash amount that is sufficient to purchase an annuity that will provide the executive officer with the same after tax benefit he or she would have received under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan;

upon the effective time of the Merger, accelerated payment of the executive officer's account balance under the Supplemental CEOP, payable as a lump-sum cash amount; and

in the event of a qualifying termination of employment, certain contractual severance payments and benefits.

Certain Assumptions

Except as otherwise specifically noted, for purposes of quantifying the potential payments and benefits described in this section, the following assumptions were used:

the effective time of the Merger is on December 31, 2015, which is the assumed date of the consummation of the Merger solely for purposes of this transaction-related compensation disclosure;

the relevant price per share of Olin common stock is \$31.78, the average closing price per share as quoted on the NYSE over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the Transactions;

each executive officer is terminated by Olin without cause (as such term is defined in the relevant plans and agreements) or, if there is no definition of cause, otherwise experiences an involuntary termination of

employment qualifying such executive officer for payments and benefits under the relevant plans and agreements (collectively, referred to as a "qualifying termination"), in each case, on the date of the consummation of the Merger;

quantification of amounts under each of the Deferred Compensation Plans is calculated based on each director or executive officer's accrued benefits or account balance, as applicable, under the applicable Deferred Compensation Plan as of April 30, 2015, the latest practicable date before the filing of this document; and

the amounts set forth in the tables below regarding executive officer compensation are based on compensation levels as of April 30, 2015.

Recent Changes in Agreements and Plans

On January 24, 2014, the Olin Board authorized Olin to enter into new executive change in control agreements with Olin's executive officers other than Mr. Abel and Ms. Sumner (collectively, the "CIC

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Agreements) to replace the executive change in control agreements previously entered into by Olin and these executive officers, which, in most cases, expired on January 26, 2014. The CIC Agreements are substantially similar to the prior agreements, with material differences being that the CIC Agreements: (i) condition the executive officer's receipt of severance and other termination benefits on the delivery by the executive officer of a release of claims, (ii) contain restrictive covenants, (iii) eliminate the income tax gross-up for golden parachute excise taxes incurred by the executive officer, substituting a best net after-tax payment approach that would reduce payments and benefits that would otherwise be provided to the executive officer in connection with a change in control if the reduction would result in the executive officer receiving greater amounts of payments and benefits on a net after-tax basis and (iv) address the treatment of equity awards held by the executive officer upon termination of employment in connection with a change in control. In addition, the Olin Board determined that it would be in the best interests of Olin and its shareholders to modify the prior agreements' definition of change in control to preserve the right of the Olin Board to determine that certain transactions that would satisfy the technical definition of a change in control even though the members of the Olin Board and Olin's executive officers generally would remain in place, such as the Transactions, would not constitute a change in control for purposes of the CIC Agreements.

In January 2014, Olin also amended the provisions of its active equity incentive plans to (i) generally require a qualifying termination of employment following a change in control for early vesting of all equity awards (other than performance shares), (ii) eliminate income tax gross-ups and (iii) provide the Olin Board with the same right to determine a transaction does not constitute a change in control for purposes of the equity incentive plans as in the CIC Agreements. In addition, Olin also adopted a new equity incentive plan, the Olin 2014 Long Term Incentive Plan (the 2014 Plan), which was subsequently approved by Olin's shareholders, which contained the same features as provided for in the amendments to Olin's other equity incentive plan.

No Change in Control under CIC Agreements and Equity Incentive Plans

As discussed above, in January 2014, a new definition of change in control was adopted in connection with the adoption of the CIC Agreements and the 2014 Plan and the revisions to Olin's equity incentive plans that preserved the ability of the Olin Board to determine that certain transactions, such as the Transactions, would not constitute a change in control for purposes of such agreements and plans. The Olin Board, at the same time it approved the terms of the Transactions, including the Merger, exercised its right under the CIC Agreements and Olin's equity incentive plans and made a determination that the Transactions, as described in this document, would not constitute a change in control for purposes of the CIC Agreements and Olin's equity incentive plans and the awards outstanding thereunder. As a result, none of the executive officers are expected to receive any payments or benefits under the CIC Agreements or Olin's equity incentive plans as a result of the Transactions.

