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FORM 10-K
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999
Commission file number 1-9447

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

DELAWARE 94-3030279
(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

5847 SAN FELIPE, SUITE 2600, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77057-3010
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 267-3777

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class -----	Name of each exchange on which registered -----
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes X NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ___

As of January 28, 2000, there were 79,405,333 shares of the Common Stock of the registrant outstanding. Based upon the New York Stock Exchange closing price on January 28, 2000, the aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates was \$183.1 million.

Certain portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed not later than 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report on Form 10-K.

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NOTE

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation's Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission includes all exhibits required to be filed with the Report. Copies of this Report on Form 10-K, including only Exhibit 21 of the exhibits listed on pages 69 - 75 of this Report, are available without charge upon written request. The registrant will furnish copies of the other exhibits to this Report on Form 10-K upon payment of a fee of 25 cents per page. Please contact the office set forth below to request copies of this Report on Form 10-K and for information as to the number of pages contained in each of the exhibits and to request copies of such exhibits:

Corporate Secretary
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KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report") contains statements which constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements appear in a number of places in this Report (see, for example, Item 1. "Business - Incident at Gramercy Facility," " - Strategic Initiatives," " - Business Operations," " - Competition," " - Research and Development," " - Environmental Matters," and " - Factors Affecting Future Performance," Item 3. "Legal Proceedings," and Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"). Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "estimates," "will," "should," "plans" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These factors include the effectiveness of management's strategies and decisions, general economic and business conditions, developments in technology, new or modified statutory or regulatory requirements, and changing prices and market conditions. Certain sections of this Report identify other factors that could cause differences between such forward-looking statements and actual results. No assurance can be given that these are all of the factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from the forward-looking statements.

General

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation organized in 1987, is a subsidiary of MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM"). MAXXAM and one of its wholly-owned subsidiaries together own approximately 63% of the Company's Common Stock, with the remaining approximately 37% publicly held. The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"), operates in all principal aspects of the aluminum industry - the mining of bauxite, the refining of bauxite into alumina, the production of primary aluminum from alumina, and the manufacture of fabricated (including semi-fabricated) aluminum products. In addition to the production utilized by KACC in its operations, KACC sells significant amounts of alumina and primary aluminum in domestic and international markets. In 1999, KACC produced approximately 2,524,000 tons[1] of alumina, of which approximately 83% was sold to third parties, and produced approximately 426,400 tons of primary aluminum, of which approximately 62% was sold to third parties. In 1999, KACC shipped approximately 389,000 tons of fabricated aluminum products to third parties, which accounted for approximately 5% of total United States domestic shipments.

The Company's operations are conducted through KACC's business units. The following table sets forth total shipments and intersegment transfers of KACC's alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum operations:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
	(in thousands of tons)		
ALUMINA: (1)			
Shipments to Third Parties	2,093.9	2,250.0	1,929.8
Intersegment Transfers	757.3	750.7	968.0
PRIMARY ALUMINUM:	2,851.2	3,000.7	2,897.8
Shipments to Third Parties	295.6	263.2	327.9
Intersegment Transfers	171.2	162.8	164.2
	466.8	426.0	492.1
FLAT-ROLLED PRODUCTS	217.9	235.6	247.9
ENGINEERED PRODUCTS	171.1	169.4	152.1

(1) As a result of the explosion at the Gramercy alumina refinery in July 1999, which completely curtailed production ("the Gramercy incident"), shipments to third parties and intersegment transfers for 1999 include approximately 264,000 tons of

[1] All references to tons in this Report refer to metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.

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ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

alumina purchased and resold to certain unaffiliated customers and 131,000 tons of alumina purchased and transferred to the Company's primary aluminum business unit. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the impact of the Gramercy incident.

See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for segment and geographical financial information.

Incident at Gramercy Facility

On July 5, 1999, KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery was extensively damaged by an explosion in the digestion area of the plant. Twenty-four employees were injured in the incident, several of them severely. As a result of the incident, alumina production at the facility was completely curtailed. Production at the plant is currently expected to remain completely curtailed until the third quarter of 2000 when KACC expects to begin partial production. Based on current estimates, full production is expected to be achieved during the first quarter of 2001 or shortly thereafter. KACC has received the regulatory permit required to operate the plant once the facility is ready to resume production. In the interim, KACC is purchasing alumina from third parties, in excess of the amounts of alumina available from other KACC-owned facilities, to supply major customers' needs and to meet intersegment requirements.

The cause of the incident is under investigation by KACC and governmental agencies. In January 2000, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") issued 21 citations in connection with its investigation of the incident. The citations allege, among other things, that certain aspects of the plant's operations were unsafe and that such mode of operation contributed to the explosion. To date, no monetary penalty has been proposed by MSHA. Although the Company expects that a fine will be levied, the Company cannot predict the amount of any such fine(s). It is possible that other civil or criminal fines or penalties could be levied against KACC. KACC has previously announced that it disagrees with the substance of the citations and has challenged them. However, as more fully explained below, based on what is known to date and discussions with the Company's advisors, the Company believes that the financial impact of this incident (in excess of insurance deductibles and self-retention provisions) will be largely offset by insurance coverage. Deductibles and self-retention provisions under the insurance coverage for the incident total \$5.0 million, which amounts have been charged to Cost of products sold in 1999.

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had recorded estimated recoveries for clean-up, site preparation and business interruption costs incurred of approximately \$55.0 million. As of December 31, 1999, approximately \$50.0 million of insurance recoveries had been received. Additionally through February 29, 2000, KACC had received approximately \$25.0 million of additional insurance recoveries. Also, based on discussions with the insurance carriers and their representatives and third party engineering reports, KACC recorded a pretax gain of \$85.0 million, representing the difference between the minimum expected property damage reimbursement amount and the net carrying value of the damaged property of \$15.0 million. KACC continues to work with the insurance carriers to maximize the amount of recoveries and to minimize, to the extent possible, the period of time between when KACC expends funds and when it is reimbursed. However, KACC will likely have to fund an average of 30 - 60 days of property damage and business interruption activity, unless some other arrangement is agreed with the insurance carriers, and such amounts will be significant. The Company believes it has sufficient financial resources to fund the construction and business interruption costs on an interim basis. However, no assurances can be given in this regard. If insurance recoveries were to be delayed or if there were to be other significant uses of KACC's existing Credit Agreement capacity, delays in the rebuilding of the Gramercy refinery could occur and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's and KACC's liquidity and operating results.

See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financing Activities and Liquidity" for more detailed information regarding the impacts of the Gramercy incident.

Labor Matters

Substantially all of KACC's hourly workforce at the Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery, Mead and Tacoma, Washington, aluminum smelters, Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill, and Newark, Ohio, extrusion facility were covered by a master labor agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (the "USWA") which expired on September 30, 1998. The parties did not reach an agreement prior to the expiration of the master agreement and the USWA chose to strike. In January 1999, KACC declined an offer by the USWA to have the striking workers return to work at the five plants without a new agreement. KACC imposed a lock-out to support its bargaining position and continues to operate the plants with salaried employees and other workers as it has since the strike began.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

While the Company initially experienced an adverse strike-related impact on its profitability, the Company currently believes that KACC's operations at the affected facilities, excluding the Gramercy facility (see "- Incident at Gramercy Facility" above), have been substantially stabilized and will be able to run at, or near, full capacity, and that the incremental costs associated with operating the affected plants during the dispute were virtually eliminated in early 1999 (excluding the impacts of the restart costs and the effect of market factors such as the continued partial curtailment at the Tacoma smelter (see " - Business Operations - Primary Aluminum Business Unit" in this Report)). However, no assurances can be given that KACC's efforts to run the plants on a sustained basis, without a significant business interruption or material adverse impact on the Company's operating results, will be successful.

Further, the Company believes that charges of unfair labor practices made against KACC by the USWA are without merit. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

KACC and the USWA continue to communicate. The objective of KACC has been, and continues to be, to negotiate a fair labor contract that is consistent with its business strategy and the commercial realities of the marketplace.

See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "- Labor Related Costs," Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "- Labor Matters" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Labor Matters" for additional information with respect to the USWA dispute.

Strategic Initiatives

KACC's strategy is to improve its financial results by: increasing the competitiveness of its existing plants; continuing its cost reduction initiatives; adding assets to businesses it expects to grow; pursuing divestitures of non-core businesses; and strengthening its financial position.

In 1999, KACC completed the acquisition of the remaining 45% interest in Kaiser LaRoche Hydrate Partners ("KLHP"), an alumina marketing venture, for a purchase price of approximately \$10.0 million and the sale of its 50% interest in AKW L. P. ("AKW") to its partner for \$70.4 million. The strategic analysis process also resulted in the Company's agreement in January 2000 to sell KACC's Micromill(TM) assets and technology. See Notes 3 and 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the AKW and Micromill sales.

Another area of emphasis has been a continuing focus on managing the Company's legacy liabilities. The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover certain incurred and future environmental costs and a substantial portion of its asbestos-related costs and is actively pursuing claims in this regard. During 1998, KACC received recoveries totaling approximately \$35.0 million from certain of its insurers related to current and future environmental claims. The timing and amount of future recoveries of asbestos-related claims from insurance carriers remains a major priority of the Company, but will depend on the pace of claims review and processing by such carriers and the resolution of any disputes regarding coverage under the insurance policies that may arise. However, during 1999, KACC reached preliminary agreements under which it expects to collect a substantial portion of its 2000 expected asbestos-related payments from certain insurance carriers. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding the legacy liabilities and related insurance coverages.

Sensitivity to Prices and Hedging Programs

The Company's operating results are sensitive to changes in the prices of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree upon the volume and mix of all products sold. Primary aluminum prices have historically been subject to significant cyclical fluctuations. Alumina prices, as well as fabricated aluminum product prices (which vary considerably among products), are significantly influenced by changes in the price of primary aluminum and generally lag behind primary aluminum prices by up to three months. In addition, the Company's operations are exposed to risks from fluctuating energy prices for fuels used in the production process and from foreign currency movements in respect of material cash commitments to foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, KACC enters into

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

hedging transactions to provide risk management in respect of its net exposure of earnings and cash flow related to the above items. While such hedging activities typically are designed to provide protection against unfavorable price charges, they can, in certain circumstances, limit the Company's ability to realize favorable price changes and can also impact the Company's liquidity. See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, " - Derivative Financial Instruments," Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financial Activities and Liquidity," for additional information.

Business Operations

KACC conducts its business through four main business units, each of which is discussed below.

o Alumina Business Unit

The following table lists KACC's bauxite mining and alumina refining facilities as of December 31, 1999:

Activity	Facility	Location	Company Ownership	Annual Production Capacity Available to the Company (tons)	Total Annual Production Capacity (tons)
Bauxite Mining	KJBC	Jamaica	49.0%	4,500,000	4,500,000
	Alpart(1)	Jamaica	65.0%	2,275,000	3,500,000
				6,775,000	8,000,000
Alumina Refining	Gramercy(2)	Louisiana	100.0%	1,075,000	1,075,000
	Alpart	Jamaica	65.0%	942,500	1,450,000
	QAL	Australia	28.3%	1,032,950	3,650,000
			3,050,450	6,175,000	

(1) Alumina Partners of Jamaica ("Alpart") bauxite is refined into alumina at the Alpart refinery.

(2) Production is currently completely curtailed. See discussion below.

KACC is a major producer of alumina and sells significant amounts of its alumina production in domestic and international markets. KACC's strategy is to sell a substantial portion of the alumina available to it in excess of its internal smelting requirements under multi-year sales contracts with prices linked to the price of primary aluminum. See "- Competition" and "- Sensitivity to Prices and Hedging Programs" in this Report.

The Government of Jamaica has granted KACC a mining lease for the mining of bauxite which will, at a minimum, satisfy the bauxite requirements of KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery so that it will be able to produce at its current rated capacity until 2020. Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company ("KJBC") mines bauxite from the land which is subject to the mining lease as an agent for KACC. Although KACC owns 49% of KJBC, it is entitled to, and generally takes, all of its bauxite output. A substantial majority of the bauxite mined by KJBC is refined into alumina at the Gramercy facility and the remainder is sold to a third party. KJBC's operations have been impacted by the Gramercy incident. Subject to the rebuilding of the Gramercy facility with a double digest bauxite system, the Government of Jamaica has recently agreed to grant KACC an additional bauxite mining lease. The new mining lease will be effective upon the expiration of the current lease in 2020 and will enable the Gramercy facility to produce at its rated capacity for an additional ten year period. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of the Gramercy incident.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

Alumina produced by the Gramercy plant is primarily sold to third parties but a portion is used by KACC in its operations. Production at the Gramercy refinery is currently completely curtailed as it was extensively damaged by an explosion in the digestion area of the plant in July 1999. Production at the plant is currently expected to remain curtailed until the third quarter of 2000 when partial production is expected to begin. Based on current estimates, full production is expected to be achieved during the first quarter of 2001 or shortly thereafter. In the interim, KACC is purchasing alumina from third parties, in excess of the amounts of alumina available from other KACC-owned facilities, to supply major customers' needs as well as to meet intersegment requirements. The Company believes that the cost to rebuild the Gramercy facility and the adverse impact of the incident on operations will be largely offset by insurance coverage. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financing Activities and Liquidity" for additional information regarding the impacts of the Gramercy incident. Also, the Gramercy refinery is one of the five KACC plants which is subject to the continuing USWA dispute. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "- Labor Matters" for a discussion of the labor dispute.

In February 1999, KACC, through a subsidiary, purchased its partner's 45% interest in KLHP, a partnership which markets chemical grade alumina manufactured at KACC's Gramercy facility. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview - Strategic Initiatives" for additional information. Chemical grade alumina is sold at a premium price over smelter grade alumina, and this acquisition will permit KACC to expand its market position in this business in North America. However, these operations have been impacted by the Gramercy incident. KACC has entered into the necessary arrangements to allow it to supply a significant portion of its customers' chemical grade alumina needs. The Company believes that any incremental costs incurred in connection with such arrangements, as well as lost profits, will be substantially covered by KACC's insurance.

Alpart holds bauxite reserves and owns a 1,450,000 ton per year alumina plant located in Jamaica. KACC owns a 65% interest in Alpart, and Hydro Aluminium a.s. ("Hydro") owns the remaining 35% interest. KACC has management responsibility for the facility on a fee basis. KACC and Hydro have agreed to be responsible for their proportionate shares of Alpart's costs and expenses. The Government of Jamaica has granted Alpart a mining lease and has entered into other agreements with Alpart designed to assure that sufficient reserves of bauxite will be available to Alpart to operate its refinery, as it may be expanded up to a capacity of 2,000,000 tons per year, through the year 2024.

In 1999, Alpart and JAMALCO, a joint venture between affiliates of Alcoa Inc. and the Government of Jamaica, agreed to form a bauxite mining operation joint venture that will consolidate their bauxite mining operations in Jamaica, with the objective of optimizing mining operating and capital costs. The joint venture agreement also grants Alpart certain rights to acquire bauxite mined from JAMALCO's reserves. The joint venture will commence operations in the first quarter of 2000.

KACC owns a 28.3% interest in Queensland Alumina Limited ("QAL"), which owns the largest and one of the most competitive alumina refineries in the world, located in Queensland, Australia. QAL refines bauxite into alumina, essentially on a cost basis, for the account of its shareholders under long-term tolling contracts. The shareholders, including KACC, purchase bauxite from another QAL shareholder under long-term supply contracts. KACC has contracted with QAL to take approximately 868,000 tons per year of alumina or pay standby charges. KACC is unconditionally obligated to pay amounts calculated to service its share (\$103.6 million at December 31, 1999) of certain debt of QAL, as well as other QAL costs and expenses, including bauxite shipping costs.

In 1999, KACC sold alumina to approximately 21 customers, the largest and top five of which accounted for approximately 23% and 72% of net sales, respectively. All of KACC's third-party sales of bauxite in 1999 were made to one customer, which sales represent approximately 7% of total bauxite and alumina third party net sales. KACC's principal customers for bauxite and alumina consist of other aluminum producers that purchase bauxite and smelter grade alumina, trading intermediaries who resell raw materials to end-users, and users of chemical grade alumina.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

o Primary Aluminum Business Unit

The following table lists KACC's primary aluminum smelting facilities as of December 31, 1999:

Location	Facility	Company Ownership	Annual Rated Capacity Available to the Company (tons)	Total Annual Rated Capacity (tons)	1999 Average Operating Rate
United States					
Washington	Mead	100%	200,000	200,000	102% (1)
Washington	Tacoma	100%	73,000	73,000	73% (1)
Subtotal			273,000	273,000	
International					
Ghana	Valco	90%	180,000	200,000	57% (2)
Wales, United Kingdom	Anglesey	49%	66,150	135,000	102%
Subtotal			246,150	335,000	
Total			519,150	608,000	

(1) 1999 operating rates were affected by the continuing USWA dispute. See discussion below.

(2) See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview - Valco Operating Level" for additional information regarding recent and future operating levels.

KACC has developed and installed proprietary retrofit and control technology in all of its smelters, as well as at third party locations. This technology - which includes the redesign of the cathodes, anodes and bus that conduct electricity through reduction cells, improved feed systems that add alumina to the cells, computerized process control and energy management systems, and furnace technology for baking of anode carbon - has significantly contributed to increased and more efficient production of primary aluminum and enhanced KACC's ability to compete more effectively with the industry's newer smelters.

The Mead facility uses pre-bake technology. Approximately 77% of Mead's 1999 production was used at KACC's Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill, and the balance was sold to third parties. KACC has modernized and expanded the carbon baking furnace at its Mead smelter. The project has improved the reliability of the carbon baking operations, increased productivity, enhanced safety, and improved the environmental performance of the facility. The first stage of this project, the construction of a new 90,000 ton per year furnace, was completed in 1997. The remaining modernization work was completed in early 1999. The Tacoma facility uses Soderberg technology and produces primary aluminum and high-grade, continuous-cast, redraw rod, which currently commands a premium price in excess of the price of primary aluminum. Both smelters have achieved significant production efficiencies through retrofit technology and a variety of cost controls, leading to increases in production volume and enhancing their ability to compete with newer smelters. The business unit maintains specialized laboratories and a miniature carbon plant in the state of Washington which concentrate on the development of cost-effective technical innovations such as equipment and process improvements.

The Mead and Tacoma, Washington, smelters are two of the five KACC plants which are subject to the continuing USWA dispute. KACC temporarily curtailed three out of a total of eleven potlines at its Mead and Tacoma, Washington, aluminum smelters at September 30, 1998, as a result of the USWA strike. The curtailed potlines represented approximately 70,000 tons of annual production capacity out of a total combined production capacity of 273,000 tons per year at the facilities. Restarts of the two Mead potlines were completed during mid-1999. While a portion of the curtailed potline at Tacoma has been restarted to meet internal requirements, the timing for a complete restart of the potline (representing approximately 10,000 tons of idle production capacity) has yet to be determined and will depend upon market conditions and other factors. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, " - Labor Matters" for a discussion of the labor dispute on smelting production rates.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

KACC manages, and owns a 90% interest in, the Volta Aluminium Company Limited ("Valco") aluminum smelter in Ghana. The Valco smelter uses pre-bake technology and processes alumina supplied by KACC and the other participant into primary aluminum under tolling contracts which provide for proportionate payments by the participants. KACC's share of the primary aluminum is sold to third parties. Valco's operating level has been subject to fluctuations resulting from the amount of power it is allocated by the Volta River Authority ("VRA"). The operating level over the last five years has ranged from one to four out of a total of five potlines. During 1999, Valco operated an average of three potlines. The Company expects Valco to operate four potlines during 2000. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Overview - Valco Operating Level" for additional information regarding past and future operating levels.

KACC owns a 49% interest in the Anglesey Aluminium Limited ("Anglesey") aluminum smelter at Holyhead, Wales. The Anglesey smelter uses pre-bake technology. KACC supplies 49% of Anglesey's alumina requirements and purchases 49% of Anglesey's aluminum output. KACC sells its share of Anglesey's output to third parties.

KACC's principal primary aluminum customers consist of large trading intermediaries and metal brokers. In 1999, KACC sold its primary aluminum production not utilized for internal purposes to approximately 42 customers, the largest and top five of which accounted for approximately 29% and 68% of net sales, respectively. See "- Competition" in this Report. Marketing and sales efforts are conducted by personnel located in Houston, Texas; and Tacoma and Spokane, Washington.

Electric Power

Electric power represents an important production cost for KACC at its aluminum smelters. For information on this subject, see " - Factors Affecting Future Performance - The operations of KACC's smelters depend on attaining reliable and affordable electric power" in this Report.

o Flat-Rolled Products Business Unit

The flat-rolled products business unit operates the Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill. The business unit sells to the aerospace and general engineering markets (producing heat treat sheet and plate products), the beverage container market (producing body, lid, and tab stock), and the specialty coil markets (producing automotive brazing sheet, wheel, and tread products), both directly and through distributors. The Trentwood facility is one of the five KACC plants which is subject to the continuing USWA dispute. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "- Labor Matters" for additional information on the labor dispute.

KACC continues to shift the product mix of its Trentwood rolling mill away from beverage can body stock toward higher value added product lines, such as heat treat, beverage can lid and tab stock, automotive, and other niche businesses in an effort to maximize its profitability. Global sales of KACC's heat treat products are made primarily to the aerospace and general engineering markets. In 1999, the business unit shipped products to approximately 147 customers in the aerospace, transportation, and industrial ("ATI") markets, most of which were distributors who sell to a variety of industrial end-users. The top five customers in the ATI markets for flat-rolled products accounted for approximately 18% of the business unit's net sales.

KACC's flat-rolled products are also sold to beverage container manufacturers located primarily in western North America and in the Asian Pacific Rim countries. Quality of products for the beverage container industry, service, price, and timeliness of delivery are the primary bases on which KACC competes. In 1999, the business unit had approximately 25 domestic and foreign can stock customers, supplying approximately 35 can plants worldwide. The largest and top five of such customers accounted for approximately 12% and 36%, respectively, of the business unit's net sales. See "- Competition" in this Report. The marketing staff for the business unit is located at the Trentwood facility. Sales are made directly to end-use customers and distributors from four sales offices in the United States, from a sales office in England, and by independent sales agents in Asia and Latin America.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

o Engineered Products Business Unit

The engineered products business unit operates soft-alloy and hard-alloy extrusion facilities and engineered component (forgings) facilities in the United States and Canada. Major markets for extruded products are in the transportation industry, to which the business unit sells extruded shapes for automobiles, light-duty vehicles, heavy duty trucks and trailers, and shipping containers, and in the distribution, durable goods, defense, building and construction, ordnance and electrical markets.

The business unit sells forged parts to customers in the automotive, heavy-duty truck, general aviation, rail, machinery and equipment, and ordnance markets. The high strength-to-weight properties of forged aluminum make it particularly well-suited for automotive applications. The business unit maintains a sales and engineering office in Southfield, Michigan, which works with automobile makers and other customers and plant personnel to create new automotive component designs and to improve existing products.

Soft-alloy extrusion facilities are located in Los Angeles, California; Sherman, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; and London, Ontario, Canada. Each of the soft-alloy extrusion facilities has fabricating capabilities and provides finishing services. Products manufactured at these facilities include rod, bar, tube, shapes, and billet. The Richmond, Virginia, facility was acquired in mid-1997 and increased KACC's extruded products capacity and enhanced its existing extrusion business due to that facility's ability to manufacture seamless tubing and large circle size extrusions and to serve the distribution and ground transportation industries. A 1999 acquisition of an extrusion press in the Los Angeles area also increased capacity in both seamless tube and rod and bar products. Hard-alloy rod and bar extrusion facilities are located in Newark, Ohio, and Jackson, Tennessee, and produce screw machine stock, redraw rod, forging stock, and billet. The Newark facility is one of the five KACC plants which is subject to the continuing USWA dispute. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "- Labor Matters" for additional information on the labor dispute. A facility located in Richland, Washington, produces seamless tubing in both hard and soft alloys. The business unit also operates an aluminum cathodic protection business located in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The business unit operates forging facilities at Oxnard, California, and Greenwood, South Carolina, and a machine shop at Greenwood, South Carolina. KACC sold a small casting operations in Canton, Ohio in May 1999.

In 1997, KACC and Accuride Corporation ("Accuride") formed AKW to design, manufacture and sell heavy aluminum truck wheels. In April 1999, KACC sold its 50% interest in AKW to Accuride for \$70.4 million, which resulted in a net pre-tax gain of \$50.5 million. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Strategic Initiatives" and Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In 1999, the engineered products business unit had approximately 400 customers, the largest and top five of which accounted for approximately 5% and 18%, respectively, of the business unit's net sales. See "- Competition" below. Sales are made directly from plants and from marketing locations elsewhere in the United States.

Competition

KACC competes globally with producers of bauxite, alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products. Many of KACC's competitors have greater financial resources than KACC. Primary aluminum and, to some degree, alumina are commodities with generally standard qualities, and competition in the sale of these commodities is based primarily upon price, quality and availability. Aluminum competes in many markets with steel, copper, glass, plastic, and other materials. Beverage container materials, including aluminum, face increased competition from plastics as increased polyethylene terephthalate ("PET") container capacity is brought on line by plastics manufacturers. KACC competes with numerous domestic and international fabricators in the sale of fabricated aluminum products. KACC manufactures and markets fabricated aluminum products for the transportation, packaging, construction, and consumer durables markets in the United States and abroad. Sales in these markets are made directly and through distributors to a large number of customers. Competition in the sale of fabricated products is based upon quality, availability, price and service, including delivery performance. KACC concentrates its fabricating operations on selected products in which it believes it has production expertise, high-quality capability, and geographic and other competitive advantages. The Company believes that, assuming the current relationship between worldwide supply and demand for alumina and primary aluminum does not change materially, the loss of any one of KACC's customers, including intermediaries, would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

See the discussion of competitive conditions, markets, and principal methods of competition in the description of each business unit under the headings "-Alumina Business Unit," "-Primary Aluminum Business Unit," "-Flat-Rolled Products Business Unit," and "-Engineered Products Business Unit" in this Report.

Research and Development

Net expenditures for Company-sponsored research and development activities were \$11.0 million in 1999, \$13.7 million in 1998, and \$19.7 million in 1997. Approximately \$.8 million of the 1999 research and development net expenditures were attributable to the development of the Micromill assets and technology, which were sold in January 2000 (see Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). KACC's research staff totaled 50 at December 31, 1999. KACC estimates that research and development net expenditures will be in the range of \$9.0 million to \$11.0 million in 2000.

Employees

During 1999, KACC employed an average of approximately 8,600 persons, compared with an average of approximately 9,200 persons in 1998 and approximately 9,600 persons in 1997. At December 31, 1999, KACC employed approximately 8,300 persons. The foregoing employee counts for 1999 and 1998 include the USWA workers who are currently subject to the lockout imposed by KACC as a result of the continuing labor dispute. Since the inception of the labor dispute, KACC has operated the five affected facilities with temporary workers who are not included in the employee counts for 1999 and 1998. The average number of temporary workers employed during 1999 at the five plants affected by the USWA labor dispute was approximately 25% less than the average number of USWA workers employed prior to the labor dispute.

The labor agreements with employees at the Alpart refinery in Jamaica and the Valco smelter in Ghana both expire in 2001.

Environmental Matters

The Company and KACC are subject to a wide variety of international, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. For a discussion of this subject, see "Factors Affecting Future Performance - KACC's current or past operations subject it to environmental compliance, clean-up and damage claims that may be costly" below.

Factors Affecting Future Performance

This section discusses certain factors that could cause actual results to vary, perhaps materially, from the results described in forward-looking statements made in this Report. Forward-looking statements in this Report are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties. In addition to the factors identified below, actual results may vary materially from those in such forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of other factors including the effectiveness of management's strategies and decisions, general economic and business conditions, developments in technology, new or modified statutory or regulatory requirements, and changing prices and market conditions. This Report also identifies other factors that could cause such differences. No assurance can be given that these factors are all of the factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from the forward-looking statements.

o Our earnings are sensitive to a number of variables

Our operating earnings are sensitive to a number of variables over which we have no direct control. Two key variables in this regard are commodity prices for primary aluminum and general economic conditions.

The commodity price of primary aluminum significantly affects our financial results. Primary aluminum prices historically have been subject to significant cyclical price fluctuations. The Company believes the timing of changes in the market price of aluminum are largely unpredictable. Since 1993, the Average Midwest United States transaction price (the "AMT price") has ranged from approximately \$.50 to \$1.00 per pound. During 1999, the AMT price averaged \$.66 per pound. At January 28, 2000, the AMT price was \$.84 per pound. Although KACC attempts to mitigate the impact of low prices through hedging activity (as described below), changes in market prices for primary aluminum typically influence the realized prices for KACC's products, most directly in the alumina and primary aluminum businesses.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

Changes in global, regional, or country-specific economic conditions can have a significant impact on overall demand for aluminum-intensive fabricated products in the transportation, distribution, and packaging markets. Such changes in demand can directly affect our earnings by impacting the overall volume and mix of such products sold. To the extent that these end-use markets weaken, demand can also diminish for alumina and primary aluminum.

- o Our profits and cash flows may be adversely impacted by the results of KACC's hedging programs

We are exposed to the risk of fluctuating aluminum prices, which influence the prices at which KACC sells its products. KACC enters into hedging transactions to limit its net exposure resulting from (1) its anticipated sales of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, less (2) its expected costs of purchasing certain items such as aluminum scrap, bauxite and rolling ingot, whose prices fluctuate with the price of primary aluminum. Such hedging transactions may involve the use of forward sales contracts, which effectively fix the price at which KACC sells its products, or the use of option contracts, which set a floor or a ceiling or both on the price at which KACC sells its products. To the extent that the prices for primary aluminum exceed the fixed or ceiling prices established by KACC's hedging transactions, our profits and cash flow would be lower than they otherwise would have been. As a result of KACC's hedging activities, at December 31, 1999, approximately 70% and 40% of KACC's net hedgeable volume with respect to 2000 and 2001, respectively, is subject to minimum and maximum contract prices. The average minimum contract price with respect to each period is significantly below the average AMT price for the week ended January 28, 2000. The average maximum contract price with respect to 2000 is below the average AMT price for the week ended January 28, 2000. The average maximum contract price with respect to 2001 approximates the AMT price for the week ended January 28, 2000. Because the average maximum contract price of our 2000 and 2001 hedging positions approximates or is below the AMT price for the week ended January 28, 2000, we will not realize the full benefit of such AMT price or any subsequent price increases that may occur with respect to the volumes covered by our 2000 and 2001 hedging positions.

Hedging activities can also have a temporary adverse impact on our and KACC's liquidity. KACC has established credit limits with certain counterparties related to open forward sales and option contracts. When unrealized gains or losses on open positions are in excess of such credit limits, KACC is entitled to receive margin advances from the counterparties or is required to make margin advances to counterparties, as the case may be. At December 31, 1999, KACC had made margin advances of \$38.0 million and had posted letters of credit totaling \$40.0 million in lieu of making margin advances. Increases in primary aluminum prices subsequent to December 31, 1999, could result in KACC having to make additional margin advances or post additional letters of credit and such amounts could be significant. KACC's exposure to margin advances is expected to improve throughout 2000 as its year 2000 positions, which have a lower average maximum contract price than KACC's 2001 positions, expire. KACC is considering various financing and hedging strategies to limit its exposure to further margin advances in the event of aluminum price increases. However, we cannot assure you KACC will be successful in this regard.

A portion of the metal hedging transactions KACC has entered into do not qualify for "hedge" accounting under current accounting guidelines, even though they are consistent with its hedging objectives. Accordingly, we must reflect the change in the market value of these transactions in each period's earnings. This can cause material swings in our reported financial results when period-end to period-end movements in prices are large. A total of approximately \$32.8 million of net pre-tax mark-to-market charges was reflected in the Company's 1999 results. If the forward price for primary aluminum were to increase further from the year-end price, additional mark-to-market charges would be required and the charges could be significant.

KACC from time to time in the ordinary course of business also enters into hedging transactions with major suppliers of energy and energy related financial instruments to reduce its exposure to the energy price risk from fluctuating prices for fuel oil and diesel oil used in its production process. In addition, KACC enters into foreign exchange contracts to hedge its cash commitments in respect of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. However, we cannot assure you that KACC's hedging strategies will reduce our exposure to the risk of fluctuating prices for fuel oil, diesel oil and foreign currencies or that the results of such hedging transactions will be more favorable than if KACC had not entered into such transactions.

- o KACC's substantial indebtedness and high leverage could adversely affect us

KACC is highly leveraged and has significant debt services requirements. As of December 31, 1999, KACC's total debt was approximately \$972.8 million which does not give effect to \$103.6 million of our guaranteed debt of unconsolidated affiliates and

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

\$57.6 million of other guarantees and letters of credit. The ratio of our total debt to stockholders' equity was approximately 15 to 1. In addition, we expect KACC to borrow additional amounts under its credit agreement, as amended (the "Credit Agreement"), or from other sources in the future, if available.

KACC's high level of debt affects our operations in several important ways:

- o a large portion of the cash KACC generates is used to pay interest;
- o the agreements governing such debt may limit KACC's and our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our business conditions;
- o KACC and we may be more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business, the aluminum industry or general economic conditions;
- o some or all of the agreements governing such debt limit KACC's and/or our ability to borrow additional money, to pay dividends and to consolidate or merge with other companies;
- o a high level of debt may impair KACC's and our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, general corporate and other purposes;
- o KACC may experience a competitive disadvantage because it is more highly leveraged than some of its competitors; and
- o the agreements governing such debt permit KACC's and our creditors to accelerate payments if KACC or we default or experience a change in the control of our ownership as set forth in such agreements.

KACC's ability to make payments on and to refinance such debt depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond KACC's control.

KACC will need to refinance all or a substantial portion of such debt on or before its maturity. KACC has a \$325.0 million Credit Agreement which expires in August 2001. As of February 29, 2000, KACC had \$212.6 million of unused availability remaining under the Credit Agreement after allowing for \$30.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$82.4 million for outstanding letters of credit. In addition, as of December 31, 1999, KACC had \$850.2 million of public notes outstanding, of which \$224.6 million principal amount of senior notes are due in 2002, \$400.0 million principal amount of senior subordinated notes are due in 2003 and \$225.6 million principal amount of senior notes are due in 2006. We cannot assure you that KACC will be able to refinance such debt on acceptable terms, if at all.

- o The explosion at the Gramercy alumina refinery could result in adverse consequences to us

On July 5, 1999, KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery was extensively damaged by an explosion. The cause of the explosion is under investigation by various governmental agencies. In January 2000, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") issued 21 citations in connection with its investigation of the Gramercy incident. The citations allege, among other things, that certain aspects of the plant's operations were unsafe and that such mode of operation contributed to the explosion. Additional civil or criminal fines or penalties are still possible. To date, no monetary penalty has been proposed by MSHA. Although the Company expects that a fine will be levied, the Company cannot predict the amount of any such fine(s). It is possible that other civil or criminal fines or penalties could be levied against KACC. KACC has previously announced that it disagrees with the substance of the citations and has challenged them. Twenty-four employees were injured in the incident, several of them severely. KACC may be liable for claims relating to the injured employees. The incident has also resulted in thirty-six class action lawsuits being filed against KACC alleging, among other things, property damage and personal injury. The aggregate amount of damages sought in the lawsuits cannot be determined at this time. While we believe KACC's insurance will cover the majority of these lawsuits and claims relating to the injured employees, it is anticipated that any civil or criminal fines or penalties will not be covered by such insurance.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

Production at the plant is expected to be completely curtailed until the third quarter of 2000 when we expect partial production to begin and, based on our current estimates, we expect full production to be achieved during the first quarter of 2001 or shortly thereafter. KACC has received the regulatory permit required to operate the plant once the facility is ready to resume production.

In addition, shortly after the incident, KACC declared force majeure with respect to certain of its sales contracts with customers. KACC could experience the loss of one or more customers as a result of the Gramercy incident. Such a loss would adversely affect the plant's competitive position unless KACC is able to gain new customers. KACC is working with its customers to ensure a continued supply of alumina by purchasing alumina for its customers in the open market at prices in excess of the prices KACC is currently receiving from its customers. KACC is also currently purchasing alumina in the open market for a portion of its internal requirements. While the excess cost of such open market purchases is expected to be substantially offset by insurance recoveries, if, in the future, KACC is not successful in assuring an adequate supply of alumina at a competitive price for its smelters or if delays in the rebuild were to occur and certain sublimits within its insurance coverage were deemed to apply, our results could be negatively affected.

KACC continues to work with the insurance carriers to maximize the amount of recoveries and to minimize, to the extent possible, the period of time between when KACC expends funds and when it is reimbursed. However, KACC will likely have to fund an average of 30 - 60 days of property damage and business interruption activity, unless some other arrangement is agreed with the insurance carriers, and such amounts could be significant. If insurance recoveries were to be delayed or if there were other significant uses of KACC's existing Credit Agreement capacity, delays in the rebuilding of the Gramercy refinery could occur and could have a material adverse impact on KACC's and our liquidity and operating results.

Based on what is known to date and discussions with our advisors, we believe that the financial impact of this incident (in excess of the \$5 million of insurance deductibles and self-retention provisions, which has already been recorded) will be largely offset by insurance coverage. However, delays in receiving insurance proceeds could adversely affect the timing of rebuilding the Gramercy refinery and could have an adverse impact on KACC's and our operating results and liquidity.

o KACC's labor dispute could adversely affect us

Substantially all of KACC's hourly work force at its Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery; Mead and Tacoma, Washington aluminum smelters, Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill; and Newark, Ohio, extrusion facility were covered by a master labor agreement with the USWA which expired on September 30, 1998. The parties did not reach an agreement prior to the expiration of the master agreement and the USWA chose to strike. In January 1999, KACC declined an offer by the USWA to have the striking workers return to work at the five plants without a new agreement. KACC imposed a lock-out to support its bargaining position and continues to operate the plants (excluding our Gramercy facility) with salaried employees and other workers as it has since the strike began.

The labor dispute with the USWA involves a number of uncertainties, including the ultimate cost of a settlement with the USWA and the resolution of the USWA's appeal of a ruling by the Oakland, California, regional office of the National Labor Relations Board (the "NLRB") that was favorable to KACC. Although we are satisfied with the productivity improvements achieved by the temporary work force at these plants and although turnover rates have declined significantly since the beginning of the dispute, there can be no assurance about KACC's ability to retain and motivate such a work force for an indefinite period.

Since the beginning of the dispute, KACC has held periodic but unsuccessful talks with the USWA to seek a new labor agreement. KACC's proposal to the union has encompassed wage and benefit increases in exchange for productivity improvements. We believe such a proposal would result in a significant net reduction in operating costs for the affected plants compared to pre-strike levels. However, upon settlement, KACC's and our earnings may reflect a one-time charge for certain costs associated with the new labor agreement. There can be no assurance that this proposal will be accepted.

In July 1999, the Oakland, California regional office of the NLRB dismissed the USWA's allegations of unfair labor practices against KACC. In September 1999, the union filed an appeal of this ruling with the NLRB general counsel's office in Washington, D.C. If the original decision were to be reversed, the matter would be referred to an administrative judge for a hearing whose outcome would be subject to additional appeal either by the USWA or KACC. This process could take months or years. There can be no certainty that the original NLRB decision will be upheld. If these proceedings eventually resulted in a definitive ruling

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

against KACC, KACC could be obligated to provide back pay to USWA members at the five plants. The amount of such back pay could be significant. Back pay, if any, would not cover the period prior to the USWA's January 1999 offer to return to work.

The USWA has publicly stated that it is conducting a corporate campaign against KACC. Such campaigns are often conducted by unions during a labor dispute and are designed to bring public pressure to bear on a company in the belief that such pressure will expedite the settlement of the dispute. As part of its corporate campaign against KACC, the USWA has engaged in a number of activities, including contacting KACC's customers, suppliers, members of the investment community, clergymen, and various public agencies with whom KACC has ongoing relationships. Although such efforts on the part of the USWA have generated publicity in the news media, we believe that they have had little or no material impact on our operations. We do not know if the corporate campaign will continue or, if so, how long it might continue, or what specific actions the USWA may take. We do not know if such efforts may have a material impact on KACC's operations in the future.

- o The asbestos-related lawsuits against KACC could continue to increase and could adversely impact our financial position

KACC is a defendant in numerous lawsuits in which the plaintiffs allege that they have injuries caused by exposure to asbestos during, and as a result of, their employment or association with KACC, or exposure to products containing asbestos produced or sold by KACC. The lawsuits generally relate to products KACC sold twenty or more years ago. On December 31, 1999, there were 100,000 claims pending, compared with 86,400 claims at December 31, 1998. KACC has reached agreements under which it expects to settle approximately 31,900 of the claims pending on December 31, 1999 over an extended period.

Our December 31, 1999, balance sheet includes a liability for estimated asbestos-related costs of \$387.8 million. We cannot assure you that this liability will not increase in the future. In determining the amount of the liability, we have only included estimates for the cost of claims for a ten year period through 2009 because we do not have a reasonable basis for estimating costs beyond that period. However, we expect that these costs may continue beyond 2009 and that they could be substantial.

We believe KACC has insurance coverage for a substantial portion of such asbestos-related costs. Accordingly, our December 31, 1999, balance sheet includes a long term receivable for estimated insurance recoveries of \$315.5 million.

As a result of the net increases in our estimates for such asbestos-related liabilities and receivables during 1999, we recorded pre-tax charges of \$53.2 million during the year ended December 31, 1999.

Prior to insurance recoveries, we estimate that KACC's annual cash payments for asbestos-related costs will be approximately \$75.0 - \$85.0 million for each of the years 2000 through 2002, approximately \$35.0 - \$55.0 million for each of the years 2003 and 2004, and a total of \$58.0 million beyond 2004. We believe that KACC will recover a substantial portion of these payments from insurance, but cannot assure you that KACC will receive substantial insurance payments or that the timing of such payments will occur in the year KACC is required to make the payments. However, KACC has reached preliminary agreements with certain insurance carriers under which it expects to collect a substantial portion of its anticipated 2000 asbestos-related payments. However, delays in receiving these or future repayments would have an adverse impact on KACC's liquidity.

We continue to monitor claims activity, the status of lawsuits, legislative developments and other factors. We cannot assure you that our estimates of liabilities and recoveries will not change in the future. We also cannot assure you that the amounts related to future asbestos-related claims will not exceed KACC's aggregate insurance coverage.

- o We have recently experienced net losses

We reported a net loss of \$54.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1999. There can be no assurance that we will operate profitably in future periods.

- o We operate in a highly competitive industry

The production of alumina, primary and fabricated aluminum products is highly competitive. There are numerous companies who compete in the aluminum industry. Certain of our competitors are substantially larger, have greater financial resources than we do and may have other strategic advantages.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

- o The operation of KACC's smelters depends on obtaining reliable and affordable electric power

The process of converting alumina into aluminum requires significant amounts of electric power. The cost of electric power is an important production cost of KACC's aluminum smelters. KACC has smelters located in Mead and Tacoma, Washington, Ghana, and Wales, the United Kingdom.

Pacific Northwest

- o KACC purchases electric power for the Mead and Tacoma, Washington, smelters from the Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA"), which supplies approximately half of the electric power for the two plants, and from other suppliers. The power contracts with the BPA expire in September 2001, and the power contracts with other suppliers expire at various times through September 2001.

The BPA is engaged in the process of determining the allocation and price of electric power to its customers for the period October 2001 to September 2006. We believe that adequate electric power will be available during that period, from the BPA and from other suppliers, for the operation of KACC's smelters in Washington. The price of power purchased from the BPA could be significantly greater than the current price for such power, which would have an adverse effect on the profitability of such facilities.

Ghana

- o Electric power for the 90%-owned Valco smelter is produced by hydroelectric generators operated by the Volta River Authority ("VRA"). The delivery of electric power to the smelter is subject to interruption periodically because of drought and other factors beyond the control of Valco. Electric power is supplied under a contract with the VRA which expires in 2017. The power contract indexes a portion of the price of power to the market price of primary aluminum, and provides for a review and adjustment of the base power rate and the price index every five years. In December 1999, Valco and the VRA reached an agreement that provides for sufficient power to operate four of Valco's five potlines in 2000 and 2001. In addition, the agreement provides a framework for resolving longer-term issues. This framework, among other things, is anticipated to result in an improvement in the reliability of Valco's long-term power supply and an increase in the price of power beginning in 2000, which increase will be partially offset in 2000 and 2001 by compensation Valco will receive from the VRA with respect to the provision of power in 1998 and 1999. However, we cannot provide assurance that in the long-term Valco will continue to be allocated sufficient power to operate at the desired operating levels past 2001 or that such power will be available at an affordable price.

Wales

- o Electric power for the 49%-owned Anglesey smelter is supplied under a contract which expires in 2001. Anglesey expects to enter into a new power agreement during the first quarter of 2000 under which the existing contract would terminate early, in April 2000, and the new agreement would replace it for the period April 2000 through September 2005. We expect that the price of power under the new agreement will be significantly greater than the price under the present contract, which would have an adverse effect on KACC's financial results associated with the Anglesey smelter. However, Anglesey has ongoing initiatives to offset the impact of increased energy costs through cost reduction and revenue enhancement initiatives by 2001. However, we cannot assure you that these initiatives will be successful in fully offsetting such increased energy costs.

We cannot provide assurance that electric power at affordable prices will be available in the future for these smelters.

- o KACC's current or past operations subject it to environmental compliance, clean-up and damage claims that may be costly

The operations of KACC's facilities are regulated by a wide variety of international, federal, state and local environmental laws. These environmental laws regulate, among other things:

- o air and water emissions and discharges;
- o the generation, storage, treatment, transportation and disposal of solid and hazardous waste; and

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

- o the release of hazardous or toxic substances, pollutants and contaminants into the environment.

Compliance with these environmental laws is costly. While legislative, regulatory and economic uncertainties make it difficult for us to project future spending for these purposes, we currently anticipate that in the 2000 - 2001 period KACC's environmental capital spending will be approximately \$13.0 million per year and that KACC's operating costs will include pollution control costs totaling approximately \$35.0 million per year. However, subsequent changes in environmental laws may change the way KACC must operate and may force KACC to spend more than we currently project.

Additionally, KACC's current and former operations can subject it to fines or penalties for alleged breaches of environmental laws and to other actions seeking clean-up or other remedies under these environmental laws. KACC also may be subject to damages related to alleged injuries to health or to the environment, including claims with respect to certain waste disposal sites and the clean-up of sites currently or formerly used by KACC.

Currently, KACC is subject to certain lawsuits under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 ("CERCLA"). KACC, along with certain other companies, has been named as a Potentially Responsible Party for clean-up costs at certain third-party sites listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA. As a result, KACC may be exposed not only to its assessed share of clean-up but also the costs of others if they are unable to pay. Additionally, KACC's Mead, Washington, facility has been listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA and KACC will be required to implement one of several acceptable remedial options suggested by the regulatory authorities.

In response to environmental concerns, we have established environmental accruals representing our estimate of the costs we reasonably expect KACC to incur in connection with these matters. Our estimates are based on presently enacted laws, existing technology, and our assessment of the likely remediation to be performed in each case. At December 31, 1999, the balance of our accruals, which are primarily included in our long-term liabilities, was \$48.9 million. We estimate that the annual costs charged to these environmental accruals will be approximately \$3.0 million to \$9.0 million per year for the years 2000 through 2004 and an aggregate of approximately \$23.0 million thereafter. However, we cannot assure you that KACC's actual costs will not exceed our current estimates. As additional facts develop, definitive clean-up plans are established, the necessary regulatory approvals are received, or other technologies are developed, changes in these and other factors may result in KACC's costs exceeding our current expectations. We believe that it is reasonably possible that costs associated with these environmental matters may exceed current accruals by amounts that could range, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$30.0 million. As the resolution of these matters is subject to further regulatory review and approval, no assurance can be given as to when the factors upon which a substantial portion of this estimate is based can be expected to be resolved. However, we are currently working to resolve certain of these matters.