Severance Entitlements

In addition to the CIC Agreements, Olin has entered into executive severance agreements with certain executive officers (the Executive Agreements) and maintains the Employee Transition Benefits Plan of Olin and its Affiliates, as amended (the Employee Transition Benefits Plan), for its employees generally, each of which provide for certain severance payments and benefits in connection with a qualifying termination in the absence of a change in control. Such payments and benefits are significantly less than those that would be provided under the CIC Agreements. Since, as described above, the Olin Board determined that the Transactions would not result in a change in control under the CIC Agreements, if an executive officer experiences a qualifying termination on or after the consummation of the Transactions, the payments and benefits he or she would receive would be those provided under the Executive Agreements or the Employee Transition Benefits Plan. Although the payments and benefits an executive officer may receive in connection with a qualifying termination under an Executive Agreement or the Employee Transition Benefits Plan, as applicable, are independent of the Transactions and would be applicable if the consummation of the

Transactions does not occur, for purposes of completeness, they are summarized below and included in the table that follows this discussion.

Although potential severance payments and benefits that an executive officer would receive upon a qualifying termination are presented here for purposes of completeness, none of Olin's executive officers are

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expected to experience a termination of employment in connection with the Transactions, and therefore none of the severance payments and benefits summarized below and included in the table that follows this discussion are expected to be paid to any of the executive officers in connection with the Transactions.

Executive Agreements

Messrs. Rupp, Fischer, McIntosh, Pain, Curley and Greer currently have Executive Agreements. Under these agreements, if the executive officer's employment is terminated by Olin without cause (as defined in the applicable Executive Agreement), the executive officer will receive, in lieu of severance benefits under any other Olin severance plans or programs:

- (1) cash installment payments equal to (a) 12 months' salary plus (b) the greater of (i) the average annual bonus payment received by the executive officer for the last three calendar years (including any amounts earned but not yet paid in the year prior to such termination) and (ii) the executive officer's target bonus for the year of termination, except, as a general matter, if the executive officer is expected to be a covered employee (within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Code), then the amount in clause (ii) will be equal to a percentage (calculated as the executive officer's target bonus for the prior year divided by the executive officer's salary for such year) of base salary in effect at termination;
- (2) 12 months of retirement contributions to all Olin defined contribution plans based on the amount of the cash installment payments (the executive officer will be treated as if he had remained employed for service purposes for 12 months after the termination);
- (3) 12 months of medical, dental and life insurance coverage for the executive officer and his dependents;
- (4) If termination of employment occurs after the first calendar quarter of any year, a prorated bonus for the year of termination based on the average actual payout for all participants in the bonus program in the executive officer's same measurement organizational unit; and
- (5) 12 months of outplacement services.

The payments and benefits described in (1), (2) and (3) above, would, for each executive officer who has attained age 64 and is subject to mandatory retirement as of the effective time of the Merger, be prorated based on the remaining number of days until such executive reaches age 65. The executive officer must sign a waiver and general release of claims and agree to one-year non-competition and non-solicitation covenants to receive any severance payments and other benefits.

Under the Executive Agreements, cause means: (i) the willful and continued failure of the executive officer to substantially perform the executive officer's duties (other than any such failure resulting from the executive officer's incapacity due to physical or mental illness or injury); (ii) the willful engaging by the executive officer in gross misconduct significantly and demonstrably financially injurious to Olin; (iii) willful misconduct by the executive officer in the course of the executive officer's employment which is a felony or fraud; or (iv) a willful breach by the executive officer of Olin's Code of Business Conduct; provided that, no act or failure to act on the part of the executive

officer will be considered willful unless done or omitted not in good faith and without reasonable belief that the action or omission was in the interests of Olin or not opposed to the interests of Olin and unless the act or failure to act has not been cured by the executive officer within 14 days after written notice to the executive officer specifying the nature of such violations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the executive officer will not be deemed to have been terminated for cause without reasonable written notice to the executive officer setting forth the reasons for Olin's intention to terminate for cause.

Employee Transition Benefits Plan

In addition, Olin maintains the Employee Transition Benefits Plan for its employees generally to provide severance payments in the event an employee incurs a qualifying termination under the Employee Transition Benefits Plan. Each of the executive officers of Olin, other than the executive officers who are party to an

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Executive Agreement, is an eligible employee under the Employee Transition Benefits Plan. Upon a qualifying termination, a plan participant is generally eligible to receive cash bi-weekly installment payments according to the following schedule: (a) 100 percent of the participant's base salary for a number of weeks equal to such participant's years of service with Olin, rounded up, plus two additional weeks, subject to a maximum of 32 weeks, followed by (b) 75 percent of base salary for a number of weeks equal to one and one-half times the participant's years of service, rounded up, up to a maximum of 45 weeks. A participant will only be entitled to receive such payments for so long as he or she is eligible to receive state unemployment benefits, unless such loss of benefits is due to the participant's exceeding the maximum period of entitlement to state unemployment benefits, and such payments will be reduced by any state or Federal unemployment benefits received.

Each participant in the Employee Transition Benefits Plan is also eligible to receive retirement contributions to Olin's defined contribution plans and medical, dental and life insurance coverage for the participant and his or her dependents, each for the duration of the period during which severance payments are made and 12 months of outplacement services.

A participant in the Employee Transition Benefits Plan must sign a waiver and general release of claims in order to receive the severance payments described above. In the event the participant does not sign such waiver and release, he or she will be entitled to receive two weeks of his or her base salary, reduced by any state or Federal unemployment benefits received.

For an estimate of the value of the payments and benefits described above that would become payable to each executive officer upon a qualifying termination, see [Quantification of Potential Payments and Benefits](#) below.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Deferred Compensation Plans consist of four plans that provide deferred compensation benefits for Olin's directors and executive officers that are subject to, and are intended to comply with, Section 409A of the Code: (i) the Directors Plan, (ii) the Supplemental Pension Plans, which consist of Olin's Senior Executive Pension Plan, as amended, and Olin's Supplementary and Deferral Benefit Pension Plan, as amended, and (iii) the Supplemental CEOP. As was customary in order to protect deferred amounts already earned by directors and employees, at the time Olin adopted each of the Deferred Compensation Plans, it provided that the benefits would be paid out in connection with a change in control of Olin. However, unlike the CIC Agreements and Olin's equity incentive plans, the requirements of Section 409A of the Code prevented Olin and its directors and executive officers from avoiding a payout of benefits under the Deferred Compensation Plans in connection with the Transactions without the imposition of significant taxes, interest and penalties under the Code. Therefore, Olin's directors and executive officers will receive the benefits under the Deferred Compensation Plans described below in connection with the Transactions.

Directors Plan

Each of Olin's non-employee directors is a participant in the Directors Plan, and has elected through such plan to defer payments (cash and/or shares of Olin common stock) received as part of his annual retainer, with amounts deferred in respect of Olin common stock credited as phantom shares of Olin common stock. The consummation of the Merger will constitute a change in control (as defined under the Directors Plan) for purposes of the Directors Plan, such that, upon the effective time of the Merger, each of Olin's non-employee directors will have the right to receive an accelerated payment equal to the balance of his deferred accounts under the Directors Plan, payable as a lump-sum cash amount. Cash amounts in respect of phantom shares of Olin's common stock will be determined based on the greatest value of the daily average of the high and low prices per share of Olin common stock over the 30-day period ending on the date of the consummation of the Merger.