- o KACC is subject to political and regulatory risks in a number of countries

KACC operates facilities in the U.S. and in a number of other countries, including Australia, Canada, Ghana, Jamaica, and the United Kingdom. While we believe KACC's relationships in the countries in which it operates are generally satisfactory, we cannot assure you that future country developments or governmental actions will not adversely affect KACC's operations particularly or the aluminum industry generally. Among the risks inherent in KACC's operations are unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, unfavorable legal rulings, new or increased taxes and levies, and new or increased import or export restrictions. KACC's operations outside of the U.S. are subject to a number of additional risks, including but not limited to currency exchange rate fluctuations, currency restrictions, and nationalization of assets.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The locations and general character of the principal plants, mines, and other materially important physical properties relating to KACC's operations are described in Item 1 "- Business Operations" and those descriptions are incorporated herein by reference. KACC owns in fee or leases all the real estate and facilities used in connection with its business. Plants and equipment and other facilities, other than the Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery (see Item 1 "- Incident at Gramercy Facility"), are generally in good condition and suitable for their intended uses, subject to changing environmental requirements. Although KACC's domestic aluminum smelters and alumina facility were initially designed early in KACC's history, they have been modified frequently over

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

the years to incorporate technological advances in order to improve efficiency, increase capacity, and achieve energy savings. The Company believes that KACC's plants are cost competitive on an international basis.

KACC's obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by, among other things, mortgages on KACC's major domestic plants (other than the Gramercy alumina refinery). See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

This section contains statements which constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See Item 1 of this Report for cautionary information with respect to such forward-looking statements.

Gramercy Litigation

On July 5, 1999, KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery was extensively damaged by an explosion in the digestion area of the plant. The cause of the accident is under investigation by KACC and various governmental agencies. In January 2000, MSHA issued 21 citations in connection with its investigation of the Gramercy incident. The citations allege, among other things, that certain aspects of the plant's operations were unsafe and that such mode of operation contributed to the explosion. To date, no monetary penalty has been proposed by MSHA. Although the Company expects that a fine will be levied, the Company cannot predict the amount of any such fine(s). It is possible that other civil or criminal fines or penalties could be levied against KACC. KACC has previously announced that it disagrees with the substance of the citations and has challenged them.

Twenty-four employees were injured in the incident, several of them severely. KACC may be liable for claims relating to the injured employees. The incident has also resulted in thirty-six lawsuits, most of which were styled as class action suits, being filed against KACC on behalf of more than 13,000 claimants. The lawsuits allege, among other things, property damage and personal injury. Such lawsuits were initially filed, on dates ranging from July 5, 1999, through December 26, 1999, in the Fortieth Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. John the Baptist, State of Louisiana, or in the Twenty-Third Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. James, State of Louisiana, and such lawsuits have been removed to the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, and are consolidated under the caption Carl Bell, et al. v. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, No. 99-2078, et seq. Plaintiffs have filed motions to remand the actions to state court, and the federal court has taken the matter under advisement. The cases are currently stayed pending mediation between the parties. The aggregate amount of damages sought in the lawsuits cannot be determined at this time. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Asbestos-related Litigation

KACC is a defendant in a number of lawsuits, some of which involve claims of multiple persons, in which the plaintiffs allege that certain of their injuries were caused by, among other things, exposure to asbestos during, and as a result of, their employment or association with KACC or exposure to products containing asbestos produced or sold by KACC. The lawsuits generally relate to products KACC has not manufactured for at least 20 years. The portion of Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Asbestos Contingencies" is incorporated herein by reference.

Labor Matters

In connection with the USWA strike and subsequent lock-out by KACC, certain allegations of unfair labor practices ("ULPs") were filed by the USWA with the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB"). In July 1999, the Oakland, California, regional office of the NLRB dismissed all material charges filed against KACC. In September 1999, the union filed an appeal of this ruling with the NLRB general counsel's office in Washington, D.C. The portion of Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Labor Matters" is incorporated herein by reference.

Other Matters

Various other lawsuits and claims are pending against KACC. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred, management believes that the resolution of such uncertainties and the incurrence of such costs should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

During the fourth quarter of 1999, written consents of the holders of the Company's Common Stock were solicited to approve an amendment to the Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Common Stock which the Company has authority to issue by 25,000,000, from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000, and, consequently, to increase the total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company has authority to issue by 25,000,000, from 120,000,000 to 145,000,000. The amendment was approved in January 2000, with 50,383,413 consents submitted for the amendment, 24,007 consents submitted against the amendment, and 13,702 consents submitted abstaining.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "KLU." The number of record holders of the Company's Common Stock at January 28, 2000, was 317. The information in Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under the heading "Debt Covenants and Restrictions" is incorporated herein by reference. The Company has not paid any dividends on its Common Stock during the two most recent fiscal years. The high and low sales prices for the Company's Common Stock for each quarterly period of 1999, 1998 and 1997, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange is set forth in the Quarterly Financial Data on page 58 in this Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

The Credit Agreement contains restrictions on the ability of the Company to pay dividends on or make distributions on account of the Company's Common Stock, and the Credit Agreement and the indentures governing KACC's public debt contain restrictions on the ability of the Company's subsidiaries to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financing Activities and Liquidity and Capital Structure" for additional information.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected financial data for the Company is incorporated herein by reference to the table at page 1 of this Report, to the table at pages 18 - 19 of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, to Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and to The Five-Year Financial Data on pages 59 - 60 in this Report.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation ("Kaiser" or the "Company"), through its wholly owned subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"), operates in all principal aspects of the aluminum industry through the following business segments: Bauxite and alumina, Primary aluminum, Flat-rolled products and Engineered products. The Company uses a portion of its bauxite, alumina, and primary aluminum production for additional processing at certain of its downstream facilities. Intersegment transfers are valued at estimated market prices. The table below provides selected operational and financial information on a consolidated basis with respect to the Company for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997. The following data should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, contained elsewhere herein. See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding segments. (All references to tons refer to metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds.)

(In millions of dollars, except shipments and prices)	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Shipments: (000 tons)			
Alumina			
Third Party	2,093.9 (1)	2,250.0	1,929.8
Intersegment	757.3 (1)	750.7	968.0
Total Alumina	2,851.2	3,000.7	2,897.8
Primary Aluminum			
Third Party	295.6	263.2	327.9
Intersegment	171.2	162.8	164.2
Total Primary Aluminum	466.8	426.0	492.1
Flat-Rolled Products	217.9	235.6	247.9
Engineered Products	171.1	169.4	152.1
Average Realized Third Party Sales Price: (2)			
Alumina (per ton)	\$ 177	\$ 197	\$ 198
Primary Aluminum (per pound)	\$.67	\$.71	\$.75
Net Sales:			
Bauxite and Alumina			
Third Party (includes net sales of bauxite)	\$ 397.9 (1)	\$ 472.7	\$ 411.7
Intersegment	129.0 (1)	135.8	201.7
Total Bauxite & Alumina	526.9	608.5	613.4
Primary Aluminum			
Third Party	439.1	409.8	543.4
Intersegment	240.6	233.5	273.8
Total Primary Aluminum	679.7	643.3	817.2
Flat-Rolled Products	576.2	714.6	743.3
Engineered Products	542.6	581.3	581.0
Minority Interests	88.5	78.0	93.8
Eliminations	(369.6)	(369.3)	(475.5)
Total Net Sales	\$ 2,044.3	\$ 2,256.4	\$ 2,373.2
Operating Income (Loss):			
Bauxite & Alumina	\$ (6.0) (3)	\$ 42.0 (7)	\$ 54.2
Primary Aluminum	8.0 (4)	49.9 (7)	148.3
Flat-Rolled Products	17.1	70.8 (7)	28.2 (8)
Engineered Products	38.6	47.5 (7)	42.3 (8)
Micromill	(30.7) (5)	(63.4) (5)	(24.5)
Eliminations	6.9	8.9	(5.9)
Corporate	(62.8)	(65.1)	(74.6) (8)
Total Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (28.9)	\$ 90.6	\$ 168.0
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (54.1) (6)	\$.6	\$ 48.0
Capital Expenditures	\$ 68.4	\$ 77.6	\$ 128.5

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- (1) Net sales for the year ended December 31, 1999, included approximately 264 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and resold to certain unaffiliated customers and 131 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and transferred to the Company's primary aluminum business unit.
- (2) Average realized prices for the Company's Flat-rolled products and Engineered products segments are not presented as such prices are subject to fluctuations due to changes in product mix. Average realized third party sales prices for alumina and primary aluminum include the impact of hedging activities.
- (3) Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 1999, included charges of \$5.0 related to insurance deductibles and self-insurance provisions and estimated business interruption insurance recoveries totaling \$41.0. Additionally, depreciation was suspended for the Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery for the last six months of 1999, as a result of the July 5, 1999, incident. Depreciation expense for the Gramercy refinery for the six months ended June 30, 1999, was approximately \$6.0.
- (4) Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 1999, included potline restart costs of \$12.8.
- (5) Operating income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998 included non-cash charges of \$19.1 and \$45.0, respectively, related to the impairment of the Company's Micromill assets.
- (6) Net income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 1999, included a pre-tax gain of \$85.0 on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility, which amount represents the difference between the minimum expected property damage reimbursement amount for the Gramercy alumina refinery and the net carrying value of the damaged property.
- (7) Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 1998, for the Bauxite and alumina, Primary aluminum, Flat-rolled products and Engineered products segments included unfavorable strike-related impacts of approximately \$11.0, \$29.0, \$16.0, and \$4.0, respectively.
- (8) Operating income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 1997, included pre-tax charges of \$2.6, \$12.5 and \$4.6 related to restructuring of operations for the Flat-rolled products, Engineered products and Corporate segments, respectively.

This section contains statements which constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements appear in a number of places in this section (see "Overview," "Results of Operations," "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Other Matters"). Such statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "estimates," "will," "should," "plans" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These factors include the effectiveness of management's strategies and decisions, general economic and business conditions, developments in technology, new or modified statutory or regulatory requirements and changing prices and market conditions. No assurance can be given that these are all of the factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Market-related Factors

The Company's operating results are sensitive to changes in the prices of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree on the volume and mix of all products sold and on KACC's hedging strategies. Primary aluminum prices have historically been subject to significant cyclical price fluctuations. See Notes 1 and 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of KACC's hedging activities.

Changes in global, regional, or country-specific economic conditions can have a significant impact on overall demand for aluminum-intensive fabricated products in the transportation, distribution, and packaging markets. Such changes in demand can directly affect the Company's earnings by impacting the overall volume and mix of such products sold. To the extent that these end-use markets weaken, demand can also diminish for what the Company sometimes refers to as the "upstream" products: alumina and primary aluminum.

During 1999, the Average Midwest United States transaction price ("AMT price") per pound of primary aluminum declined to a low of approximately \$.57 per pound in February 1999 and then began a steady increase ending 1999 at \$.79 per pound. During 1998, the AMT price per pound of primary aluminum experienced a steady decline during the year, beginning the year in the \$.70 to \$.75 range and ending the year in the low \$.60 range. During 1997, the AMT price remained in the \$.75 to \$.80 price range for the first eleven months before declining to the low \$.70 range in December.

Subsequent to December 31, 1999, the AMT price continued to rise. At January 28, 2000, the AMT price was approximately \$.84 per pound.

Incident at Gramercy Facility

On July 5, 1999, KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery was extensively damaged by an explosion in the digestion area of the plant. Twenty-four employees were injured in the incident, several of them severely. As a result of the incident, alumina production at the facility was completely curtailed. Production at the plant is currently expected to remain completely curtailed until the third quarter of 2000 when KACC expects to begin partial production. Based on current estimates, full production is expected to be achieved during the first quarter of 2001 or shortly thereafter. KACC has received the regulatory permit required to operate the plant once the facility is ready to resume production.

The cause of the incident is under investigation by KACC and governmental agencies. In January 2000, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") issued 21 citations in connection with its investigation of the incident. The citations allege, among other things, that certain aspects of the plant's operations were unsafe and that such mode of operation contributed to the explosion. To date, no monetary penalty has been proposed by MSHA. Although the Company expects that a fine will be levied, the Company cannot predict the amount of any such fine(s). It is possible that other civil or criminal fines or penalties could be levied against KACC. KACC has previously announced that it disagrees with the substance of the citations and has challenged them. However, as more fully explained below, based on what is known to date and discussions with the Company's advisors, the Company believes that the financial impact of this incident (in excess of insurance deductibles and self-retention provisions) will be largely offset by insurance coverage. Deductibles and self-retention provisions under the insurance coverage for the incident total \$5.0 million, which amounts were charged to Cost of products sold in 1999.

KACC's insurance policies provide that KACC will be reimbursed for the costs of repairing or rebuilding the damaged portion of the facility using new materials of like kind and quality with no deduction for depreciation. Based on discussions with the insurance carriers and their representatives and third party engineering reports, KACC recorded a pretax gain of \$85.0 million, representing the difference between the minimum expected property damage reimbursement amount and the net carrying value of the damaged property of \$15.0 million. The receivable attributable to the minimum expected property damage reimbursement has been classified as a long-term item in Other assets, despite the fact that substantially all such amounts are expected to be spent during 2000, as such proceeds will be invested in property, plant and equipment. The overall impact of recognizing the gain will be a significant increase in stockholders' equity and an increase in depreciation expense in future years once production is restored.

The Gramercy facility has incurred incremental costs for clean-up and other activities during 1999 and will continue to incur such costs in 2000. These clean-up and site preparation activities have been offset by accruals of approximately \$14.0 million for estimated insurance recoveries.

KACC's insurance policies provide for the reimbursement of specified continuing expenses incurred during the interruption period plus lost profits (or less expected losses) plus other expenses incurred as a result of the incident. KACC had recorded expected business interruption insurance recoveries totaling \$19.0 million and \$41.0 million in the quarter and year ended December 31, 1999, as a reduction of Cost of products sold, which amounts substantially offset actual expenses incurred during these periods. However, the business interruption insurance amounts recorded represent estimates of KACC's business interruption coverage, based on preliminary discussions with the insurance carriers and their representatives, and are, therefore, subject to change. KACC currently believes that additional amounts may be recoverable. Any adjustments to the recorded amounts of expected recovery will be reflected from time to time as such amounts are agreed to by the insurance carriers. The amounts of such adjustments could be material.

Since production has been curtailed at the Gramercy facility, KACC has, for the time being, suspended depreciation of the facility. Depreciation expense for the first six months of 1999 was approximately \$6.0 million. However, KACC believes that the depreciation expense that would have been incurred may, at least in part, be recoverable under its business interruption insurance coverage.

The incident has also resulted in thirty-six class action lawsuits being filed against KACC alleging, among other things, property damage and personal injury. In addition, a claim for alleged business interruption losses has been made by a neighboring business. The aggregate amount of damages sought in the lawsuits and other claims cannot be determined at this time; however, KACC does not currently believe the damages will exceed the amount of coverage under its liability policies.

Claims relating to all of the injured employees are expected to be covered under KACC's workers' compensation or liability policies. However, the aggregate amount of workers' compensation claims cannot be determined at this time and it is possible that such claims could exceed KACC's coverage limitations. While it is presently impossible to determine the aggregate amount

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of claims that may be incurred, or whether they will exceed KACC's coverage limitations, KACC currently believes that any amount in excess of the coverage limitations will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, it is possible that as additional facts become available, additional charges may be required and such charges could be material to the period in which they are recorded.

Labor Matters

Substantially all of KACC's hourly workforce at the Gramercy, Louisiana, alumina refinery, Mead and Tacoma, Washington, aluminum smelters, Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill, and Newark, Ohio, extrusion facility were covered by a master labor agreement with the United Steelworkers of America (the "USWA") which expired on September 30, 1998. The parties did not reach an agreement prior to the expiration of the master agreement and the USWA chose to strike. In January 1999, KACC declined an offer by the USWA to have the striking workers return to work at the five plants without a new agreement. KACC imposed a lock-out to support its bargaining position and continues to operate the plants with salaried employees and other workers as it has since the strike began.

As a result of the USWA strike, the Company temporarily curtailed three out of a total of eleven potlines at its Mead and Tacoma, Washington, aluminum smelters at September 30, 1998 (representing approximately 70,000 tons per year of production capacity out of a total combined production capacity of 273,000 tons per year at the facilities). Restarts of the two Mead potlines were completed during mid-1999. While a portion of the curtailed potline at Tacoma has been restarted to meet internal requirements, the timing for a complete restart of the potline (representing approximately 10,000 tons of idle production capacity) has yet to be determined and will depend upon market conditions and other factors.

While the Company initially experienced an adverse strike-related impact on its profitability in the fourth quarter of 1998, the Company currently believes that KACC's operations at the affected facilities have been substantially stabilized and will be able to run at, or near, full capacity, and that the incremental costs associated with operating the affected plants during the dispute were virtually eliminated as of January 1999 (excluding the impacts of the restart costs discussed above and the effect of market factors such as the continued market-related curtailment at the Tacoma smelter). However, no assurances can be given that KACC's efforts to run the plants on a sustained basis, without a significant business interruption or material adverse impact on the Company's operating results, will be successful.

KACC and the USWA continue to communicate. The objective of KACC has been, and continues to be, to negotiate a fair labor contract that is consistent with its business strategy and the commercial realities of the marketplace.

Strategic Initiatives

KACC's strategy is to improve its financial results by: increasing the competitiveness of its existing plants; continuing its cost reduction initiatives; adding assets to businesses it expects to grow; pursuing divestitures of its non-core businesses; and strengthening its financial position.

In addition to working to improve the performance of the Company's existing assets, the Company has devoted significant efforts analyzing its existing asset portfolio with the intent of focusing its efforts and capital in sectors of the industry that are considered most attractive, and in which the Company believes it is well positioned to capture value. The initial steps of this process resulted in the June 1997 acquisition of the Bellwood extrusion facility, the May 1997 formation of AKW L.P. ("AKW"), the rationalization of certain of the Company's engineered products operations and the Company's investment to expand its production capacity for heat treat flat-rolled products at its Trentwood, Washington, rolling mill.

This process has continued in 1999. In February 1999, KACC completed the acquisition of the remaining 45% interest in Kaiser LaRoche Hydrate Partners ("KLHP"), an alumina marketing venture, from its joint venture partner for a cash purchase price of approximately \$10.0 million. Additionally, in April 1999, KACC completed the sale of its 50% interest in AKW, to its partner for \$70.4 million. The strategic analysis process also resulted in the Company's decision in the latter part of 1998 to seek a strategic partner for the further development and deployment of KACC's Micromill(TM) technology and to KACC's later agreement in January 2000 to sell the Micromill assets and technology, for a nominal payment at closing and future payments based on subsequent performance and profitability of the Micromill technology.

Another area of emphasis has been a continuing focus on managing the Company's legacy liabilities. The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover certain incurred and future environmental costs and a substantial portion of its asbestos-related costs and is actively pursuing claims in this regard. During 1998, KACC received recoveries totaling

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approximately \$35.0 million from certain of its insurers related to current and future environmental claims. The timing and amount of future recoveries of asbestos-related claims from insurance carriers remain a major priority of the Company, but will depend on the pace of claims review and processing by such carriers and the resolution of any disputes regarding coverage under the insurance policies. However, during 1999, KACC reached preliminary agreements under which it expects to collect a substantial portion of its expected asbestos-related payments from certain insurance carriers in 2000.

Additional portfolio analysis and initiatives are continuing.

Valco Operating Level

In 1999, the power allocation for KACC's 90%-owned Volta Aluminium Company Limited ("Valco") smelter in Ghana was sufficient for the smelter to operate three out of a total of five potlines as of January 1. Each of Valco's potlines is capable of producing approximately 40,000 tons per year of primary aluminum. However, production was well below this level in the first half of the year due to the timing of restarts for the two incremental potlines. Consequently, to compensate for the low production in the first half of the year, Valco operated above an equivalent three-potline annual rate during the last six months of 1999. At December 31, 1999, Valco was operating four potlines.

Valco operated only one potline during most of 1998. However, Valco earned compensation in 1998 (in the form of energy credits to be utilized over the last half of 1998 and during 1999) from the Volta River Authority ("VRA") in lieu of the power necessary to run two of the potlines that were curtailed during 1998. The compensation substantially mitigated the financial impact in 1998 of the curtailment of such lines. However, Valco did not receive any compensation from the VRA for one additional potline which was curtailed in January 1998.

Under a December 1999 agreement between Valco and the VRA, Valco's power allocation for 2000 and 2001 will be sufficient for the smelter to operate four of its five potlines. Valco and the VRA also reached an agreement in December 1999 that provides a framework for resolving longer-term issues. This framework, among other things, is anticipated to result in an improvement in the reliability of Valco's long-term power supply and an increase in the price for power beginning in 2000. The increase in the price for power will be partially offset by net payments of approximately \$13 million Valco will receive from the VRA over the period 2000 to 2001 with respect to the provision of power in 1998 and 1999.

Flat-Rolled Products

In December 1999, the Company announced that its flat-rolled products business unit expects to accelerate its product mix shift toward higher value added product lines such as heat-treat, beverage can lid and tab stock, automotive and other niche businesses, and away from beverage can body stock. The initial steps of this process should be completed by early 2000, at which point the Company will assess related issues such as employment levels at the Trentwood facility. Although the shift in product mix is expected to have a favorable impact on the Company's results and financial position over the long term, it is possible that such a product mix shift may result in certain non-recurring charges that would have an adverse impact on the Company's near term results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

1999 AS COMPARED TO 1998

Summary - The Company reported a net loss of \$54.1 million, or \$.68 of basic loss per common share, for 1999 compared to net income of \$.6 million, or \$.01 of basic income per common share, for 1998. Net sales in 1999 totaled \$2,044.3 million compared to \$2,256.4 million in 1998.

Net loss for 1999 included a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$19.1 million, or \$.16 per share, to reduce the carrying value of KACC's Micromill assets, pre-tax charges of \$32.8 million, or \$.27 per common share, to reflect mark-to-market adjustments on certain primary aluminum hedging transactions and non-cash pre-tax charges of \$53.2 million, or \$.44 per common share, for asbestos-related claims. The 1999 charges were offset by a pre-tax gain on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility of \$85.0 million, or \$.69 per share, a pre-tax gain of \$50.5 million, or \$.42 per common share, on the sale of the Company's 50% interests in AKW and a non-cash tax benefit of \$4.0 million, or \$.05 per share, resulting from the resolution of certain tax matters. Net income for 1998 included approximately \$60.0 million, \$.50 per common share, of pre-tax incremental expense and the earnings impact of lost volume associated with the strike by members of the USWA (more fully discussed above), a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$45.0 million, \$.38 per common share, to reduce the carrying value of KACC's Micromill assets, (more fully discussed above) and a non-cash tax benefit of \$8.3 million, \$.10 per common share, resulting from the resolution of certain tax matters.

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Bauxite and Alumina - Third party net sales were down 16% in 1999 as compared to 1998 as a result of a 10% decline in third party average realized prices and a 7% decrease in third party alumina shipments. The decline in the average realized prices in 1999 as compared to 1998 was primarily attributable to a decrease in net gains from KACC hedging activities. The decrease in year-over-year shipments was primarily the net effect of the Gramercy incident after considering the 264,000 tons of alumina purchased by KACC from third parties to fulfill third party sales contract.

Intersegment net sales for 1999 declined 5% as compared to 1998. The decline was primarily due to a 6% decline in the intersegment average realized price, offset in part by a 1% increase in intersegment shipments, resulting from potline restarts at Valco and at the Company's Washington smelters. Intersegment net sales include approximately 131,000 tons of alumina purchased from third-parties and transferred to the primary aluminum business unit.

Segment operating income was down in 1999 as compared to 1998 primarily as a result of the price and volume factors discussed above. Segment operating income for 1999 was also adversely affected by the \$5.0 million cost of insurance deductibles and self-retention provisions related to the Gramercy incident and was favorably impacted by the fact that depreciation on the Gramercy facility was suspended in July 1999. Segment operating income for 1998 included the adverse impact of approximately \$11.0 million of incremental strike-related costs.

Primary Aluminum - Third party net sales of primary aluminum were up 7% as compared to 1998 as a result of a 12% increase in third party shipments offset by a 6% decrease in the average realized third party sales prices. The increase in shipments was primarily due to the favorable impact of Valco operating three potlines in 1999 as compared to one potline in 1998. While average primary aluminum market prices for 1999 were approximately the same as 1998, the Company experienced a reduction in third party average realized prices as a result of a decrease in net gains from KACC hedging activities.

Intersegment net sales for 1999 were up 3% as compared to 1998. Intersegment shipments increased 5% due to the timing of shipments to the Company's fabricated business units while intersegment average realized prices were down 2%.

Segment operating income for 1999 was down compared to 1998. The most significant component of this decline was the reduction in the average realized prices discussed above. Results for 1999 were also adversely impacted by costs of approximately \$1.3 million and \$12.8 million for the fourth quarter and the year, respectively, associated with preparing and restarting potlines at Valco and the Washington smelters. The favorable impact of Valco operating at a higher rate in 1999 (as compared to 1998) was substantially offset by the fact that Valco earned mitigating compensation of approximately \$29.0 million in 1998 for two of its curtailed potlines. Segment operating income for 1998 included the adverse impact of approximately \$29.0 million of incremental strike-related costs and the favorable impact of the previously mentioned compensation earned by Valco as a result of the curtailment of two of its potlines.

Flat-Rolled Products - Net sales of flat-rolled products for 1999 declined by 19% compared to 1998 as a result of a 13% decline in average realized prices and an 8% decline in product shipments. The decline in average realized prices resulted primarily from a shift in product mix (from aerospace products, which have a higher price and operating margin, to other products) and a reduction in prices resulting from reduced demand for heat treat products. The reduction in shipments was primarily due to reduced demand in 1999 for aerospace heat treat products offset, in small part, by increased shipments of general engineered products.

The decline in 1999 prices and shipments as compared to 1998 was responsible for the decline in segment operating income for 1999. Segment operating income for 1998 included the adverse impact of approximately \$16.0 million of incremental strike-related costs.

Engineered Products - Net sales of engineered products for 1999 decreased 7% compared to 1998 primarily due to an 8% decline in average realized prices. Product shipments were essentially flat. The decline in the average sales realized prices in 1999 was attributable to a change in product mix (higher ground transportation products offset by lower aerospace shipments). While there was a strong increase in 1999 in the demand for ground transportation products it was offset by a reduced demand for aerospace products.

Segment operating income for 1999 decreased compared to 1998 as a result of the factors discussed above as well as the reduced equity in earnings from AKW (which partnership interests were sold in April 1999). Segment operating income for 1998 included the adverse impact of approximately \$4.0 million of incremental strike-related costs.

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Eliminations - Eliminations of intersegment profits vary from period to period depending on fluctuations in market prices as well as the amount and timing of the affected segments' production and sales.

Corporate and Other - Corporate operating expenses represent corporate general and administrative expenses which are not allocated to the Company's business segments. Corporate operating expenses for 1999 were lower than 1998 primarily due to reduced incentive compensation expense resulting from the decline in operating results.

1998 AS COMPARED TO 1997

Summary - The Company reported net income of \$.6 million, or \$.01 basic income per common share, for 1998 compared to net income of \$48.0 million, or \$.57 of basic income per common share, for 1997. Net sales in 1998 totaled \$2,256.4 million compared to \$2,373.2 million in 1997.

Net income for 1998 included the effect of certain non-recurring items, including approximately \$60.0 million, \$.50 per common share, of pre-tax incremental expense and the earnings impact of lost volume associated with a strike by members of the USWA (more fully discussed above), a pre-tax non-cash charge of \$45.0 million, \$.38 per common share, to reduce the carrying value of the Company's Micromill assets and a non-cash tax benefit of \$8.3 million, \$.10 per common share, resulting from the resolution of certain tax matters. Net income for 1997 included the effect of two essentially offsetting non-recurring items: a \$19.7 million pre-tax restructuring charge and a non-cash tax benefit of approximately \$12.5 million related to the settlement of certain tax matters.

Bauxite and Alumina - Third party net sales of alumina were up 16% in 1998 as compared to 1997 primarily due to a 17% increase in third party shipments. The increase in 1998 third party shipments (and offsetting decrease in 1998 intersegment shipments) resulted from reduced shipments to Valco, due to the production curtailment more fully discussed above and to a lesser extent, the fourth quarter strike-related curtailment of three potlines at the Company's Washington smelters. The average realized price for third party alumina sales was down only slightly as the allocated net gains from the Company's hedging activities substantially offset the decline in market prices related to the Company's primary aluminum-linked customer sales contracts. In addition to being impacted by the reduced shipments to Valco and the Washington smelters as discussed above, intersegment sales were adversely affected by a substantial market-related decline in intersegment average sales prices.

Segment operating income was essentially unchanged, excluding the impact of the approximate \$11.0 million of incremental strike-related costs. The adverse impact of reduced intersegment realized prices was essentially offset by improved operating performance resulting from higher production as well as lower energy costs.

Primary Aluminum - 1998 third party net sales of primary aluminum were down 25% as compared to 1997 primarily as a result of a 20% reduction in shipments, caused by the 1998 potline curtailments at Valco and the Washington smelters. A 5% reduction in average realized third party sales prices between 1998 and 1997 (reflecting lower market prices offset, in part, by allocated net gains from KACC's hedging activities), also adversely impacted third party net sales. Intersegment net sales were down approximately 15% between 1998 and 1997. While intersegment shipments were essentially unchanged from the prior year, average realized prices dropped by 14% reflecting lower market prices for primary aluminum.

Segment operating income in 1998 was down significantly from 1997. The operating income impact of the Valco potline curtailments was partially mitigated by the compensation from the VRA for two of the three curtailed potlines. In addition to the impact of the one uncompensated potline curtailment at Valco, 1998 results were also negatively affected by the impact of the potline curtailments at the Company's Washington smelters, reduced average realized prices (primarily on intersegment sales), and an adverse strike-related impact of approximately \$29.0 million.

Flat-Rolled Products - Net sales of flat-rolled products decreased by 4% during 1998 as compared to 1997 as a 5% reduction in product shipments was modestly offset by the price impact of changes in product mix. The mix of product shipments in 1998 reflects a higher demand for heat treat products, primarily in the first half of the year, offset by reduced can sheet shipments and an increased level of tolling, all as compared to 1997.

Segment operating income increased significantly in 1998 primarily as a result of the increased demand for heat treat products in the first half of 1998 and improved operating efficiencies. Segment results for 1998 were particularly strong in light of the unfavorable strike-related impact of approximately \$16.0 million. Segment results for 1997 included a non-cash charge recorded in the second quarter of 1997 in connection with restructuring activities.

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Engineered Products - Net sales of engineered products were relatively flat year to year. An 11% increase in product shipments was effectively offset by market-related reductions in product prices as well as by the price impact of changes in product mix. The increase in year-over-year shipments is in part due to the impact of the Company's ownership of the Bellwood extrusion facility in Richmond, Virginia, for all of 1998 versus only half of 1997. This was, in part, offset by a decline in year-over-year sales, attributable to the AKW wheels joint venture formation in May 1997 and reduced shipments caused by labor difficulties at two major customers.

Segment operating income declined by approximately 6% in 1998 as compared to 1997, excluding the 1997 pre-tax net charge related to restructuring of operations and approximately \$4.0 million of adverse incremental strike-related impact in 1998, as a result of the market impact of the previously mentioned labor difficulties at two major customers and due to an overall softening in demand, particularly in the second half of the year.

Eliminations - Eliminations of intersegment profit vary from period to period depending on fluctuations in market prices as well as the amount and timing of the affected segments' production and sales.

Corporate and Other - Corporate operating expenses represent corporate general and administrative expenses which are not allocated to the Company's business segments. Excluding the 1997 pre-tax charge associated with the Company's restructuring of operations, corporate expenses were lower in 1998 than in 1997 primarily as a result of lower consulting and other costs associated with the Company's ongoing profit improvement program and portfolio review initiatives.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

See Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a listing of the Company's indebtedness and information concerning certain restrictive debt covenants.

Operating Activities

In 1999, operating activities used \$90.6 of cash. This amount compares with 1998 and 1997 when operating activities provided cash of \$170.7 and \$45.0 million, respectively. The decrease in cash flows from operating activities between 1999 and 1998 was due primarily to the impact of 1999 results, excluding non-cash charges, and an increased investment in working capital (excluding cash). The increase in cash flows from operating activities between 1998 and 1997 was due primarily to a reduced investment in working capital (excluding cash), the receipt of \$35.0 million of environmental insurance recoveries and the impact of 1998 results (excluding non-cash charges).

Investing Activities

Total consolidated capital expenditures were \$68.4, \$77.6, and \$128.5 million in 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively (of which \$4.8, \$7.2, and \$6.6 million were funded by the minority partners in certain foreign joint ventures). Except for the purchase in 1999 of the remaining 45% interest in KLHP for approximately \$10.0 million, capital expenditures were made primarily to improve production efficiency, reduce operating costs and expand capacity at existing facilities. Total consolidated capital expenditures, excluding the expenditures to rebuild the Gramercy, Louisiana facility which will be partially funded with insurance proceeds (see " - Overview - Incident at Gramercy Facility" above,) are currently expected to be between \$80.0 and \$115.0 million per year in each of 2000 through 2002 (of which approximately 10% is expected to be funded by the Company's minority partners in certain foreign joint ventures). See " - Financing Activities and Liquidity" below for a discussion of Gramercy related capital spending. Management continues to evaluate numerous projects, all of which would require substantial capital, both in the United States and overseas. The level of capital expenditures may be adjusted from time to time depending on the Company's price outlook for primary aluminum and other products, KACC's ability to assure future cash flows through hedging or other means, the Company's financial position and other factors.

Financing Activities and Liquidity

As of December 31, 1999, the Company's total consolidated indebtedness was \$972.8 million, including \$10.4 million outstanding under KACC's credit agreement, as amended, (the "Credit Agreement"). At February 29, 2000, KACC had \$212.6 million of unused availability remaining under the Credit Agreement after allowing for \$30.0 million of outstanding borrowings and \$82.4 million for outstanding letters of credit.

Under the Credit Agreement, KACC is able to borrow by means of revolving credit advances and letters of credit (up to \$125.0 million) an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of \$325.0 million or a borrowing base relating to eligible accounts receivable

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and eligible inventory. The Credit Agreement, which matures in August 2001, is guaranteed by the Company and by certain significant subsidiaries of KACC. The Credit Agreement requires KACC to comply with certain financial covenants, places significant restrictions on the Company and KACC, and is secured by a substantial majority of the Company's and KACC's assets. The Credit Agreement does not permit the Company, and significantly restricts KACC's ability, to pay any dividends on their common stock. The indentures governing KACC's public debt includes various restrictions on KACC and its subsidiaries and repurchase obligations upon a Change of Control (as defined).

KACC's and the Company's near-term liquidity will be, as more fully discussed below, affected by three significant items: the Gramercy incident, aluminum hedging margin requirements and the amount of net payments for asbestos liabilities.

As of December 31, 1999, the Company had recorded estimated recoveries for clean-up, site preparation and business interruption costs incurred relating to the Gramercy incident of approximately \$55.0 million. As of December 31, 1999, approximately \$50.0 million of insurance recoveries had been received. Additionally, through February 29, 2000, KACC had received approximately \$25.0 million of additional insurance recoveries. During 2000, capital spending related to rebuilding the Gramercy facility is expected to be approximately \$200.0 million. KACC believes that between 50% and 80% of such expenditures will ultimately be funded by proceeds from KACC's insurance contracts. The remainder of the Gramercy-related capital expenditures will be funded by KACC using existing cash resources, funds from operations and/or borrowings under KACC's Credit Agreement. The amount of capital expenditures to be funded by KACC will depend on, among other things, the ultimate cost and timing of the rebuild and negotiations with the insurance carriers. In addition, KACC will incur continuing expenses and experience lost profits subsequent to 1999 as a result of the Gramercy incident which amounts (based on current primary aluminum prices and available facts and circumstances) are expected to total another \$100.0 million, which amount is expected to be largely offset by insurance recoveries.

KACC continues to work with the insurance carriers to maximize the amount of recoveries and to minimize, to the extent possible, the period of time between when KACC expends funds and when it is reimbursed. KACC will likely have to fund an average of 30 - 60 days of property damage and business interruption activity, unless some other arrangement is agreed with the insurance carriers, and such amounts will be significant. The Company believes it has sufficient financial resources to fund the construction and business interruption costs on an interim basis. However, no assurances can be given in this regard. If insurance recoveries were to be delayed or if there were other significant uses of KACC's existing Credit Agreement capacity, delays in the rebuilding of the Gramercy refinery could occur and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's and KACC's liquidity and operating results.

Hedging activities could also have an adverse impact on KACC's near-term liquidity. At December 31, 1999, KACC had made margin advances of \$38.0 million and had posted letters of credit totaling \$40.0 million in lieu of making margin advances. Increases in primary aluminum prices subsequent to December 31, 1999, could result in KACC having to make additional margin advances or post additional letters of credit and such amounts could be significant. KACC's exposure to margin advances is expected to improve throughout 2000 as its year 2000 positions, which have a lower average maximum contract price than KACC's 2001 positions, expire. KACC is considering various financing and hedging strategies to limit its exposure to further margin advances in the event of aluminum price increases. However, no assurance can be given that KACC will be successful in this regard.

KACC's estimated annual cash payments, prior to insurance recoveries, for asbestos-related costs will be approximately \$75.0 million to \$85.0 million for each of the years 2000 through 2002. The Company believes that KACC will recover a substantial portion of these payments from insurance. Preliminary agreements have been reached with certain insurance carriers under which it expects to collect a substantial portion of its 2000 asbestos-related payments. However, delays in receiving these or future insurance repayments would have an adverse impact on KACC's liquidity.

While no assurance can be given that existing cash sources will be sufficient to meet the Company's short-term liquidity requirements, management believes that the Company's existing cash resources, together with cash flows from operations and borrowings under the Credit Agreement, will be sufficient to satisfy its working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next year.

KACC's ability to make payments on and to refinance its debt on a long-term basis depends on its ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond KACC's control. KACC will need to refinance all or a substantial portion of its debt on or before its maturity. No assurance can be given that KACC will be able to refinance its debt on acceptable terms. However, with respect to long-term

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liquidity, management believes that operating cash flow, together with the ability to obtain both short and long-term financing, should provide sufficient funds to meet KACC's and the Company's working capital and capital expenditure requirements.

Capital Structure

MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM") and one of its wholly owned subsidiaries collectively own approximately 63% of the Company's Common Stock, with the remaining approximately 37% of the Company's Common Stock being publicly held. Certain of the shares of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by MAXXAM are subject to certain pledge agreements. See Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further description of the pledge agreements.

The Company has an effective "shelf" registration statement covering the offering from time to time of up to \$150.0 million of equity securities. Any such offering will only be made by means of a prospectus. The Company also has an effective "shelf" registration statement covering the offering of up to 10,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock that are owned by MAXXAM. The Company will not receive any of the net proceeds from any transaction initiated by MAXXAM pursuant to this registration statement.

In January 2000, the Company increased the number of its authorized shares of Common Stock to 125,000,000 from 100,000,000 to improve the Company's flexibility to issue Common Stock under its employee benefit plans, under an existing shelf registration statement, and in connection with other transactions.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company and KACC are subject to a number of environmental laws, to fines or penalties assessed for alleged breaches of the environmental laws, and to claims and litigation based upon such laws. KACC currently is subject to a number of claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments Act of 1986 ("CERCLA") and, along with certain other entities, has been named as a potentially responsible party for remedial costs at certain third-party sites listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA. Based on the Company's evaluation of these and other environmental matters, the Company has established environmental accruals of \$48.9 million at December 31, 1999. However, the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that changes in various factors could cause costs associated with these environmental matters to exceed current accruals by amounts that could range, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$30.0 million.

KACC is also a defendant in a number of lawsuits, some of which involve claims of multiple persons, in which the plaintiffs allege that certain of their injuries were caused by, among other things, exposure to asbestos during, and as a result of, their employment or association with KACC or exposure to products containing asbestos produced or sold by KACC. The lawsuits generally relate to products KACC has not sold for at least 20 years. Based on past experience and reasonably anticipated future activity, the Company has established a \$387.8 million accrual at December 31, 1999, for estimated asbestos-related costs for claims filed and estimated to be filed through 2009, before consideration of insurance recoveries. However, the Company believes that substantial recoveries from insurance carriers are probable. The Company reached this conclusion based on prior insurance-related recoveries in respect of asbestos-related claims, existing insurance policies and the advice of outside counsel with respect to applicable insurance coverage law relating to the terms and conditions of these policies. Accordingly, the Company has recorded an estimated aggregate insurance recovery of \$315.5 million (determined on the same basis as the asbestos-related cost accrual) at December 31, 1999. Although the Company has settled asbestos-related coverage matters with certain of its insurance carriers, other carriers have not yet agreed to settlements. The timing and amount of future recoveries from these carriers will depend on the pace of claims review and processing by such carriers and on the resolution of any disputes regarding coverage under such policies that may arise.

While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of these matters and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred and insurance recoveries that ultimately may be received, management currently believes that the resolution of these uncertainties and the incurrence of related costs, net of any related insurance recoveries, should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

In connection with the USWA strike and subsequent lock-out by KACC, certain allegations of unfair labor practices ("ULPs") have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") by the USWA. KACC responded to all such allegations and believes that they are without merit. In July 1999, the Oakland, California, regional office of the NLRB dismissed all material charges filed against KACC. In September 1999, the union filed an appeal of this ruling with the NLRB general counsel's office

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in Washington, D.C. If the original decision were to be reversed, the matter would be referred to an administrative law judge for a hearing whose outcome would be subject to an additional appeal either by the USWA or KACC. This process could take months or years. There can be no certainty that the original NLRB decision will be upheld. If these proceedings eventually resulted in a definitive ruling against KACC, it could be obligated to provide back pay to USWA members at the five plants and such amount could be significant. However, while uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters, the Company believes that the resolution of the alleged ULPs should not result in a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a more detailed discussion of these contingencies and the factors affecting management's beliefs. See also "Overview."

OTHER MATTERS

Year 2000 Readiness Disclosure

Although the Company did experience some minor inconveniences in connection with the year 2000 date change, such inconveniences did not have any material adverse impacts on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

The Company had a company-wide program which coordinated the year 2000 efforts of its individual business units and tracked their progress. Each of the Company's business units developed year 2000 plans specifically tailored to its individual situation. A wide range of solutions were implemented, including modifying existing systems and, in limited cases where it was cost effective, purchasing new systems. Total spending related to these projects, which began in 1997 and continued through 1999, was \$8.3 million. System modification costs were expensed as incurred. Costs associated with new systems were capitalized and will be amortized over the life of the system.

Income Tax Matters

The Company's net deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 1999, were \$437.4 million, net of valuation allowances of \$125.6 million. The Company believes a long-term view of profitability is appropriate and has concluded that these net deferred income tax assets will more likely than not be realized. See Note 6 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of these and other income tax matters.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

This section contains forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements.

The Company's operating results are sensitive to changes in the prices of alumina, primary aluminum, and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree upon the volume and mix of all products sold. As discussed more fully in Notes 1 and 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, KACC utilizes hedging transactions to lock-in a specified price or range of prices for certain products which it sells or consumes and to mitigate KACC's exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The following sets forth the impact on future earnings of adverse market changes related to KACC's hedging positions with respect to commodity and foreign exchange contracts described more fully in Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The impact of market changes on energy derivative activities is generally not significant.

Alumina and Primary Aluminum

Alumina and primary aluminum production in excess of internal requirements is sold in domestic and international markets, exposing the Company to commodity price opportunities and risks. KACC's hedging transactions are intended to provide price risk management in respect of the net exposure of earnings resulting from (i) anticipated sales of alumina, primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, less (ii) expected purchases of certain items, such as aluminum scrap, rolling ingot, and bauxite, whose prices fluctuate with the price of primary aluminum. On average, before consideration of hedging activities, any fixed price contracts with fabricated aluminum products customers, variations in production and shipment levels, and timing issues related to price changes the Company estimates that each \$.01 increase (decrease) in the market price per price-equivalent pound of primary aluminum increases (decreases) the Company's annual pre-tax earnings by approximately \$15.0 million.

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As of December 31, 1999, approximately 65% and 45% of KACC's net hedgeable volume with respect to 2000 and 2001, respectively, is subject to a minimum and maximum contract price. Based on the average December 1999 London Metal Exchange ("LME") cash price for primary aluminum of approximately \$.71 per pound, the Company estimates that it would realize a net aggregate pre-tax reduction of operating income of approximately \$70.0 million from its hedging positions and fixed price customer contracts during 2000 and 2001. The Company estimates that a hypothetical \$.10 increase from the above stated December 1999 price would result in an additional net aggregate pre-tax reduction of operating income of approximately \$130.0 million being realized during 2000 and 2001 related to KACC's hedging positions and fixed price customer contracts. Approximately 40% of the total reductions in operating income would occur in the first half of 2000. Both amounts are versus what the Company's results would have been without the derivative commodity contracts and fixed price customer contracts discussed above. Conversely, the Company estimates that a hypothetical \$.10 decrease from the above stated December 1999 price level would result in an aggregate pre-tax increase in operating income of approximately \$30.0 million being realized during 2000 and 2001 related to KACC's hedging positions and fixed price customer contracts. It should be noted, however, that, since the hedging positions and fixed price customer contracts lock-in a specified price or range of prices, any increase or decrease in earnings attributable to KACC's hedging positions or fixed price customer contracts would be significantly offset by a decrease or increase in the value of the hedged transactions.

As stated in Note 11 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, KACC has certain hedging positions which do not qualify for treatment as a "hedge" under current accounting guidelines and thus must be marked-to-market each period. Fluctuations in forward market prices for primary aluminum would likely result in additional earnings volatility as a result of these positions. The Company estimates that a hypothetical \$.10 increase in spot market prices from the December 31, 1999, LME cash price of \$.74 per pound would, if the forward market were in a "contango" position (i.e., where future prices exceed spot prices), result in additional aggregate mark-to-market charges of between \$20.0 - \$30.0 million during 2000 and 2001. Conversely, the Company estimates that a hypothetical \$.10 decrease in year-end 1999 spot market prices would result in aggregate mark-to-market income of between \$20.0 - \$30.0 million during 2000 and 2001. For purposes of this computation, the Company assumed that the forward market would be essentially "flat" (i.e., future prices would approximate the current forward market price).

The foregoing estimated earnings impact on 2001 excludes the possible effect on pre-tax income of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," which must be adopted by the Company as of January 1, 2001.

In addition to having an impact on the Company's earnings, a hypothetical \$.10-per-pound change in primary aluminum prices would also impact the Company's cash flows and liquidity through changes in possible margin advance requirements. At December 31, 1999, KACC had made margin advances of \$38.0 million and had posted letters of credit totaling \$40.0 million in lieu of paying margin advances. Increases in primary aluminum prices subsequent to December 31, 1999, could result in KACC having to make additional margin advances or post additional letters of credit and such amounts could be significant. If primary aluminum prices increased by \$.10 per pound (from the year-end 1999 price) by March 31, 2000 and the forward curve were as described above, it is estimated that KACC could be required to make additional margin advances in the range of \$75 to \$100 million. On the other hand, a hypothetical \$.10 decrease in primary aluminum prices by March 31, 2000, using the same forward curve assumptions stated above, would be expected to result in KACC receiving a substantial majority of its previous margin advances. KACC's exposure to margin advances is expected to improve throughout 2000 as its year 2000 positions, which have a lower average maximum contract price than KACC's 2001 positions, expire. KACC is considering various financing and hedging strategies to limit its exposure to further margin advances in the event of aluminum price increases. However, no assurance can be given that KACC will be successful in this regard.

Foreign Currency

KACC enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge material cash commitments for foreign currencies. KACC's primary foreign exchange exposure is related to KACC's Australian Dollar (A\$) commitments in respect of activities associated with its 28.3%-owned affiliate, Queensland Alumina Limited. The Company estimates that, before consideration of any hedging activities, a US \$0.01 increase (decrease) in the value of the A\$ results in an approximate \$1- \$2 million (decrease) increase in the Company's annual pre-tax earnings.