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Based on the assumptions described above under Certain Assumptions, the estimated aggregate amounts that would become payable to Olin's non-employee directors in respect of the Directors Plan are as follows:

Name	Directors Plan (\$) (1)	Total (\$)
Gray G. Benoist	1,535,343	1,535,343
Donald W. Bogus	1,601,362	1,601,362
C. Robert Bunch	2,447,944	2,447,944
Randall W. Larrimore	2,176,566	2,176,566
John M. B. O Connor	1,427,893	1,427,893
Richard M. Rompala	5,349,975	5,349,975
Philip J. Schulz	1,503,950	1,503,950
Vincent J. Smith	805,115	805,115

- (1) Represents the balance of the applicable director's deferred accounts under the Directors Plan as of April 30, 2015. Amounts in respect of phantom shares have been calculated assuming a price per share of Olin common stock of \$31.78, the average closing price per share as quoted on the NYSE over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the Transactions. Actual amounts paid to directors in respect of phantom shares will be based on the daily average of the high and low prices per share of Olin common stock over the 30 days preceding the consummation of the Merger, as described above.

Supplemental Pension Plans

Each of the Supplemental Pension Plans is an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan for select management employees, restoring benefits to executive officers who would otherwise be subject to certain limits imposed by the Code. The consummation of the Merger will constitute a change in control (as defined under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan) under the Supplemental Pension Plans, such that, upon the effective time of the Merger, each Supplemental Pension Plan participant will have the right to receive an accelerated payment of his or her benefits under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan, payable as a lump-sum cash amount sufficient to purchase an annuity that provides the monthly after-tax benefit such participant would have received under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan based on benefits accrued as of the effective time of the Merger. Because the Supplemental Pension Plans are frozen regarding future accruals, each participant, including Olin's executive officers, will cease accruing any benefits under the Supplemental Pension Plans upon the effective time of the Merger. Each of Olin's executive officers, other than Messrs. Abel and Greer and Ms. Sumner, is a participant in the Supplemental Defined Benefit Plans, except that Messrs. Chirumbolo and O Keefe and Ms. Ennico only participate in the Supplementary and Deferral Benefit Pension Plan.

Supplemental CEOP

The Supplemental CEOP provides deferral and company matching opportunities to certain employees eligible to participate in Olin's Contributing Employee Ownership Plan, as amended (the CEOP), whose contributions to the CEOP are limited under the Code. Each participant in the Supplemental CEOP may elect through such plan to defer a portion of his or her base salary and have such amounts invested either in phantom shares of Olin common stock or in phantom units in an interest bearing fund. The consummation of the Merger will constitute a change in control (as defined under the Supplemental CEOP) for purposes of the Supplemental CEOP, such that, upon the effective time of the Merger, each Supplemental CEOP participant will have the right to receive accelerated payment of the participant's

account balance under the Supplemental CEOP, payable as a lump-sum cash amount. Cash amounts in respect of phantom shares of Olin common stock will be determined based on the market price of Olin common stock over the 30-day period ending on the date of the consummation of the Merger. Each of Olin's executive officers, other than Mr. Abel and Ms. Sumner, are participants in the Supplemental CEOP.

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Based on the assumptions described above under Certain Assumptions, the estimated aggregate amounts that would become payable to Olin's executive officers in respect of the Supplemental Pension Plans and the Supplemental CEOP are as follows:

Name	Senior Executive Pension Plan (\$ (1))	Supplementary and Deferral Benefit Pension Plan (\$ (1))	Supplemental CEOP (\$ (2))	Total (\$)
<i>Named Executive Officers</i>				
Joseph D. Rupp	1,300,000	12,090,000	3,013,801	16,403,801
Todd A. Slater	30,000	60,000	97,854	187,854
John E. Fischer	610,000	2,200,000	487,342	3,297,342
John L. McIntosh	990,000	2,830,000	653,066	4,473,066
George H. Pain	1,010,000	1,830,000	826,854	3,666,854
Frank W. Chirumbole		220,000	150,288	370,288
<i>Other Executive Officers</i>				
Scott R. Abel				
Stephen C. Curley	200,000	650,000	136,282	968,282
Dolores J. Ennico		320,000	113,610	433,610
G. Bruce Greer, Jr.			192,131	192,131
Thomas J. O'Keefe		150,000	130,039	280,039
Randee N. Sumner				