At December 31, 1999, the Company held derivative foreign currency contracts hedging approximately 82% and 27% of its A\$ currency commitments for 2000 and 2001, respectively. The Company estimates that a hypothetical 10% reduction in the A\$ exchange rate would result in the Company recognizing a net aggregate pre-tax cost of approximately \$3 - \$10 million during 2000

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and 2001 related to KACC's foreign currency hedging positions. This cost is versus what the Company's results would have been without the Company's derivative foreign currency contracts. It should be noted, however, that, since the hedging positions lock- in specified rates, any increase or decrease in earnings attributable to currency hedging instruments would be offset by a corresponding decrease or increase in the value of the hedged commitments.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and the related statements of consolidated income (loss) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1999. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1999, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Houston, Texas
March 7, 2000

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)	December 31,	
	1999	1998
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21.2	\$ 98.3
Receivables:		
Trade, less allowance for doubtful receivables of \$5.9 in 1999 and \$6.2 in 1998	154.1	170.1
Other	106.9	112.6
Inventories	546.1	543.5
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	145.6	105.5
Total current assets	973.9	1,030.0
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates	96.9	128.3
Property, plant, and equipment - net	1,053.7	1,108.7
Deferred income taxes	440.0	377.9
Other assets	634.3	346.0
Total	\$ 3,198.8	\$ 2,990.9
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 231.7	\$ 173.3
Accrued interest	37.7	37.3
Accrued salaries, wages, and related expenses	62.1	73.8
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation - current portion	51.5	48.2
Other accrued liabilities	168.8	148.3
Payable to affiliates	85.8	77.1
Long-term debt - current portion	.3	.4
Total current liabilities	637.9	558.4
Long-term liabilities	727.1	532.9
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation	678.3	694.3
Long-term debt	972.5	962.6
Minority interests	117.7	123.5
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01, authorized 125,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 79,405,333 and 79,153,543 in 1999 and 1998	.8	.8
Additional capital	536.8	535.4
Accumulated deficit	(471.1)	(417.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive income - additional minimum pension liability	(1.2)	-
Total stockholders' equity	65.3	119.2
Total	\$ 3,198.8	\$ 2,990.9

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Net sales	\$ 2,044.3	\$ 2,256.4	\$ 2,373.2
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of products sold	1,859.2	1,906.2	1,951.2
Depreciation and amortization	89.5	99.1	102.5
Selling, administrative, research and development, and general	105.4	115.5	131.8
Non-cash impairment of Micromill assets/restructuring of operations	19.1	45.0	19.7
Total costs and expenses	2,073.2	2,165.8	2,205.2
Operating income (loss)	(28.9)	90.6	168.0
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(110.1)	(110.0)	(110.7)
Gain on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility	85.0	-	-
Other - net	(35.9)	3.5	3.0
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	(89.9)	(15.9)	60.3
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	32.7	16.4	(8.8)
Minority interests	3.1	.1	(3.5)
Net income (loss)	(54.1)	.6	48.0
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	(5.5)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (54.1)	\$.6	\$ 42.5
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (.68)	\$.01	\$.57
Diluted	\$ (.68)	\$.01	\$.57
Weighted average shares outstanding (000):			
Basic	79,336	79,115	74,221
Diluted	79,336	79,156	74,382

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(In millions of dollars)	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (54.1)	\$.6	\$ 48.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization (including deferred financing costs of \$4.3, \$3.9, and \$6.1)	93.8	103.0	108.6
Non-cash impairment of Micromill assets/restructuring of operations	19.1	45.0	19.7
Gain on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility	(85.0)	--	--
Gain on sale of interest in AKW joint venture	(50.5)	--	--
Non-cash benefit for income taxes	--	(8.3)	(12.5)
Equity in (income) loss of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions	(4.9)	.1	7.8
Minority interests	(3.1)	(.1)	3.5
Decrease (increase) decrease in receivables	21.7	61.5	(92.1)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(2.6)	24.8	(9.3)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(66.9)	30.1	(10.1)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued interest	58.8	(3.2)	(11.5)
Increase (decrease) in payable to affiliates and other accrued liabilities	19.6	(45.3)	(23.9)
Decrease in accrued and deferred income taxes	(55.2)	(26.2)	(17.4)
Increase (decrease) in net long-term assets and liabilities	15.7	(23.9)	28.6
Other	3.0	12.6	5.6
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(90.6)	170.7	45.0
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of interest in AKW joint venture	70.4	--	--
Additions to property, plant, and equipment	(68.4)	(77.6)	(128.5)
Other	1.1	3.2	19.9
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	3.1	(74.4)	(108.6)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under credit agreement, net	10.4	--	--
Borrowings of long-term debt	--	--	19.0
Repayments of long-term debt	(.6)	(8.9)	(8.8)
Capital stock issued	1.4	.1	.4
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash, net	.8	4.3	(5.3)
Incurrence of financing costs	--	(.6)	(.9)
Preferred stock dividends paid	--	--	(4.2)
Redemption of minority interests' preference stock	(1.6)	(8.7)	(2.1)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	10.4	(13.8)	(1.9)
Net (decrease) increase in Cash and cash equivalents during the year	(77.1)	82.5	(65.5)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	98.3	15.8	81.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 21.2	\$ 98.3	\$ 15.8
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$ 105.4	\$ 106.3	\$ 102.7
Income taxes paid	24.1	16.8	24.4
Tax allocation payments to MAXXAM Inc.	--	--	11.8

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the statements of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation ("Kaiser" or the "Company") and its majority owned subsidiaries. The Company is a subsidiary of MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM") and conducts its operations through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"). KACC operates in all principal aspects of the aluminum industry—the mining of bauxite (the major aluminum bearing ore), the refining of bauxite into alumina (the intermediate material), the production of primary aluminum, and the manufacture of fabricated and semi-fabricated aluminum products. Kaiser's production levels of alumina, before consideration of the Gramercy incident (see Note 2), and primary aluminum exceed its internal processing needs, which allows it to be a major seller of alumina and primary aluminum to domestic and international third parties (see Note 12).

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Uncertainties, with respect to such estimates and assumptions, are inherent in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements; accordingly, it is possible that the actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions, which could have a material effect on the reported amounts of the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operation.

Investments in 50%-or-less-owned entities are accounted for primarily by the equity method. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated.

Certain reclassifications of prior-year information were made to conform to the current presentation.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers only those short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents.

INVENTORIES

Substantially all product inventories are stated at last-in, first-out ("LIFO") cost, not in excess of market value. Replacement cost is not in excess of LIFO cost. Other inventories, principally operating supplies and repair and maintenance parts, are stated at the lower of average cost or market. Inventory costs consist of material, labor, and manufacturing overhead, including depreciation. Inventories consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	1999	1998
Finished fabricated products	\$ 118.5	\$ 112.4
Primary aluminum and work in process	189.4	205.6
Bauxite and alumina	124.1	109.5
Operating supplies and repair and maintenance parts	114.1	116.0
	-----	-----
	\$ 546.1	\$ 543.5
	=====	=====

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is computed principally by the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the various classes of assets. The principal estimated useful lives of land improvements, buildings, and machinery and equipment are 8 to 25 years, 15 to 45 years, and 10 to 22 years, respectively.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company applies the intrinsic value method to account for a stock-based compensation plan whereby compensation cost is recognized only to the extent that the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date exceeds the amount an employee

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

 (In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

must pay to acquire the stock. No compensation cost has been recognized for this plan as the exercise price of the stock options granted in 1999, 1998 and 1997 were at or above the market price (see Note 7).

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Other expense in 1999, 1998, and 1997, includes \$53.2, \$12.7, and \$8.8, of pre-tax charges related principally to establishing additional litigation reserves for asbestos claims net of estimated aggregate insurance recoveries pertaining to operations which were discontinued prior to the acquisition of the Company by MAXXAM in 1988. Other expense in 1999 also includes \$32.8 of pre-tax charges to reflect mark-to-market adjustments on certain primary aluminum hedging transactions and a net pre-tax gain of \$50.5 on the sale of the Company's 50% interest in AKW L.P. (see Note 3). Other income in 1998 includes \$12.0 attributable to insurance recoveries related to certain incurred environmental costs (see Note 10).

DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

Costs incurred to obtain debt financing are deferred and amortized over the estimated term of the related borrowing.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

The Company uses the United States dollar as the functional currency for its foreign operations.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Hedging transactions using derivative financial instruments are primarily designed to mitigate KACC's exposure to changes in prices for certain of the products which KACC sells and consumes and, to a lesser extent, to mitigate KACC's exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. KACC does not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. KACC's derivative activities are initiated within guidelines established by management and approved by KACC's and the Company's boards of directors. Hedging transactions are executed centrally on behalf of all of KACC's business segments to minimize transaction costs, monitor consolidated net exposures and allow for increased responsiveness to changes in market factors.

Most of KACC's hedging activities involve the use of option contracts (which establish a maximum and/or minimum amount to be paid or received) and forward sales contracts (which effectively fix or lock-in the amount KACC will pay or receive). Option contracts typically require the payment of an up-front premium in return for the right to receive the amount (if any) by which the price at the settlement date exceeds the strike price. Any interim fluctuations in prices prior to the settlement date are deferred until the settlement date of the underlying hedged transaction, at which point they are reflected in net sales or cost of sales (as applicable) together with the related premium cost. Forward sales contracts do not require an up-front payment and are settled by the receipt or payment of the amount by which the price at the settlement date varies from the contract price. No accounting recognition is accorded to interim fluctuations in prices of forward sales contracts.

KACC has established margin accounts and credit limits with certain counterparties related to open forward sales and option contracts. When unrealized gains or losses are in excess of such credit limits, KACC is entitled to receive advances from the counterparties on open positions or is required to make margin advances to counterparties, as the case may be. At December 31, 1999, KACC had made margin advances of \$38.0 and had posted letters of credit totaling \$40.0 in lieu of paying margin advances. At December 31, 1998, KACC had received \$9.9 of margin advances. Increases in primary aluminum prices subsequent to December 31, 1999, could result in KACC having to make additional margin advances or post additional letters of credit and such amounts could be significant. Management considers credit risk related to possible failure of the counterparties to perform their obligations pursuant to the derivative contracts to be minimal.

Deferred gains or losses as of December 31, 1999, are included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets and Other accrued liabilities (see Note 11).

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company estimates the fair value of its outstanding indebtedness to be \$970.5 and \$950.0 at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively, based on quoted market prices for KACC's 9-7/8% Senior Notes due 2002 (the "9-7/8% Notes"), 12-3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2003 (the "12-3/4% Notes"), and 10-7/8% Senior Notes due 2006 (the "10-7/8% Notes"), and the discounted

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

future cash flows for all other indebtedness, using the current rate for debt of similar maturities and terms. The Company believes that the carrying amount of other financial instruments is a reasonable estimate of their fair value, unless otherwise noted.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic - Earnings per share is computed by deducting preferred stock dividends from net income (loss) in order to determine net income (loss) available to common shareholders. This amount is then divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, including the weighted average impact of the shares of common stock issued during the year from the date(s) of issuance.

Diluted - The impact of outstanding stock options was excluded from the computation of Diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 1999, as its effect would have been antidilutive. Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997, include the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options (41,000 and 161,000 shares, respectively).

LABOR RELATED COSTS

The Company is currently operating five of its U.S. facilities with salaried employees and other workers as a result of the September 30, 1998, strike by the United Steelworkers of America ("USWA") and the subsequent "lock-out" by the Company in January 1999. However, the Company has continued to accrue certain benefits (such as pension and other postretirement benefit costs/liabilities), for the USWA members during the period of the strike and subsequent lock-out. For purposes of computing the benefit-related costs and liabilities to be reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company has based its accruals on the terms of the previously existing (expired) USWA contract. Any differences between the amounts accrued and the amounts ultimately agreed to during the collective bargaining process will be reflected in future results during the term of any new contract.

All incremental operating costs incurred as a result of the USWA strike and subsequent lockout are being expensed as incurred. During 1998, such costs were substantial, totaling approximately \$50.0. The Company's 1998 results also reflect reduced profitability of approximately \$10.0 resulting from the strike-related curtailment of three potlines (representing approximately 70,000 tons* of annual capacity) at the Company's Mead and Tacoma, Washington, smelters and certain other shipment delays experienced at the other affected facilities at the outset of the USWA strike. During 1999, strike related costs were virtually eliminated except for the restart costs of approximately \$12.8 associated with restarting potlines at the Company's smelters and the impact of reduced volume.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 133 requires companies to recognize all derivative instruments as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and to measure those instruments at fair value. Under SFAS No. 133, the Company will be required to "mark-to-market" its hedging positions at each period-end in advance of recording the physical transactions to which the hedges relate. Changes in the fair value of the Company's open hedging positions will be reflected as an increase or reduction in stockholders' equity through comprehensive income. The impact of the changes in fair value of the Company's hedging positions will reverse out of comprehensive income (net of any fluctuations in other "open" positions) and will be reflected in traditional net income when the subsequent physical transactions occur. Currently, the dollar amount of the Company's comprehensive income adjustments is not significant so there is not a significant difference between "traditional" net income and comprehensive income. However, differences between comprehensive income and traditional net income may become significant in future periods as SFAS No. 133 will result in fluctuations in comprehensive income and stockholders' equity in periods of price volatility, despite the fact that the Company's cash flow and earnings will be "fixed" to the extent hedged. This result is contrary to the intent of the Company's hedging program, which is to "lock-in" a price (or range of prices) for products sold/used so that earnings and cash flows are subject to reduced risk of volatility.

*All references to tons in this report refer to metric tons of
2,204.6 pounds.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

Adoption of SFAS No. 133 was initially required on or before January 1, 2000. However, in June 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137 which delayed the required implementation date of SFAS No. 133 to no later than January 1, 2001. The Company is currently evaluating how and when to implement SFAS No. 133.

2. INCIDENT AT GRAMERCY FACILITY

On July 5, 1999, KACC's Gramercy, Louisiana alumina refinery was extensively damaged by an explosion in the digestion area of the plant. Twenty-four employees were injured in the incident, several of them severely. As a result of the incident, alumina production at the facility was completely curtailed. Production at the plant is currently expected to remain completely curtailed until the third quarter of 2000 when KACC expects to begin partial production. Based on current estimates, full production is expected to be achieved during the first quarter of 2001 or shortly thereafter. KACC has received the regulatory permit required to operate the plant once the facility is ready to resume production.

The cause of the incident is under investigation by KACC and governmental agencies. In January 2000, the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("MSHA") issued 21 citations in connection with its investigation of the incident. The citations allege, among other things, that certain aspects of the plant's operations were unsafe and that such mode of operation contributed to the explosion. To date, no monetary penalty has been proposed by MSHA. Although the Company expects that a fine will be levied, the Company cannot predict the amount of any such fine(s). It is possible that other civil or criminal fines or penalties could be levied against KACC. KACC has previously announced that it disagrees with the substance of the citations and has challenged them. However, as more fully explained below, based on what is known to date and discussions with the Company's advisors, the Company believes that the financial impact of this incident (in excess of insurance deductibles and self-retention provisions) will be largely offset by insurance coverage. Deductibles and self-retention provisions under the insurance coverage for the incident total \$5.0, which amounts have been charged to Cost of products sold in 1999.

KACC has significant amounts of insurance coverage related to the Gramercy incident. KACC's insurance coverage has five separate components: property damage, clean-up and site preparation, business interruption, liability and workers' compensation. The insurance coverage components are discussed below.

Property Damage. KACC's insurance policies provide that KACC will be reimbursed for the costs of repairing or rebuilding the damaged portion of the facility using new materials of like kind and quality with no deduction for depreciation. Based on discussions with the insurance carriers and their representatives and third party engineering reports, KACC recorded a pretax gain of \$85.0, representing the difference between the minimum expected property damage reimbursement amount and the net carrying value of the damaged property of \$15.0. The receivable attributable to the minimum expected property damage reimbursement has been classified as a long-term item in Other assets, despite the fact that substantially all such amounts are expected to be spent during 2000, as such proceeds will be invested in property, plant and equipment. The overall impact of recognizing the gain will be a significant increase in stockholders' equity and an increase in depreciation expense in future years once production is restored.

Clean-up and Site Preparation. The Gramercy facility has incurred incremental costs for clean up and other activities during 1999 and will continue to incur such costs in 2000. These clean-up and site preparation activities have been offset by accruals of approximately \$14.0 for estimated insurance recoveries.

Business Interruption. KACC's insurance policies provide for the reimbursement of specified continuing expenses incurred during the interruption period plus lost profits (or less expected losses) plus other expenses incurred as a result of the incident. Operations at the Gramercy facility and a sister facility in Jamaica, which supplies bauxite to Gramercy, will continue to incur operating expenses until production at the Gramercy facility is restored. KACC will also incur increased costs as a result of agreements to supply certain of Gramercy's major customers with alumina, despite the fact that KACC had declared force majeure with respect to the contracts shortly after the incident. KACC is purchasing alumina from third parties, in excess of the amounts of alumina available from other KACC-owned facilities, to supply these customers' needs as well as to meet intersegment requirements. In consideration of the foregoing items, KACC recorded expected business interruption insurance recoveries totaling \$19.0 and \$41.0 in the quarter and year ended December 31, 1999, as a reduction of Cost of products sold, which amounts substantially offset actual expenses incurred during these periods. Such business interruption insurance amounts represent

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

estimates of KACC's business interruption coverage based on discussions with the insurance carriers and their representatives and are therefore subject to change.

Since production has been completely curtailed at the Gramercy facility, KACC has, for the time being, suspended depreciation of the facility. Depreciation expense for the first six months of 1999 was approximately \$6.0.

Liability. The incident has also resulted in thirty-six class action lawsuits being filed against KACC alleging, among other things, property damage and personal injury. In addition, a claim for alleged business interruption losses has been made by a neighboring business. The aggregate amount of damages sought in the lawsuits and other claims cannot be determined at this time; however, KACC does not currently believe the damages will exceed the amount of coverage under its liability policies.

Workers' Compensation. Claims relating to all of the injured employees are expected to be covered under KACC's workers' compensation or liability policies. However, the aggregate amount of workers' compensation claims cannot be determined at this time and it is possible that such claims could exceed KACC's coverage limitations. While it is presently impossible to determine the aggregate amount of claims that may be incurred, or whether they will exceed KACC's coverage limitations, KACC currently believes that any amount in excess of the coverage limitations will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, it is possible that as additional facts become available, additional charges may be required and such charges could be material to the period in which they are recorded.

Timing of Insurance Recoveries. As of December 31, 1999, the Company had recorded estimated recoveries for clean-up, site preparation and business interruption costs incurred of approximately \$55.0. As of December 31, 1999, approximately \$50.0 of insurance recoveries had been received. Additionally through February 29, 2000, KACC had received approximately \$25.0 of additional insurance recoveries. KACC continues to work with the insurance carriers to maximize the amount of recoveries and to minimize, to the extent possible, the period of time between when KACC expends funds and when it is reimbursed. However, KACC will likely have to fund an average of 30 - 60 days of property damage and business interruption activity, unless some other arrangement is agreed with the insurance carriers, and such amounts will be significant. The Company believes it has sufficient financial resources to fund the construction and business interruption costs on an interim basis. However, no assurances can be given in this regard. If insurance recoveries were to be delayed or if there were to be other significant uses of KACC's existing Credit Agreement capacity, delays in the rebuilding of the Gramercy refinery could occur and could have a material adverse impact on the Company's and KACC's liquidity and operating results.

3. INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

Summary of combined financial information is provided below for unconsolidated aluminum investments, most of which supply and process raw materials. The investees are Queensland Alumina Limited ("QAL") (28.3% owned), Anglesey Aluminium Limited ("Anglesey") (49.0% owned), Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company (49.0% owned), and AKW L.P. ("AKW") (50% owned). The equity in income (loss) before income taxes of such operations is treated as a reduction (increase) in cost of products sold. At December 31, 1999 and 1998, KACC's net receivables from these affiliates were not material. On April 1, 1999, KACC sold its 50% interest in AKW to its partner for \$70.4, which resulted in the Company recognizing a net pre-tax gain of \$50.5 (included in Other income/expense). The Company's equity in income of AKW was \$2.5, \$7.8, and \$4.8 for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

SUMMARY OF COMBINED FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31,	
	1999	1998
Current assets	\$ 370.4	\$ 356.0
Long-term assets (primarily property, plant, and equipment, net)	344.1	393.9
Total assets	\$ 714.5	\$ 749.9
Current liabilities	\$ 120.4	\$ 92.2
Long-term liabilities (primarily long-term debt)	368.3	396.6
Stockholders' equity	225.8	261.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 714.5	\$ 749.9

SUMMARY OF COMBINED OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Net sales	\$ 594.9	\$ 659.2	\$ 644.1
Costs and expenses	(582.9)	(651.7)	(637.8)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	.8	(2.7)	(8.2)
Net income (loss)	\$ 12.8	\$ 4.8	\$ (1.9)
Company's equity in income	\$ 4.9	\$ 5.4	\$ 2.9
Dividends received	\$ -	\$ 5.5	\$ 10.7

The Company's equity in income differs from the summary net income (loss) due to varying percentage ownerships in the entities and equity method accounting adjustments. At December 31, 1999, KACC's investment in its unconsolidated affiliates exceeded its equity in their net assets by approximately \$9.2. Amortization of the excess investment totaling \$9.9, \$10.0, and \$11.4 is included in Depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.

The Company and its affiliates have interrelated operations. KACC provides some of its affiliates with services such as financing, management, and engineering. Significant activities with affiliates include the acquisition and processing of bauxite, alumina, and primary aluminum. Purchases from these affiliates were \$152.9, \$235.1, and \$245.2, in the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

4. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

The major classes of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

	December 31,	
	1999	1998
Land and improvements	\$ 166.1	\$ 164.1
Buildings	230.0	229.5
Machinery and equipment	1,519.7	1,549.5
Construction in progress	67.7	43.8
	-----	-----
	1,983.5	1,986.9
Accumulated depreciation	(929.8)	(878.2)
	-----	-----
Property, plant, and equipment, net	\$ 1,053.7	\$ 1,108.7
	=====	=====

In the latter part of 1998, the Company decided to seek a strategic partner for the further development and deployment of KACC's Micromill(TM) technology. This change in strategic course was based on management's conclusion that additional time and investment would be required to achieve a commercial success. Given the Company's other strategic priorities, the Company believed that introducing added commercial and financial resources was the appropriate course of action for capturing the maximum long-term value. A number of third parties were contacted regarding joint ventures or other arrangements. In September 1999, based on negotiations with these third parties, KACC concluded that a sale of the Micromill assets and technology was more likely than a partnership. KACC ultimately signed an agreement to sell the Micromill assets and technology in January 2000 for a nominal payment at closing and future payments based on subsequent performance and profitability of the Micromill technology. As a result of the changes in strategic course in 1999 and 1998, the carrying value of the Micromill assets was reduced by recording impairment charges of \$19.1 and \$45.0, respectively.

5. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt and its maturity schedule are as follows:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 and After	December 31,	
							1999 Total	1998 Total
Credit Agreement		\$ 10.4					\$ 10.4	-
9-7/8% Senior Notes due 2002, net			\$ 224.6				224.6	\$ 224.4
10-7/8% Senior Notes due 2006, net						\$ 225.6	225.6	225.7
12-3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2003				\$ 400.0			400.0	400.0
Alpart CARIFA Loans - (fixed and variable rates) due 2007, 2008						60.0	60.0	60.0
Other borrowings (fixed and variable rates)	\$.3	.3	.3	.3	\$.2	50.8	52.2	52.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$.3	\$ 10.7	\$ 224.9	\$ 400.3	\$.2	\$ 336.4	972.8	963.0
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	-----	-----
Less current portion							.3	.4
							-----	-----
Long-term debt							\$ 972.5	\$ 962.6
							=====	=====

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

CREDIT AGREEMENT

In February 1994, the Company and KACC entered into a credit agreement, as amended, (the "Credit Agreement") which provides a \$325.0 secured, revolving line of credit through August 2001. KACC is able to borrow under the facility by means of revolving credit advances and letters of credit (up to \$125.0) in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of \$325.0 or a borrowing base relating to eligible accounts receivable and eligible inventory. As of February 29, 2000, \$212.6 (of which \$42.6 could have been used for letters of credit) was available to KACC under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement is unconditionally guaranteed by the Company and by certain significant subsidiaries of KACC. Interest on any outstanding balances will bear a premium (which varies based on the results of a financial test) over either a base rate or LIBOR, at KACC's option.

DEBT COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS

The Credit Agreement requires KACC to comply with certain financial covenants and places restrictions on the Company's and KACC's ability to, among other things, incur debt and liens, make investments, pay dividends, undertake transactions with affiliates, make capital expenditures, and enter into unrelated lines of business. The Credit Agreement is secured by, among other things, (i) mortgages on KACC's major domestic plants (excluding KACC's Gramercy alumina plant); (ii) subject to certain exceptions, liens on the accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, domestic patents and trademarks, and substantially all other personal property of KACC and certain of its subsidiaries; (iii) a pledge of all the stock of KACC owned by Kaiser; and (iv) pledges of all of the stock of a number of KACC's wholly owned domestic subsidiaries, pledges of a portion of the stock of certain foreign subsidiaries, and pledges of a portion of the stock of certain partially owned foreign affiliates.

The obligations of KACC with respect to its 9-7/8% Notes, its 10-7/8% Notes and its 12-3/4% Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, by certain subsidiaries of KACC. The indentures governing the 9-7/8% Notes, the 10-7/8% Notes and the 12-3/4% Notes (collectively, the "Indentures") restrict, among other things, KACC's ability to incur debt, undertake transactions with affiliates, and pay dividends. Further, the Indentures provide that KACC must offer to purchase the 9-7/8% Notes, the 10-7/8% Notes and the 12-3/4% Notes, respectively, upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined therein), and the Credit Agreement provides that the occurrence of a Change in Control (as defined therein) shall constitute an Event of Default thereunder.

The Credit Agreement does not permit the Company, and significantly restricts KACC's ability, to pay dividends on their common stock.

In December 1991, Alumina Partners of Jamaica ("Alpart") entered into a loan agreement with the Caribbean Basin Projects Financing Authority ("CARIFA"). Alpart's obligations under the loan agreement are secured by two letters of credit aggregating \$64.2. KACC is a party to one of the two letters of credit in the amount of \$41.7 in respect of its ownership interest in Alpart. Alpart has also agreed to indemnify bondholders of CARIFA for certain tax payments that could result from events, as defined, that adversely affect the tax treatment of the interest income on the bonds.

RESTRICTED NET ASSETS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Certain debt instruments restrict the ability of KACC to transfer assets, make loans and advances, and pay dividends to the Company. The restricted net assets of KACC totaled \$15.7 and \$124.4 at December 31, 1999 and 1998, respectively.

CAPITALIZED INTEREST

Interest capitalized in 1999, 1998, and 1997, was \$3.4, \$3.0, and \$6.6, respectively.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

6. INCOME TAXES

Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests by geographic area is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Domestic	\$ (81.8)	\$ (93.6)	\$ (112.6)
Foreign	(8.1)	77.7	172.9
Total	\$ (89.9)	\$ (15.9)	\$ 60.3

Income taxes are classified as either domestic or foreign, based on whether payment is made or due to the United States or a foreign country. Certain income classified as foreign is also subject to domestic income taxes.

The benefit (provision) for income taxes on income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests consists of:

		Federal	Foreign	State	Total
1999	Current	\$ (.5)	\$ (23.1)	\$ (.3)	\$ (23.9)
	Deferred	43.8	7.1	5.7	56.6
	Total	\$ 43.3	\$ (16.0)	\$ 5.4	\$ 32.7
1998	Current	\$ (1.8)	\$ (16.5)	\$ (.2)	\$ (18.5)
	Deferred	44.4	(12.5)	3.0	34.9
	Total	\$ 42.6	\$ (29.0)	\$ 2.8	\$ 16.4
1997	Current	\$ (2.0)	\$ (28.7)	\$ (.2)	\$ (30.9)
	Deferred	30.5	(7.0)	(1.4)	22.1
	Total	\$ 28.5	\$ (35.7)	\$ (1.6)	\$ (8.8)

A reconciliation between the benefit (provision) for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Amount of federal income tax benefit (provision) based on the statutory rate	\$ 31.2	\$ 5.6	\$ (21.1)
Revision of prior years' tax estimates and other changes in valuation allowances	1.1	8.3	12.5
Percentage depletion	2.8	3.2	4.2
Foreign taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(3.2)	(1.9)	(3.1)
Other	.8	1.2	(1.3)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	\$ 32.7	\$ 16.4	\$ (8.8)

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

The components of the Company's net deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	1999	1998
Deferred income tax assets:		
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	\$ 274.7	\$ 279.4
Loss and credit carryforwards	119.3	92.0
Other liabilities	146.3	146.4
Other	193.9	132.8
Valuation allowances	(125.6)	(107.7)
Total deferred income tax assets-net	608.6	542.9
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property, plant, and equipment	(101.6)	(109.9)
Other	(69.6)	(54.8)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(171.2)	(164.7)
Net deferred income tax assets	\$ 437.4	\$ 378.2

The principal component of the Company's net deferred income tax assets is the tax benefit, net of certain valuation allowances, associated with the accrued liability for postretirement benefits other than pensions. The future tax deductions with respect to the turnaround of this accrual will occur over a 30-to-40-year period. If such deductions create or increase a net operating loss, the Company has the ability to carry forward such loss for 20 taxable years. For these reasons, the Company believes that a long-term view of profitability is appropriate and has concluded that this net deferred income tax asset will more likely than not be realized.

A substantial portion of the valuation allowances provided by the Company relates to loss and credit carryforwards. To determine the proper amount of valuation allowances with respect to these carryforwards, the Company evaluated all appropriate factors, including any limitations concerning their use and the year the carryforwards expire, as well as the levels of taxable income necessary for utilization. With regard to future levels of income, the Company believes, based on the cyclical nature of its business, its history of operating earnings, and its expectations for future years, that it will more likely than not generate sufficient taxable income to realize the benefit attributable to the loss and credit carryforwards for which valuation allowances were not provided.

As of December 31, 1999 and 1998, \$39.1 and \$46.2, respectively, of the net deferred income tax assets listed above are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in the caption entitled Prepaid expenses and other current assets. Certain other portions of the deferred income tax liabilities listed above are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in the captions entitled Other accrued liabilities and Long-term liabilities.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries file consolidated federal income tax returns. During the period from October 28, 1988, through June 30, 1993, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries were included in the consolidated federal income tax returns of MAXXAM. The tax allocation agreements of the Company and KACC with MAXXAM terminated pursuant to their terms, effective for taxable periods beginning after June 30, 1993. During 1997, MAXXAM reached a settlement with the Internal Revenue Service regarding all remaining years where the Company and its subsidiaries were included in the MAXXAM consolidated federal income tax returns. As a result of this settlement, KACC paid \$11.8 to MAXXAM during 1997, in respect of its liabilities pursuant to its tax allocation agreement with MAXXAM. Payments or refunds for periods prior to July 1, 1993 related to other jurisdictions could still be required pursuant to the Company's and KACC's respective tax allocation agreements with MAXXAM. In accordance with the Credit Agreement, any such payments to MAXXAM by KACC would require lender approval, except in certain specific circumstances.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

At December 31, 1999, the Company had certain tax attributes available to offset regular federal income tax requirements, subject to certain limitations, including net operating loss and general business credit carryforwards of \$146.1 and \$2.5, respectively, which expire periodically through 2019 and 2011, respectively, foreign tax credit ("FTC") carryforwards of \$33.7, which expire periodically through 2004, and alternative minimum tax ("AMT") credit carryforwards of \$24.0, which have an indefinite life. The Company also has AMT net operating loss and FTC carryforwards of \$106.7 and \$66.9, respectively, available, subject to certain limitations, to offset future alternative minimum taxable income, which expire periodically through 2019 and 2004, respectively.

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND INCENTIVE PLANS

PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Retirement plans are non-contributory for salaried and hourly employees and generally provide for benefits based on a formula which considers length of service and earnings during years of service. The Company's funding policies meet or exceed all regulatory requirements.

The Company and its subsidiaries provide postretirement health care and life insurance benefits to eligible retired employees and their dependents. Substantially all employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach retirement age while still working for the Company or its subsidiaries. The Company has not funded the liability for these benefits which are expected to be paid out of cash generated by operations. The Company reserves the right, subject to applicable collective bargaining agreements, to amend or terminate these benefits.

Assumptions used to value obligations at year-end and to determine the net periodic benefit cost in the subsequent year are:

	Pension Benefits			Medical/Life Benefits		
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997
Weighted-average assumptions as of December 31,						
Discount rate	7.75%	7.00%	7.25%	7.75%	7.00%	7.25%
Expected return on plan assets	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	-	-	-
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	5.00%	5.00%	4.00%	4.00%	5.00%

In 1999, annual assumed rates of increase in the per capita cost of covered benefits (i.e., health care cost trend rate) for non-HMO participants are 6.5% and 7.5% for HMO at all ages. The assumed rates of increase are assumed to decline gradually to 5.0% in 2002 for non-HMO participants and in 2004 for HMO participants and remain at that level thereafter.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

The following table presents the funded status of the Company's pension and other postretirement benefit plans as of December 31, 1999 and 1998, and the corresponding amounts that are included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	Pension Benefits		Medical/Life Benefits	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
Change in Benefit Obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 872.5	\$ 873.0	\$ 616.8	\$ 544.5
Service cost	14.6	14.2	5.2	4.2
Interest cost	59.7	59.7	41.5	37.5
Currency exchange rate change	(5.7)	(.4)	-	-
Curtailments, settlements and amendments	.4	(4.6)	-	4.0
Actuarial (gain) loss	(44.5)	15.2	.1	72.0
Benefits paid	(91.0)	(84.6)	(48.2)	(45.4)
Benefit obligation at end of year	806.0	872.5	615.4	616.8
Change in Plan Assets:				
FMV of plan assets at beginning of year	801.8	756.9	-	-
Actual return on assets	133.0	106.8	-	-
Settlements	-	(5.5)	-	-
Employer contributions	14.0	28.2	48.2	45.4
Benefits paid	(91.0)	(84.6)	(48.2)	(45.4)
FMV of plan assets at end of year	857.8	801.8	-	-
Benefit obligations in excess of (less than) plan assets	(51.8)	70.7	615.4	616.8
Unrecognized net actuarial gain	131.9	23.8	56.7	55.9
Unrecognized prior service costs	(15.2)	(18.5)	57.7	69.8
Adjustment required to recognize minimum liability	1.2	-	-	-
Intangible asset and other	2.6	4.3	-	-
Accrued benefit liability	\$ 68.7	\$ 80.3	\$ 729.8	\$ 742.5

The aggregate fair value of plan assets and accumulated benefit obligation for pension plans with plan assets in excess of accumulated benefit obligations were \$778.1 and \$679.0, respectively, as of December 31, 1999, and \$293.0 and \$280.7, respectively, as of December 31, 1998.

	Pension Benefits			Medical/Life Benefits		
	1999	1998	1997	1999	1998	1997
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs:						
Service cost	\$ 14.6	\$ 14.2	\$ 13.4	\$ 5.2	\$ 4.2	\$ 6.1
Interest cost	59.7	59.7	61.6	41.5	37.5	44.8
Expected return on assets	(72.9)	(69.4)	(61.8)	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	3.3	3.2	3.4	(12.1)	(12.4)	(12.4)
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	.7	1.4	2.6	-	(7.1)	(.9)
Net periodic benefit cost	5.4	9.1	19.2	34.6	22.2	37.6
Curtailments, settlements, etc.	.4	3.2	3.7	-	-	-
Adjusted net periodic benefit costs	\$ 5.8	\$ 12.3	\$ 22.9	\$ 34.6	\$ 22.2	\$ 37.6

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plan. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	1% Increase	1% Decrease
	-----	-----
Increase (decrease) to total of service and interest cost	\$ 6.3	\$ (4.6)
Increase (decrease) to the postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 62.9	\$ (44.0)

POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Company provides certain benefits to former or inactive employees after employment but before retirement.

INCENTIVE PLANS

The Company has an unfunded incentive compensation program, which provides incentive compensation based on performance against annual plans and over rolling three-year periods. In addition, the Company has a "nonqualified" stock option plan and KACC has a defined contribution plan for salaried employees. The Company's expense for all of these plans was \$6.0, \$7.5, and \$8.3 for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.

Up to 8,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock were reserved for issuance under its stock incentive compensation plans. At December 31, 1999, 2,192,713 shares of Common Stock remained available for issuance under those plans. Stock options granted pursuant to the Company's nonqualified stock option program are granted at or above the prevailing market price, generally vest at a rate of 20-33% per year, and have a five or ten year term. Information concerning nonqualified stock option plan activity is shown below. The weighted average price per share for each year is shown parenthetically.

	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at beginning of year (\$9.98, \$10.45, and \$10.33)	3,049,122	819,752	890,395
Granted (\$11.15, \$9.79 and \$10.06)	1,218,068	2,263,170	15,092
Exercised (\$7.25, \$7.25, and \$8.33)	(7,920)	(10,640)	(48,410)
Expired or forfeited (\$11.02, \$9.60, and \$10.12)	(20,060)	(23,160)	(37,325)
	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at end of year (\$10.24, \$9.98, and \$10.45)	4,239,210	3,049,122	819,752
	=====	=====	=====
Exercisable at end of year (\$10.17, \$10.09, and \$10.53)	1,763,852	1,261,262	601,115
	=====	=====	=====

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation ("SFAS No. 123"), the Company is required to calculate pro forma compensation cost for all stock options granted subsequent to December 31, 1994. For SFAS No. 123 purposes, the fair value of the 1999, 1998, and 1997 stock option grants were estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The pro forma after-tax effect of the estimated fair value of the grants would be to increase the net loss in 1999 by \$1.8 and reduce net income in 1998 and 1997 by \$1.5 and \$1.1, respectively.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND MINORITY INTERESTS

Changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income were:

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Capital	Accu- mulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1996	\$.4	\$.7	\$ 531.1	\$ (460.1)	\$ (2.8)	\$ 69.3
Net income				48.0		48.0
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax					2.8	2.8
Comprehensive income						50.8
Common stock issued upon redemption and conversion of preferred stock	(.4)	.1	1.7			1.4
Stock options exercised			1.4			.4
Dividends on preferred stock				(5.5)		(5.5)
Incentive plan accretion			.6			.6
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1997	-	.8	533.8	(417.6)	-	117.0
Net income/Comprehensive income				.6		.6
Stock options exercised			.1			.1
Incentive plan accretion			1.5			1.5
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1998	-	.8	535.4	(417.0)	-	119.2
Net income (loss)/Comprehensive income				(54.1)		(54.1)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax					(1.2)	(1.2)
Comprehensive income						(55.3)
Stock options exercised			.1			.1
Incentive plan accretion			1.3			1.3
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999	\$ -	\$.8	\$ 536.8	\$ (471.1)	\$ (1.2)	\$ 65.3

Changes in minority interest were:

	1999		1998		1997	
	Redeemable Preference Stock	Other	Redeemable Preference Stock	Other	Redeemable Preference Stock	Other
Beginning of period balance	\$ 20.1	\$ 103.4	\$ 27.7	\$ 100.0	\$ 27.5	\$ 94.2
Redeemable preference stock						
Accretion	1.0		1.1		2.3	
Stock redemption	(1.6)		(8.7)		(2.1)	
Minority interests		(5.2)		3.4		5.8
End of period balance	\$ 19.5	\$ 98.2	\$ 20.1	\$ 103.4	\$ 27.7	\$ 100.0

COMMON STOCK

In January 2000, the Company increased the number of authorized shares of Common Stock to 125,000,000 from 100,000,000.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE STOCK

In 1985, KACC issued its Cumulative (1985 Series A) Preference Stock and its Cumulative (1985 Series B) Preference Stock (together, the "Redeemable Preference Stock") each of which has a par value of \$1 per share and a liquidation and redemption value of \$50 per share plus accrued dividends, if any. No additional Redeemable Preference Stock is expected to be issued. Holders of the Redeemable Preference Stock are entitled to an annual cash dividend of \$5 per share, or an amount based on a formula tied to KACC's pre-tax income from aluminum operations, when and as declared by the Board of Directors.

The carrying values of the Redeemable Preference Stock are increased each year to recognize accretion between the fair value (at which the Redeemable Preference Stock was originally issued) and the redemption value. Changes in Redeemable Preference Stock are shown below.

	1999	1998	1997
Shares:			
Beginning of year	421,575	595,053	634,684
Redeemed	(31,322)	(173,478)	(39,631)
	-----	-----	-----
End of year	390,253	421,575	595,053
	=====	=====	=====

Redemption fund agreements require KACC to make annual payments by March 31 of the subsequent year based on a formula tied to consolidated net income until the redemption funds are sufficient to redeem all of the Redeemable Preference Stock. On an annual basis, the minimum payment is \$4.3 and the maximum payment is \$7.3. At December 31, 1999, the balance in the redemption fund was \$12.5 (included in Other Assets). KACC also has certain additional repurchase requirements which are, among other things, based upon profitability tests.

The Redeemable Preference Stock is entitled to the same voting rights as KACC common stock and to certain additional voting rights under certain circumstances, including the right to elect, along with other KACC preference stockholders, two directors whenever accrued dividends have not been paid on two annual dividend payment dates or when accrued dividends in an amount equivalent to six full quarterly dividends are in arrears. The Redeemable Preference Stock restricts the ability of KACC to redeem or pay dividends on its common stock if KACC is in default on any dividends payable on Redeemable Preference Stock.

PREFERENCE STOCK

KACC has four series of \$100 par value Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock (" \$100 Preference Stock") with annual dividend requirements of between 4 1/8% and 4 3/4%. KACC has the option to redeem the \$100 Preference Stock at par value plus accrued dividends. KACC does not intend to issue any additional shares of the \$100 Preference Stock.

The \$100 Preference Stock can be exchanged for per share cash amounts between \$69 - \$80. KACC records the \$100 Preference Stock at their exchange amounts for financial statement presentation and the Company includes such amounts in minority interests. At December 31, 1999 and 1998, outstanding shares of \$100 Preference Stock were 19,538 and 19,963, respectively.

PREFERRED STOCK

PRIDES Convertible - During August 1997, the remaining 8,673,850 outstanding shares of PRIDES were converted into 7,227,848 shares of Common Stock pursuant to the terms of the PRIDES Certificate of Designations. Further in accordance with the PRIDES Certificate of Designations, no dividends were paid or payable for the period June 30, 1997, to, but not including, the date of conversion. However, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the \$1.3 of accrued dividends attributable to the period June 30, 1997, to, but not including, the conversion date were treated as an increase in Additional capital at the date of conversion and were reflected as a reduction of Net income available to common shareholders.

PLEGDED SHARES

From time to time MAXXAM or certain of its subsidiaries which own the Company's Common Stock may use such stock as collateral under various financing arrangements. At December 31, 1999, 27,938,250 shares of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by MAXXAM Group Holdings Inc. ("MGHI"), a wholly owned subsidiary of MAXXAM, were pledged as

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

security for \$130.0 principal amount of 12% Senior Secured Notes due 2003 issued in December 1996 by MGHI. An additional 8,915,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock were pledged by MAXXAM under a separate agreement under which \$18.5 had been borrowed by MAXXAM at December 31, 1999. In addition to the foregoing, MAXXAM has agreed to secure each \$1.0 of borrowings with 400,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock under the terms of another \$25.0 credit facility (\$2.5 outstanding at December 31, 1999).

9. RESTRUCTURING OF OPERATIONS

During the second quarter of 1997, the Company recorded a \$19.7 restructuring charge to reflect actions taken and plans initiated to achieve reduced production costs, decreased corporate selling, general and administrative expenses, and enhanced product mix. The significant components of the restructuring charge were: (i) a net loss of approximately \$1.4 as a result of the contribution of certain net assets of KACC's Erie, Pennsylvania, fabrication plant in connection with the formation of AKW and the subsequent decision to close the remainder of the Erie plant in order to consolidate its forging operations into two other facilities; (ii) a charge of \$15.6 associated with asset dispositions regarding product rationalization and geographical optimization; and (iii) a charge of approximately \$2.7 for benefit and other costs associated with the consolidation or elimination of certain corporate and other staff functions.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS

KACC has a variety of financial commitments, including purchase agreements, tolling arrangements, forward foreign exchange and forward sales contracts (see Note 11), letters of credit, and guarantees. Such purchase agreements and tolling arrangements include long-term agreements for the purchase and tolling of bauxite into alumina in Australia by QAL. These obligations expire in 2008. Under the agreements, KACC is unconditionally obligated to pay its proportional share of debt, operating costs, and certain other costs of QAL. KACC's share of the aggregate minimum amount of required future principal payments at December 31, 1999, is \$103.6 which matures as follows: \$11.3 in 2000, \$14.1 in 2001, \$43.0 in 2002, and \$35.2 in 2003. KACC's share of payments, including operating costs and certain other expenses under the agreements, has ranged between \$92.0 - \$100.0 over the past three years. KACC also has agreements to supply alumina to and to purchase aluminum from Anglesey.

Minimum rental commitments under operating leases at December 31, 1999, are as follows: years ending December 31, 2000 - \$36.0; 2001 - \$33.6; 2002 - \$29.3; 2003 - \$26.2; 2004 - \$24.7; thereafter - \$88.7. The future minimum rentals receivable under noncancelable subleases was \$82.3 at December 31, 1999.

Rental expenses were \$41.1, \$34.5, and \$30.4, for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTINGENCIES

The Company and KACC are subject to a number of environmental laws, to fines or penalties assessed for alleged breaches of the environmental laws, and to claims and litigation based upon such laws. KACC currently is subject to a number of claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act of 1986 ("CERCLA"), and, along with certain other entities, has been named as a potentially responsible party for remedial costs at certain third-party sites listed on the National Priorities List under CERCLA.

Based on the Company's evaluation of these and other environmental matters, the Company has established environmental accruals, primarily related to potential solid waste disposal and soil and groundwater remediation matters. The following table presents the changes in such accruals, which are primarily included in long-term liabilities, for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997:

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

	1999	1998	1997
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 50.7	\$ 29.7	\$ 33.3
Additional accruals	1.6	24.5	2.0
Less expenditures	(3.4)	(3.5)	(5.6)
Balance at end of period	\$ 48.9	\$ 50.7	\$ 29.7

These environmental accruals represent the Company's estimate of costs reasonably expected to be incurred based on presently enacted laws and regulations, currently available facts, existing technology, and the Company's assessment of the likely remediation action to be taken. The Company expects that these remediation actions will be taken over the next several years and estimates that annual expenditures to be charged to these environmental accruals will be approximately \$3.0 to \$9.0 for the years 2000 through 2004 and an aggregate of approximately \$23.0 thereafter.

As additional facts are developed and definitive remediation plans and necessary regulatory approvals for implementation of remediation are established or alternative technologies are developed, changes in these and other factors may result in actual costs exceeding the current environmental accruals. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that costs associated with these environmental matters may exceed current accruals by amounts that could range, in the aggregate, up to an estimated \$30.0. As the resolution of these matters is subject to further regulatory review and approval, no specific assurance can be given as to when the factors upon which a substantial portion of this estimate is based can be expected to be resolved. However, the Company is currently working to resolve certain of these matters.

The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover certain incurred and future environmental costs and is pursuing claims in this regard. During December 1998, KACC received recoveries totaling approximately \$35.0 from certain of its insurers related to current and future claims. Based on the Company's analysis, a total of \$12.0 of such recoveries was allocable to previously accrued (expensed) items and, therefore, was reflected in earnings during 1998. The remaining recoveries were offset against increases in the total amount of environmental reserves. No assurances can be given that the Company will be successful in other attempts to recover incurred or future costs from other insurers or that the amount of recoveries received will ultimately be adequate to cover costs incurred.