- (1) Represents the amount payable to each executive officer based on his or her accrued benefits under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan as of April 30, 2015. As described above, at the effective time of the Merger, each executive officer participating in the relevant plan will become entitled to receive a lump-sum cash amount sufficient to purchase an annuity that provides the monthly after-tax benefit such executive officer would have received under the applicable Supplemental Pension Plan based on amounts accrued at the effective time of the Merger.
- (2) Represents the value of each executive officer's account balance under the Supplemental CEOP as of April 30, 2015. Amounts in respect of phantom shares have been calculated assuming a price per share of Olin common stock of \$31.78, the average closing price per share as quoted on the NYSE over the first five business days following the first public announcement of the Transactions. Actual amounts paid to executive officers in respect of phantom shares will be based on the market price per share of Olin common stock over the 30 days preceding the consummation of the Merger, as described above.

Quantification of Potential Payments and Benefits

In accordance with Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K, the table below, entitled Potential Transaction-Related Payments to Executive Officers, along with its footnotes, shows the compensation that could become payable to Olin's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, former chief financial officer and three other most highly compensated executive officers (collectively, the named executive officers), as determined for purposes of its most recent annual proxy statement, and that are based on or otherwise relate to the Transactions. In addition, the table below also includes such information for Olin's other executive officers, which, although not required by the rules of the SEC, has been included so that quantification of the potential payments and benefits that could be received by all of Olin's

executive officers is presented in a uniform manner. Please note that, although you are being provided with the information identified in Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K, in accordance with the rules of the SEC, you are not being asked to vote on the compensation and benefits that Olin's named executive officers may receive in connection with the Transactions, as presented below.

The tables assume that the consummation of the Merger occurs on December 31, 2015, and each executive officer incurs a qualifying termination on such date. The amounts indicated below are estimates of the amounts that would be payable to the executive officers and the estimates are based on multiple assumptions that may or

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may not actually occur, including assumptions described in this document. Some of the assumptions are based on information not currently available and, as a result, the actual amounts, if any, to be received by an executive officer may differ in material respects from the amounts set forth below.

Potential Transaction-Related Payments to Executive Officers

Name	Cash (\$) (1)	Equity (\$) (2)	Pension/ NQDC (\$) (3)	Perquisites/ Benefits (\$) (4)	Other (\$) (5)	Total (\$)
<i>Named Executive Officers</i>						
Joseph D. Rupp	2,000,000		150,000	53,538	25,000	2,228,538
Todd A. Slater	439,289		32,947	11,324	25,000	508,560
John E. Fischer	999,000		74,925	20,646	25,000	1,119,571
John L. McIntosh	870,000		65,250	18,514	25,000	978,764
George H. Pain					25,000	25,000
Frank W. Chirumbole	240,409		18,031	8,154	25,000	291,594
<i>Other Executive Officers</i>						
Scott R. Abel	34,856		2,614	224	25,000	62,694
Stephen C. Curley	735,000		55,125	15,691	25,000	830,816
Dolores J. Ennico	427,375		32,053	20,278	25,000	504,706
G. Bruce Greer, Jr.	458,000		34,350	8,977	25,000	526,327
Thomas J. O Keefe	438,755		32,907	15,716	25,000	512,378
Randee N. Sumner	111,779		5,589	2,164	25,000	144,532

(1) As described above, each executive officer, upon a termination of employment without cause or upon a qualifying termination under the Employee Transition Benefits Plan, as applicable, will have the right to receive certain cash severance payments, described above under Severance Entitlements. These payments will only be payable in the event of a qualifying termination, which means a termination of employment without cause under the Executive Agreement or certain involuntary terminations of employment under the Employee Transition Benefits Plan, as applicable, although such payments would also be payable in the event of a qualifying termination even if the consummation of the Transactions does not occur. For purposes of executive officers participating in the Employee Transition Benefits Plan, it is