While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of these environmental matters, and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred, management currently believes that the resolution of such uncertainties should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

ASBESTOS CONTINGENCIES

KACC is a defendant in a number of lawsuits, some of which involve claims of multiple persons, in which the plaintiffs allege that certain of their injuries were caused by, among other things, exposure to asbestos during, and as a result of, their employment or association with KACC or exposure to products containing asbestos produced or sold by KACC. The lawsuits generally relate to products KACC has not sold for at least 20 years.

The following table presents the changes in number of such claims pending for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997.

	1999	1998	1997
Number of claims at beginning of period	86,400	77,400	71,100
Claims received	29,300	22,900	15,600
Claims settled or dismissed	(15,700)	(13,900)	(9,300)
Number of claims at end of period	100,000	86,400	77,400

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

The foregoing claims and settlement figures as of December 31, 1999, do not reflect the fact that KACC has reached agreements under which it expects to settle approximately 31,900 of the pending asbestos-related claims over an extended period.

The Company maintains a liability for estimated asbestos-related costs for claims filed to date and an estimate of claims to be filed over a 10 year period (i.e., through 2009). The Company's estimate is based on the Company's view, at each balance sheet date, of the current and anticipated number of asbestos-related claims, the timing and amounts of asbestos-related payments, the status of ongoing litigation and settlement initiatives, and the advice of Wharton Levin Ehrmantraut Klein & Nash, P.A., with respect to the current state of the law related to asbestos claims. However, there are inherent uncertainties involved in estimating asbestos-related costs and the Company's actual costs could exceed the Company's estimates due to changes in facts and circumstances after the date of each estimate. Further, while the Company does not presently believe there is a reasonable basis for estimating asbestos-related costs beyond 2009 and, accordingly, no accrual has been recorded for any costs which may be incurred beyond 2009, the Company expects that such costs may continue beyond 2009, and that such costs could be substantial. As of December 31, 1999, an estimated asbestos-related cost accrual of \$387.8, before consideration of insurance recoveries, has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements primarily in Long-term liabilities. The Company estimates that annual future cash payments for asbestos-related costs will range from approximately \$75.0 to \$85.0 in the years 2000 to 2002, approximately \$35.0 to \$55.0 for each of the years 2003 and 2004, and an aggregate of approximately \$58.0 thereafter.

The Company believes that KACC has insurance coverage available to recover a substantial portion of its asbestos-related costs. Although the Company has settled asbestos-related coverage matters with certain of its insurance carriers, other carriers have not yet agreed to settlements. KACC has reached preliminary agreements with certain insurance carriers under which it expects to collect a substantial portion of its 2000 asbestos-related payments. The timing and amount of future recoveries from these and other insurance carriers will depend on the pace of claims review and processing by such carriers and on the resolution of any disputes regarding coverage under such policies. The Company believes that substantial recoveries from the insurance carriers are probable. The Company reached this conclusion after considering its prior insurance-related recoveries in respect of asbestos-related claims, existing insurance policies, and the advice of Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP with respect to applicable insurance coverage law relating to the terms and conditions of those policies. Accordingly, an estimated aggregate insurance recovery of \$315.5, determined on the same basis as the asbestos-related cost accrual, is recorded primarily in Other assets at December 31, 1999. However, no assurances can be given that KACC will be able to project similar recovery percentages for future asbestos-related claims or that the amounts related to future asbestos-related claims will not exceed KACC's aggregate insurance coverage.

Management continues to monitor claims activity, the status of lawsuits (including settlement initiatives), legislative developments, and costs incurred in order to ascertain whether an adjustment to the existing accruals should be made to the extent that historical experience may differ significantly from the Company's underlying assumptions. This process resulted in the Company reflecting charges of \$53.2, \$12.7, and \$8.8 (included in Other income(expense)) in the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997, respectively, for asbestos-related claims, net of expected insurance recoveries, based on recent cost and other trends experienced by KACC and other companies. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of these asbestos matters and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred and insurance recoveries that will be received, management currently believes that, based on the factors discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the resolution of asbestos-related uncertainties and the incurrence of asbestos-related costs net of related insurance recoveries should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or liquidity. However, as the Company's estimates are periodically re-evaluated, additional charges may be necessary and such charges could be material to the results of the period in which they are recorded.

LABOR MATTERS

In connection with the USWA strike and subsequent lock-out by KACC, certain allegations of unfair labor practices ("ULPs") were filed with the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") by the USWA. As previously disclosed, KACC responded to all such allegations and believed that they were without merit. In July 1999, the Oakland, California, regional office of the NLRB dismissed all material charges filed against KACC. In September 1999, the union filed an appeal of this ruling with the NLRB general counsel's office in Washington, D.C. If the original decision were to be reversed, the matter would be referred to an administrative law judge for a hearing whose outcome would be subject to an additional appeal either by the USWA or KACC.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

This process could take months or years. If these proceedings eventually resulted in a definitive ruling against KACC, it could be obligated to provide back pay to USWA members at the five plants and such amount could be significant. However, while uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters, the Company believes that the resolution of the alleged ULPs should not result in a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

OTHER CONTINGENCIES

The Company or KACC is involved in various other claims, lawsuits, and other proceedings relating to a wide variety of matters. While uncertainties are inherent in the final outcome of such matters, and it is presently impossible to determine the actual costs that ultimately may be incurred, management currently believes that the resolution of such uncertainties and the incurrence of such costs should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED HEDGING PROGRAMS

At December 31, 1999, the net unrealized loss on KACC's position in aluminum forward sales and option contracts (excluding the impact of those contracts discussed below which have been marked to market), energy forward purchase and option contracts, and forward foreign exchange contracts, was approximately \$73.9 (based on comparisons to applicable year-end published market prices). As KACC's hedging activities are generally designed to lock-in a specified price or range of prices, gains or losses on the derivative contracts utilized in these hedging activities will be offset by losses or gains, respectively, on the transactions being hedged.

ALUMINA AND ALUMINUM

The Company's earnings are sensitive to changes in the prices of alumina, primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, and also depend to a significant degree upon the volume and mix of all products sold. Primary aluminum prices have historically been subject to significant cyclical price fluctuations. Alumina prices as well as fabricated aluminum product prices (which vary considerably among products) are significantly influenced by changes in the price of primary aluminum but generally lag behind primary aluminum price changes by up to three months. Since 1993, the Average Midwest United States transaction price for primary aluminum has ranged from approximately \$.50 to \$1.00 per pound.

From time to time in the ordinary course of business, KACC enters into hedging transactions to provide price risk management in respect of the net exposure of earnings and cash flows resulting from (i) anticipated sales of alumina, primary aluminum and fabricated aluminum products, less (ii) expected purchases of certain items, such as aluminum scrap, rolling ingot, and bauxite, whose prices fluctuate with the price of primary aluminum. Forward sales contracts are used by KACC to effectively fix the price that KACC will receive for its shipments. KACC also uses option contracts (i) to establish a minimum price for its product shipments, (ii) to establish a "collar" or range of prices for KACC's anticipated sales, and/or (iii) to permit KACC to realize possible upside price movements. As of December 31, 1999, KACC had entered into option contracts that established a price range for 341,000 and 317,000 tons of primary aluminum with respect to 2000 and 2001, respectively.

Additionally, through December 31, 1999, KACC had also entered a series of transactions with a counterparty that will provide KACC with a premium over the forward market prices at the date of the transaction for 2,000 tons of primary aluminum per month during the period January 2000 through June 2001. KACC also contracted with the counterparty to receive certain fixed prices (also above the forward market prices at the date of the transaction) on 4,000 tons of primary aluminum per month over a three year period commencing October 2001, unless market prices during certain periods decline below a stipulated "floor" price, in which case the fixed price sales portion of the transactions terminate. The price at which the October 2001 and after transactions terminate is well below current market prices. While the Company believes that the October 2001 and after transactions are consistent with its stated hedging objectives, these positions do not qualify for treatment as a "hedge" under current accounting guidelines. Accordingly, these positions will be "marked-to-market" each period. For the year ended December 31, 1999, the Company recorded mark-to-market pre-tax charges of \$32.8 in Other income (expense) associated with the transactions described in this paragraph.

As of December 31, 1999, KACC had sold forward virtually all of the alumina available to it in excess of its projected internal smelting requirements for 2000 and 2001 at prices indexed to future prices of primary aluminum.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

ENERGY

KACC is exposed to energy price risk from fluctuating prices for fuel oil and diesel oil consumed in the production process. KACC from time to time in the ordinary course of business enters into hedging transactions with major suppliers of energy and energy related financial instruments. As of December 31, 1999, KACC held a combination of fixed price purchase and option contracts for an average of 232,000 barrels per month of fuel oil for 2000.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

KACC enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge material cash commitments to foreign subsidiaries or affiliates. At December 31, 1999, KACC had net forward foreign exchange contracts totaling approximately \$88.5 for the purchase of 133.0 Australian dollars from January 2000 through May 2001, in respect of its Australian dollar denominated commitments from January 2000 through May 2001. In addition, KACC has entered into an option contract to purchase 42.0 Australian dollars for the period from January 2000 through June 2001.

12. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA INFORMATION

The Company's operations are located in many foreign countries, including Australia, Canada, Ghana, Jamaica, and the United Kingdom. Foreign operations in general may be more vulnerable than domestic operations due to a variety of political and other risks. Sales and transfers among geographic areas are made on a basis intended to reflect the market value of products.

The Company's operations are organized and managed by product type. The Company operates in four segments of the aluminum industry: Alumina and bauxite, Primary aluminum, Flat-rolled products and Engineered products. The Alumina and bauxite business unit's principal products are smelter grade alumina and chemical grade alumina hydrate, a value-added product, for which the Company receives a premium over smelter grade market prices. The Primary aluminum business unit produces commodity grade products as well as value-added products such as rod and billet, for which the Company receives a premium over normal commodity market prices. The Flat-rolled products group sells to the beverage container and specialty coil markets as well as value-added products such as heat treat aluminum sheet and plate which are used in the aerospace and general engineering markets. The Engineered products business unit serves a wide range of industrial segments including the automotive, distribution, aerospace and general engineering markets.

The Company uses a portion of its bauxite, alumina and primary aluminum production for additional processing at its downstream facilities. Transfers between business units are made at estimated market prices. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1. Business unit results are evaluated internally by management before any allocation of corporate overhead and without any charge for income taxes or interest expense.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

Financial information by operating segment at December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997
 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Net Sales:			
Bauxite and Alumina:			
Net sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 397.9 (1)	\$ 472.7	\$ 411.7
Intersegment sales	129.0 (1)	135.8	201.7
	-----	-----	-----
	526.9	608.5	613.4
	-----	-----	-----
Primary Aluminum:			
Net sales to unaffiliated customers	439.1	409.8	543.4
Intersegment sales	240.6	233.5	273.8
	-----	-----	-----
	679.7	643.3	817.2
	-----	-----	-----
Flat-Rolled Products	576.2	714.6	743.3
Engineered Products	542.6	581.3	581.0
Minority interests	88.5	78.0	93.8
Eliminations	(369.6)	(369.3)	(475.5)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 2,044.3	\$ 2,256.4	\$ 2,373.2
	=====	=====	=====
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates:			
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ 3.4	\$ (3.2)	\$ (7.0)
Primary Aluminum	(1.0)	1.2	5.1
Engineered Products	2.5	7.8	4.8
Corporate and Other	-	(.4)	-
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 4.9	\$ 5.4	\$ 2.9
	=====	=====	=====
Operating income (loss):			
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ (6.0) (2)	\$ 42.0 (6)	\$ 54.2
Primary Aluminum	8.0 (3)	49.9 (6)	148.3
Flat-Rolled Products	17.1	70.8 (6)	28.2 (7)
Engineered Products	38.6	47.5 (6)	42.3 (7)
Micromill	(30.7) (4)	(63.4) (4)	(24.5)
Eliminations	6.9	8.9	(5.9)
Corporate and Other	(62.8)	(65.1)	(74.6) (7)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (28.9)	\$ 90.6	\$ 168.0
	=====	=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization:			
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ 29.7 (5)	\$ 36.4	\$ 39.4
Primary Aluminum	27.8	29.9	30.4
Flat-Rolled Products	16.2	16.1	16.0
Engineered Products	10.7	10.8	11.2
Micromill	2.3	3.6	3.2
Corporate and Other	2.8	2.3	2.3
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 89.5	\$ 99.1	\$ 102.5
	=====	=====	=====
Capital expenditures:			
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ 30.4	\$ 26.9	\$ 27.8
Primary Aluminum	12.8	20.7	42.6
Flat-Rolled Products	16.6	20.4	16.8
Engineered Products	7.8	8.4	31.2
Micromill	-	.2	8.3
Corporate and Other	.8	1.0	1.8
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 68.4	\$ 77.6	\$ 128.5
	=====	=====	=====

(1) Net sales for 1999 include approximately 264 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and resold to certain unaffiliated customers of the Gramercy facility and 131 tons of alumina purchased from third parties and resold to the Company's primary business unit.

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

- (2) Operating income (loss) for 1999 included estimated business interruption insurance recoveries of \$41.0.
- (3) Operating income (loss) for 1999 included potline preparation and restart costs of \$12.8.
- (4) Operating income (loss) for 1999 and 1998 included impairment charges of \$19.1 and \$45.0, respectively.
- (5) Depreciation was suspended for the Gramercy facility for the last six months of 1999 as a result of the July 5, 1999, incident. Depreciation expense for the Gramercy facility for the six months ended June 30, 1999, was approximately \$6.0.
- (6) Operating income (loss) for 1998 for the Bauxite and alumina, Primary aluminum, Flat-rolled products and Engineered products segments included unfavorable strike-related impacts of approximately \$11.0, \$29.0, \$16.0, and \$4.0, respectively.
- (7) Operating income (loss) for 1997 included pre-tax charge of \$2.6, \$12.5 and \$4.6 related to the restructuring of operations for the Flat-rolled products, Engineered products and Corporate segments, respectively.

	December 31,	
	1999	1998

Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates:		
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ 71.6	\$ 76.8
Primary Aluminum	25.3	27.6
Engineered Products	-	23.9
	-----	-----
	\$ 96.9	\$ 128.3
	=====	=====
Segment assets:		
Bauxite and Alumina	\$ 777.7	\$ 669.0
Primary Aluminum	560.8	580.8
Flat-Rolled Products	423.2	431.2
Engineered Products	253.1	294.5
Micromill	3.0	25.3
Corporate and Other	1,181.0	990.1
	-----	-----
	\$ 3,198.8	\$ 2,990.9
	=====	=====

Geographical information for net sales, based on country of origin, and long-lived assets follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997

Net sales to unaffiliated customers:			
United States	\$ 1,401.8	\$ 1,698.0	\$ 1,720.3
Jamaica	233.1	237.0	204.6
Ghana	153.2	89.8	234.2
Other Foreign	256.2	231.6	214.1
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 2,044.3	\$ 2,256.4	\$ 2,373.2
	=====	=====	=====

	December 31,	
	1999	1998

Long-lived assets: (1)		
United States	\$ 688.1	\$ 757.9
Jamaica	288.2	289.2
Ghana	84.1	90.2
Other Foreign	90.2	99.7
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,150.6	\$ 1,237.0
	=====	=====

(1) Long-lived assets include Property, plant, and equipment, net, and Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

The aggregate foreign currency gain included in determining net income was immaterial for the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997.

No single customer accounted for sales in excess of 10% of total revenue in 1999, 1998, and 1997.

Export sales were less than 10% of total revenue during the years ended December 31, 1999, 1998, and 1997.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)	Quarter Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
1999				
Net sales	\$ 479.4	\$ 525.0	\$ 520.3	\$ 519.6
Operating income (loss)	(33.0)	.7	(12.1)	15.5
Net income (loss)	(38.2)	(15.7) (1)	(39.2) (2)	39.0 (3)
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic/Diluted	(.48)	(.20)	(.49) (2)	.49
Common stock market price:				
High	6 7/8	10 1/8	9 3/4	8 1/4
Low	4 3/4	5	6 5/8	6
1998				
Net sales	\$ 597.0	\$ 614.8	\$ 541.6	\$ 503.0
Operating income (loss)	44.8	55.3	30.8	(40.3)
Net income (loss)	12.0	16.7	10.8 (4)	(38.9) (5)
Earnings per share:				
Basic/Diluted	.15	.21	.14	(.49) (5)
Common stock market price:				
High	11	11 5/8	9 5/8	7 3/4
Low	8 1/8	8 7/8	5 5/8	4 5/8
1997				
Net sales	\$ 547.4	\$ 597.1	\$ 634.1	\$ 594.6
Operating income	31.3	35.3	54.5	46.9
Net income	2.6	13.7 (6)	17.5 (3)	14.2
Earnings per share:				
Basic/Diluted	.01	.16	.22	.18
Common stock market price:				
High	13 5/8	12 1/4	16	14 7/8
Low	10 7/8	10 1/8	11 5/8	8 3/8

(1) Includes three essentially offsetting items, a pre-tax gain of \$50.5 on the sale of the Company's interests in AKW, a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$38.0 for asbestos-related claims and a pre-tax charge of \$13.5 to reflect a mark-to-market adjustment on certain primary aluminum hedging transactions.

(2) Includes a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$19.1 to reduce the carrying value of the Company's Micromill assets, a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$15.2 for asbestos-related claims and a pre-tax charge of \$5.9 to reflect a mark-to-market adjustment on certain primary aluminum hedging transactions. Excluding these items, basic loss per share would have been approximately \$.16.

(3) Includes a pre-tax gain of \$85.0 on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility, which amount represents the difference between the minimum expected property damage reimbursement amount for the Gramercy alumina refinery and the net carrying value of the damaged property.

(4) Includes two essentially offsetting non-recurring items, a favorable \$8.3 non-cash tax provision benefit resulting from the resolution of certain matters and an approximate \$10.0 unfavorable gross profit impact of preparing for a strike by employees represented by the USWA at five locations.

(5) Includes an unfavorable pre-tax strike-related gross profit impact of approximately \$50.0, and a non-cash pre-tax charge of \$45.0 related to impairment of the Company's Micromill assets. Excluding these items, basic earnings per share would have been approximately \$.29.

(6) Includes a \$19.7 pre-tax charge for restructuring of operations, an offsetting after-tax benefit of \$12.5 related to the settlement of certain tax matters and a \$5.8 pre-tax charge for litigation matters.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL DATA
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions of dollars)	December 31,				
	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21.2	\$ 98.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 81.3	\$ 21.9
Receivables	261.0	282.7	340.2	252.4	308.6
Inventories	546.1	543.5	568.3	562.2	525.7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	145.6	105.5	121.3	127.8	76.6
Total current assets	973.9	1,030.0	1,045.6	1,023.7	932.8
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated affiliates	96.9	128.3	148.6	168.4	178.2
Property, plant, and equipment - net	1,053.7	1,108.7	1,171.8	1,168.7	1,109.6
Deferred income taxes	440.0	377.9	330.6	264.5	269.1
Other assets	634.3	346.0	317.3	308.7	323.5
Total	\$3,198.8	\$2,990.9	\$3,013.9	\$2,934.0	\$2,813.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accruals	\$ 500.3	\$ 432.7	\$ 457.3	\$ 453.4	\$ 451.2
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation - current portion	51.5	48.2	45.3	50.1	46.8
Payable to affiliates	85.8	77.1	82.7	97.0	94.2
Long-term debt - current portion	.3	.4	8.8	8.9	8.9
Total current liabilities	637.9	558.4	594.1	609.4	601.1
Long-term liabilities	727.1	532.9	491.9	458.1	548.5
Accrued postretirement medical benefit obligation	678.3	694.3	720.3	722.5	734.0
Long-term debt	972.5	962.6	962.9	953.0	749.2
Minority interests	117.7	123.5	127.7	121.7	122.7
Stockholders' equity:					
Preferred stock	-	-	-	.4	.4
Common stock	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Additional capital	536.8	535.4	533.8	531.1	530.3
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(471.1)	(417.0)	(417.6)	(460.1)	(459.9)
Accumulated other comprehensive income - additional minimum pension liability	(1.2)	-	-	(2.8)	(13.8)
Total stockholders' equity	65.3	119.2	117.0	69.3	57.7
Total	\$3,198.8	\$2,990.9	\$3,013.9	\$2,934.0	\$2,813.2
Debt-to-capital ratio(1)	81.2	76.9	77.8	81.2	78.1

(1) Total of long-term debt - current portion and long-term debt (collectively "total debt") as a ratio of total debt, deferred income tax liabilities, minority interests, and stockholders' equity.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
 FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL DATA
 STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME (LOSS)

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)	Year Ended December 31,				
	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Net sales	\$2,044.3	\$2,256.4	\$2,373.2	\$2,190.5	\$2,237.8
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of products sold	1,859.2	1,906.2	1,951.2	1,857.5	1,787.0
Depreciation and amortization	89.5	99.1	102.5	107.6	105.7
Selling, administrative, research and development, and general	105.4	115.5	131.8	127.6	134.5
Impairment of Micromill(TM) assets/restructuring of operations	19.1	45.0	19.7	--	--
Total costs and expenses	2,073.2	2,165.8	2,205.2	2,092.7	2,027.2
Operating income (loss) (2)	(28.9)	90.6	168.0	97.8	210.6
Other income (expense):					
Interest expense	(110.1)	(110.0)	(110.7)	(93.4)	(93.9)
Gain on involuntary conversion at Gramercy facility	85.0	--	--	--	--
Other - net (1)	(35.9)	3.5	3.0	(2.7)	(14.1)
Income (loss) before income taxes, minority interests	(89.9)	(15.9)	60.3	1.7	102.6
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	32.7	16.4	(8.8)	9.3	(37.2)
Minority interests	3.1	.1	(3.5)	(2.8)	(5.1)
Net income (loss)	(54.1)	.6	48.0	8.2	60.3
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	(5.5)	(8.4)	(17.6)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	(54.1)	\$.6	\$ 42.5	\$ (.2)	\$ 42.7
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic/Diluted	\$ (.68)	\$.01	\$.57	\$.00	\$.69
Weighted average shares outstanding (000):					
Basic	79,336	79,115	74,221	71,644	62,000
Diluted	79,336	79,156	74,382	71,644	62,264

(1) 1999 includes a gain of \$50.5 on the sale of the Company's interests in AKW, non-cash charges of \$53.2 for asbestos-related claims and charges of \$32.8 to reflect mark-to-market adjustments on certain primary aluminum hedging transactions.

(2) 1998 includes an adverse strike-related impact of approximately \$60.0.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

PART III

Information required under PART III (Items 10, 11, 12, and 13) has been omitted from this Report since the Company intends to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, not later than 120 days after the close of its fiscal year, a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A which involves the election of directors, and such information is incorporated by reference from such definitive proxy statement.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Index to Financial Statements and Schedules

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All other schedules are inapplicable or the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Reference is made to the Index of Exhibits immediately preceding the exhibits hereto (beginning on page 69), which index is incorporated herein by reference.

(b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

No Report on Form 8-K was filed by the Company during the last quarter of the period covered by this Report.

(c) EXHIBITS

Reference is made to the Index of Exhibits immediately preceding the exhibits hereto (beginning on page 69), which index is incorporated herein by reference.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, the financial statements included in Kaiser Aluminum Corporation and Subsidiary Companies' annual report to shareholders incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K, and have issued our report thereon dated March 7, 2000. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. Schedule I listed in the index at Item 14(a)2. above is the responsibility of the Company's management and is presented for purposes of complying with the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states in all material respects the financial data required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Houston, Texas
March 7, 2000

SCHEDULE I
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS - PARENT COMPANY

(In millions of dollars, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	1999	1998
ASSETS		
Investment in KACC	\$ 1,978.2	\$ 1,913.3
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,978.2	\$ 1,913.3
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities	\$ --	\$ --
Intercompany note payable to KACC, including accrued interest	1,912.9	1,794.1
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01, authorized 125,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 79,405,333 and 79,153,543 in 1999 and 1998	.8	.8
Additional capital	536.8	535.4
Accumulated deficit	(471.1)	(417.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive income - additional minimum pension liability	(1.2)	--
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	65.3	119.2
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,978.2	\$ 1,913.3
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes to condensed financial statements are
an integral part of these statements.

SCHEDULE I
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) - PARENT COMPANY

(In millions of dollars)

	December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
	-----	-----	-----
Equity in income of KACC	\$ 65.1	\$ 112.5	\$ 154.2
Administrative and general expense	(.3)	(.4)	(1.7)
Interest expense	(118.9)	(111.5)	(104.5)
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ (54.1)	\$.6	\$ 48.0
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes to condensed financial statements are an
integral part of these statements.

SCHEDULE I
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - PARENT COMPANY

(In millions of dollars)

	December 31,		
	1999	1998	1997
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (54.1)	\$.6	\$ 48.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used for operating activities:			
Equity in income of KACC	(65.1)	(112.5)	(154.2)
Accrued interest on intercompany note payable to KACC	118.9	111.5	104.5
Accrued taxes paid	--	(3.3)	(1.8)
Net cash used by operating activities	(.3)	(3.7)	(3.5)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in KACC	(.1)	(.1)	(.3)
Net cash used by investing activities	(.1)	(.1)	(.3)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	--	--	(4.2)
Capital stock issued	.1	.1	.4
Payments from KACC on intercompany note receivable	--	--	4.2
Tax allocation payments from KACC	--	3.3	1.8
Operating cost advances from KACC	.3	4	1.6
Net cash provided by financing activities	.4	3.8	3.8
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	--	--	--
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	--	--	--
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities:			
Non-cash (decrease) increase in investment in KACC	\$ (.1)	\$ (1.7)	\$ 4.4

The accompanying notes to condensed financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

SCHEDULE I
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - PARENT COMPANY

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (the "Company") is a holding company and conducts its operations through its wholly owned subsidiary, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"), which is reported herein using the equity method of accounting. The accompanying parent company condensed financial statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the 1999 consolidated financial statements of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation and Subsidiary Companies ("Kaiser").

Certain reclassifications of prior-year information were made to conform to the current presentation.

2. INTERCOMPANY NOTE PAYABLE

The Intercompany Note to KACC, as amended, provides for a fixed interest rate of 65/8%. Interest and principal payments are payable over a 15-year term pursuant to a predetermined schedule starting December 31, 2000. However, as the Company has both the ability and intent to amend the payment terms so that no amounts come due during 2000, a portion of the Intercompany Note has not been reflected as a current maturity.

3. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The investment in KACC is substantially unavailable to the Company pursuant to the terms of certain debt instruments. The obligations of KACC in respect of the credit facilities under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the Company and by certain significant subsidiaries of KACC. See Note 5 of Notes to Kaiser's Consolidated Financial Statements.

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
*3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation (the "Company" or "KAC"), dated February 18, 2000.
3.2	Certificate of Retirement of KAC, dated October 24, 1995 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
3.3	Certificate of Retirement of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, dated February 12, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
3.4	Certificate of Elimination of KAC, dated July 1, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
*3.5	Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, dated January 10, 2000.
3.6	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, dated October 1, 1997 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.1	Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1993, among Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"), as Issuer, Kaiser Alumina Australia Corporation, Alpart Jamaica Inc., and Kaiser Jamaica Corporation, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and The First National Bank of Boston, as Trustee, regarding KACC's 12 3/4% Senior Subordinated Notes Due 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1992, filed by KACC, File No. 1-3605).
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of May 1, 1993, to the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1993, filed by KACC, File No. 1-3605).
4.3	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1996, to the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.4	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1997, to the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1993 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.5	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 31, 1999, to the Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1993, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.6	Indenture, dated as of February 17, 1994, among KACC, as Issuer, Kaiser Alumina Australia Corporation, Alpart Jamaica Inc., Kaiser Jamaica Corporation, and Kaiser Finance Corporation, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and First Trust National Association, as Trustee, regarding KACC's 97/8% Senior Notes Due 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1993, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
4.7	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of February 1, 1996, to the Indenture, dated as of February 17, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.8	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1997, to the Indenture, dated as of February 17, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.9	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 31, 1999, to the Indenture, dated as of February 17, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.10	Indenture, dated as of October 23, 1996, among KACC, as Issuer, Kaiser Alumina Australia Corporation, Alpart Jamaica Inc., Kaiser Jamaica Corporation, Kaiser Finance Corporation, Kaiser Micromill Holdings, LLC, Kaiser Sierra Micromills, LLC, Kaiser Texas Micromill Holdings, LLC and Kaiser Texas Sierra Micromills, LLC, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and First Trust National Association, as Trustee, regarding KACC's 107/8% Series B Senior Notes Due 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1996, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.11	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1997, to the Indenture, dated as of October 23, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.12	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 31, 1999, to the Indenture, dated as of October 23, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.13	Indenture, dated as of December 23, 1996, among KACC, as Issuer, Kaiser Alumina Australia Corporation, Alpart Jamaica Inc., Kaiser Jamaica Corporation, Kaiser Finance Corporation, Kaiser Micromill Holdings, LLC, Kaiser Sierra Micromills, LLC, Kaiser Texas Micromill Holdings, LLC, and Kaiser Texas Sierra Micromills, LLC, as Subsidiary Guarantors, and First Trust National Association, as Trustee, regarding KACC's 10 7/8% Series D Senior Notes due 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated January 2, 1997, filed by KACC, Registration No. 333-19143).
4.14	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of July 15, 1997, to the Indenture, dated as of December 23, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.15	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 31, 1999, to the Indenture, dated as of December 23, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.16	Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1993, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.17	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 21, 1994, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1994, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
4.18	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 10, 1995, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1994, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.19	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 20, 1995, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.20	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 17, 1995, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.21	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 1995, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.22	Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 1996, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1996, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.23	Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 17, 1996, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.18 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated January 2, 1997, filed by KACC, Registration No. 333-19143).
4.24	Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 24, 1997, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, Kaiser, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1996, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.25	Ninth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 21, 1997, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.26	Tenth amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 25, 1997, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.27	Eleventh Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 20, 1997, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
4.28	Twelfth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 13, 1998, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions a party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.24 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.29	Thirteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 20, 1998, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.30	Fourteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 1998, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.31	Fifteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 23, 1999, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.27 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No., 1-9447.)
4.32	Sixteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 26, 1999, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.28 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.33	Seventeenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of September 24, 1999, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A. (successor to BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.), as Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
*4.34	Eighteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 11, 2000, amending the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended, among KACC, KAC, the financial institutions party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A. (successor to BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.), as Agent.
*4.35	Limited Waiver Regarding Repayment of CARIFA Bonds, dated February 17, 2000, among KAC, KACC, the financial institutions party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent.
4.36	Intercompany Note between KAC and KACC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1996, filed by MAXXAM Inc. ("MAXXAM"), File No. 1-3924).
4.37	Confirmation of Amendment of Non-Negotiable Intercompany Note, dated as of October 6, 1993, between KAC and KACC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1996, filed by MAXXAM, File No. 1-3924).
4.38	Senior Subordinated Intercompany Note between KAC and KACC dated February 15, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.22 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1993, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
4.39	Senior Subordinated Intercompany Note between KAC and KACC dated March 17, 1994 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.23 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1993, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
	KAC has not filed certain long-term debt instruments not being registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission where the total amount of indebtedness authorized under any such instrument does not exceed 10% of the total assets of KAC and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. KAC agrees and undertakes to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.
10.1	Form of indemnification agreement with officers and directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit (10)(b) to the Registration Statement of KAC on Form S-4, File No. 33-12836).
10.2	Tax Allocation Agreement, dated as of December 21, 1989, between MAXXAM and KACC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, dated December 14, 1989, filed by KACC, Registration No. 33-30645).
10.3	Tax Allocation Agreement, dated as of February 26, 1991, between KAC and MAXXAM (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, dated June 11, 1991, filed by KAC, Registration No. 33-37895).
10.4	Tax Allocation Agreement, dated as of June 30, 1993, between KACC and KAC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1993, filed by KACC, File No. 1-3605).
	Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements [Exhibits 10.5 - 10.30, inclusive]
10.5	KACC's Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Amendment No. 6 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, dated December 14, 1989, filed by KACC, Registration No. 33-30645).
10.6	Kaiser 1993 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1993, filed by KACC, File No. 1-3605).
10.7	Kaiser 1995 Employee Incentive Compensation Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.8	Kaiser 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 to the Proxy Statement, dated April 26, 1995, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.9	Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Proxy Statement, dated April 29, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.10	Employment Agreement, dated April 1, 1993, among KAC, KACC, and George T. Haymaker, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1993, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.11	First Amendment to Employment Agreement by and between KACC, KAC and George T. Haymaker, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1996, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.12	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of December 10, 1997, by and between KAC, KACC, and George T. Haymaker, Jr. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1997, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number -----	Description -----
*10.13	Director and Non-Executive Chairman Agreement, dated January 1, 2000, among KAC, KACC and George T. Haymaker, Jr.
10.14	Letter Agreement, dated January 1995, between KAC and Charles E. Hurwitz, granting Mr. Hurwitz stock options under the Kaiser 1993 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1994, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.15	Employment Agreement between KACC and Raymond J. Milchovich made effective for the period from January 1, 1998, to December 31, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.16	Employment Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1999, between KACC and Raymond J. Milchovich (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.17	Time-Based Stock Option Grant Pursuant to the Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan to Raymond J. Milchovich, effective July 2, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.18	Restated Promissory Note, dated June 14, 1999, from Raymond J. Milchovich to KACC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1999, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10-19	Employment Agreement between KACC and John T. La Duc made effective for the period from January 1, 1998, to December 31, 2002 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.20	Time-Based Stock Option Grant Pursuant to the Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan to John T. La Duc, effective July 10, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.21	Time-Based Stock Option Grant Pursuant to the Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan to George T. Haymaker, Jr., effective January 1, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.22	Performance-Accelerated Stock Option Grant Pursuant to the Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan to George T. Haymaker, Jr., effective January 1, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.23	Letter Agreement, dated July 27, 1998, between KACC and John H. Walker (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.24	Executive Employment Agreement, effective December 1, 1999, between MAXXAM and J. Kent Friedman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.52 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1999, filed by MAXXAM, File No. 1-3924).
10.25	Employment Agreement made and entered into as of September 1, 1996, by and between KACC and Jack A. Hockema (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1996, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).

Exhibit Number	Description
*10.26	Letter Agreement, dated April 15, 1999, amending the Employment Agreement made and entered into as of September 1, 1996, by and between KACC and Jack A. Hockema.
*10.27	Description of compensation arrangements among KACC, KAC, and Jack A. Hockema.
10.28	Description of Kaiser Severance Protection and Change of Control Benefits Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.29	Form of letter agreement with persons granted stock options under the Kaiser 1993 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan to acquire shares of KAC Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 1994, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
10.30	Form of Deferred Fee Agreement between KAC, KACC, and directors of KAC and KACC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 1998, filed by KAC, File No. 1-9447).
*21	Significant Subsidiaries of KAC.
*23.1	Consent of Independent Public Accountants.
*23.2	Consent of Wharton Levin Ehrmantraut Klein & Nash, P.A.
*23.3	Consent of Heller Ehrman White & McAuliffe LLP.
*27	Financial Data Schedule.

* Filed herewith

RESTATED
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION

(Pursuant to Section 245 of the
General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware)

The undersigned, for the purpose of restating the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware (the "Corporation"), does hereby certify that:

(1) The present name of the Corporation is Kaiser Aluminum Corporation.

(2) The Corporation was originally incorporated under the name "KaiserTech Limited". The original Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on February 20, 1987.

(3) This Restated Certificate of Incorporation has been duly adopted by the Corporation's Board of Directors in accordance with Section 245 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. This Restated Certificate of Incorporation only restates and integrates and does not further amend the provisions of the certificate of incorporation of the Corporation as theretofore amended or supplemented, and there is no discrepancy between those provisions and the provisions of this restated certificate.

(4) The Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation is hereby restated in its entirety as follows:

FIRST: The name of the corporation is Kaiser Aluminum Corporation.

SECOND: The address of the registered office of the corporation in the State of Delaware is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle.

The name of the registered agent of the corporation is The Corporation Trust Company.

THIRD: The purpose of the corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

FOURTH: The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue is ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE MILLION (145,000,000) shares consisting of:

(a) ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE MILLION (125,000,000) shares of the par value of One Cent (\$.01) per share, which shall be designated Common Stock; and

(b) TWENTY MILLION (20,000,000) shares of the par value of Five Cents (\$.05) per share, which shall be designated Preferred Stock.

A. Statement of Preferences, Limitations and Relative Rights in Respect of Shares of Preferred Stock and Authority of Board of Directors to Fix Designations, Powers, Preferences, Rights, Qualifications, Limitations and Restrictions Thereof Not Fixed Hereby.

Shares of Preferred Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more classes or one or more series within any class thereof, as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, each of said classes and series to be distinctly designated. All shares of any one series of Preferred Stock shall be alike in every particular. The voting rights, if any, of each such class and series and the preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights of each such class and series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, if any, may differ from those of any and all other classes and series at any time outstanding; and, subject to the provisions of Section C of this Article FOURTH, the Board of Directors of the corporation is hereby expressly granted authority to fix, by resolutions duly adopted prior to the issuance of any shares of a particular class or series of Preferred Stock, the voting powers, if any, of stock of such class or series and the designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions of such class or series within such class, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following:

(a) The rate and times at which, and the terms and conditions on which, dividends on Preferred Stock of such class or series shall be paid;

(b) The right, if any, of the holders of Preferred Stock

of such class or series to convert the same into, or exchange the same for, shares of other classes or series of stock of the corporation and the terms and conditions of such conversion or exchange;

(c) The redemption price or prices and the time or times at which, and the terms and conditions on which, Preferred Stock of such class or series may be redeemed;

(d) The rights of the holders of Preferred Stock of such class or series upon the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, merger, consolidation, distribution or sale of assets, dissolution or winding up, of the corporation;

(e) The terms of the sinking fund or redemption or purchase account, if any, to be provided for the Preferred Stock of such class or series;

(f) The distinctive designation of, and the number of shares of Preferred Stock which shall constitute such class or series, which number may be increased (except where otherwise provided by the Board of Directors) or decreased (but not below the number of shares thereof then outstanding) from time to time by like action of the Board of Directors; and

(g) The voting powers, if any, of the holders of such class or series of Preferred Stock which may, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, include (i) the right to more or less than one vote per share on any or all matters voted upon by the stockholders, and (ii) the right, voting as a class or series by itself or together with other classes or series of Preferred Stock or all classes and series of Preferred Stock as a class, to elect one or more directors of the corporation if there shall have been a default in the payment of dividends on any one or more classes or series of Preferred Stock or under such other circumstances and on such conditions as the Board of Directors may determine.

B. Statement of Limitations, Relative Rights and Powers in Respect of Shares of Common Stock.

1. After the requirements with respect to preferential dividends on the Preferred Stock (fixed in accordance with the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH) shall have been met and after the corporation shall have complied with all of the requirements, if any, with respect to the setting aside of sums as sinking funds or redemption or purchase accounts (fixed in accordance with the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH), then and not otherwise the holders of Common Stock shall be entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors.

2. After distribution in full of the preferential amount to be distributed to the holders of Preferred Stock in the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, distribution or sale of assets, dissolution or winding up of the corporation, the holders of the Common Stock shall, subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of Preferred Stock to participate therein (fixed in accordance with the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH), be entitled to receive all the remaining assets of the corporation, tangible and intangible, of whatever kind available for distribution to stockholders ratably in proportion to the number of shares of Common Stock held by them respectively.

3. Except as may otherwise be required by law or by the provisions of such resolution or resolutions as may be adopted by the Board of Directors pursuant to the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH, each holder of Common Stock shall have one vote in respect of each share of stock held by him on all matters voted upon by stockholders.

C. Other Provisions.

1. No holder of shares of any class or series of stock of the corporation shall be entitled as such, as a matter of right, to subscribe for or purchase any part of any new or additional issue of any stock of any class, series or kind whatsoever, or to subscribe for or purchase securities convertible into stock of, any class, series or kind whatsoever, whether now or hereafter authorized, and whether issued for cash, property or services or by way of dividends or otherwise.

2. The powers and rights of the holders of Common Stock shall be subordinated to the powers, preferences and rights of the holders of Preferred Stock. The relative powers, preferences and rights of each class or series of Preferred Stock in relation to the powers, preferences and rights of each other class or series of Preferred Stock shall, in each case, be as fixed from time to time by the provisions of such resolution or resolutions as may be adopted by the Board of Directors pursuant to the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH, and the consent, by class or series vote or otherwise, of the holders of such of the classes or series of Preferred Stock as are from time to time outstanding shall not be required for the issuance by the Board of Directors of any other classes or series of Preferred Stock whether or not the powers, preferences and rights of such other classes or series shall be fixed by the Board of Directors as senior to, or on a parity with, the powers, preferences and rights of such outstanding classes or series, or any of them; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may provide in the resolution or resolutions as to any classes or series of Preferred Stock adopted pursuant to the provisions of Section A of this Article FOURTH that the consent of the

holders of a majority (or such greater proportion as shall be therein fixed) of the outstanding shares of such classes or series voting thereon shall be required for the issuance of any or all other classes or series of Preferred Stock.

3. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Section C of this Article FOURTH, shares of any class or series of Preferred Stock may be authorized or issued, in aggregate amounts not exceeding the total number of shares of Preferred Stock authorized by this Restated Certificate of Incorporation, from time to time as the Board of Directors of the corporation shall determine and for such consideration as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

4. Shares of Common Stock, in an aggregate amount not exceeding the total number of shares of Common Stock authorized in this Restated Certificate of Incorporation, may be issued from time to time as the Board of Directors of the corporation shall determine and for such consideration as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

5. The authorized number of shares of Common Stock and of Preferred Stock may, without a class or series vote, be increased or decreased from time to time by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote thereon.

FIFTH: Whenever a compromise or arrangement is proposed between this corporation and its creditors or any class of them and/or between this corporation and its stockholders or any class of them, any court of equitable jurisdiction within the State of Delaware may, on the application in a summary way of this corporation or of any creditor or stockholder thereof, or on the application of any receiver or receivers appointed for this corporation under the provisions of Section 291 of Title 8 of the Delaware Code, or on the application of trustees in dissolution or of any receiver or receivers appointed for this corporation under the provisions of Section 279 of Title 8 of the Delaware Code, order a meeting of the creditors or class of creditors, and/or of the stockholders or class of stockholders of this corporation, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said court directs. If a majority in number representing three fourths in value of the creditors or class of creditors, and/or of the stockholders or class of stockholder of this corporation, as the case may be, agree to any compromise or arrangement and to any reorganization of this corporation as a consequence of such compromise or arrangement, the said compromise or arrangement and the said reorganization shall, if sanctioned by the court to which the said application has been made, be binding on all the creditors or class of creditors, and/or on all the stockholders or class of stockholders, of this corporation, as the case may be, and also on this corporation.

SIXTH: The Board of Directors of the corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal the By-laws of the corporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by statute.

SEVENTH:

(a) This corporation shall to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, as in effect from time to time (but, in the case of any amendment of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, only to the extent that such amendment permits this corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than said law permitted this corporation to provide prior to such amendment), indemnify each person who is or was a director or officer of this corporation or of any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries at any time on or after October 28, 1988 who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, or was or is involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (hereinafter a "proceeding"), by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of this corporation or of any of its subsidiaries, or is or was at any time serving, at the request of this corporation, any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise in any capacity against all expense, liability and loss (including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, excise taxes or penalties (with respect to any employee benefit plan or otherwise), and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) incurred or suffered by such director or officer in connection with such proceeding; provided, however, that, except as provided in Paragraph (e) of this Article SEVENTH, this corporation shall not be obligated to indemnify any person under this Article SEVENTH in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) if such proceeding (or part thereof) was not authorized by the Board of Directors of this corporation and was initiated by such person against (i) this corporation or any of its subsidiaries, (ii) any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of this corporation or any of its subsidiaries and/or (iii) any person or entity which is or was controlled, controlled by, or under common control with, this corporation or has or had business relations with this corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

(b) The right to indemnification conferred in this Article SEVENTH shall be a contract right, shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer of this corporation or of any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and administrators, and shall include the right to be paid by this corporation the expenses incurred in connection with the defense or investigation of any such proceeding in advance of its final disposition; provided, however, that, if and to the extent that Delaware law so requires, the payment of such expense in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding shall be made only upon delivery to this corporation of an undertaking, by or on

behalf of such director or officer or former director or officer, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such director or officer or former director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified by this corporation.

(c) The corporation's obligation to indemnify and to pay expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding under this Article SEVENTH shall arise, and all rights and protections granted to directors and officers under this Article SEVENTH shall vest, at the time of the occurrence of the transaction or event to which any proceeding relates, or at the time that the action or conduct to which any proceeding relates was first taken or engaged in (or omitted to be taken or engaged in), regardless of when any proceeding is first threatened, commenced or completed.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Restated Certificate of Incorporation or the By-Laws of this corporation, no action by this corporation, either by amendment to or repeal of this Article SEVENTH or the By-Laws of this corporation or otherwise shall diminish or adversely affect any right or protection granted under this Article SEVENTH to any director or right or protection granted under this Article SEVENTH to any director or officer or former director or officer of this corporation or of any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries which shall have become vested as aforesaid prior to the date that any such amendment, repeal or other corporate action is taken.

(e) If a claim for indemnification and/or for payment of expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding arising under this Article SEVENTH is not paid in full by this corporation within thirty days after a written claim has been received by this corporation, the claimant may at any time thereafter bring suit against this corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim and, if successful in whole or in part, the claimant shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting such claim.

(f) The right to indemnification and the payment of expenses incurred in connection with the defense or investigation of a proceeding in advance of its final disposition conferred in this Article SEVENTH shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of this Restated Certificate of Incorporation, By-laws, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise. This corporation may also indemnify all other persons to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

EIGHTH:

A. The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors. The number of directors of the corporation shall be fixed by or pursuant to the By-laws of the corporation. Election of directors need not be by written ballot unless the By-laws so provide.

B. The term of office of any director shall expire at the next succeeding annual meeting of stockholders.

NINTH: A director of this corporation shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except: (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived any improper personal benefit. If the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware is amended after approval by the stockholders of this Article NINTH to further eliminate or limit the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as so amended. No amendment to or repeal of this Article NINTH shall adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the corporation existing at the time of such amendment or repeal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this Restated Certificate of Incorporation on behalf of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation this 18th day of February, 2000.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION

By: /s/ J. Kent Friedman
J. Kent Friedman
Senior Vice President
and General Counsel

ATTEST

By: /s/ John Wm. Niemand II
John Wm. Niemand II
Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT
OF THE
RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION
(Pursuant to Sections 228 and 242 of the
General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware)

Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, does hereby certify:

FIRST: That the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation is amended by deleting the first paragraph of Article FOURTH of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which read as follows prior to the amendment:

"FOURTH: The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue is ONE HUNDRED TWENTY MILLION (120,000,000) shares consisting of:

- (a) ONE HUNDRED MILLION (100,000,000) shares of the par value of One Cent (\$.01) per share, which shall be designated Common Stock; and
- (b) TWENTY MILLION (20,000,000) shares of the par value of Five Cents (\$.05) per share, which shall be designated Preferred Stock."

and by replacing such deleted first paragraph of Article FOURTH with the following:

"FOURTH: The total number of shares of all classes of stock which the corporation shall have authority to issue is ONE HUNDRED FORTY-FIVE MILLION (145,000,000) shares consisting of:

- (a) ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE MILLION (125,000,000) shares of the par value of One Cent (\$.01) per share, which shall be designated Common Stock; and
- (b) TWENTY MILLION (20,000,000) shares of the par value of Five Cents (\$.05) per share, which shall be designated Preferred Stock."

SECOND: That the foregoing amendment has been duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 242 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware and that the written consent thereto of the stockholders of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation in accordance with Section 228 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware has been given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Kaiser Aluminum Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed and this Certificate of Amendment to be signed by J. Kent Friedman, its Senior Vice President and General Counsel, and John Wm. Niemand II, its Secretary, respectively, this 10th day of January, 2000.

/S/ J. Kent Friedman
J. Kent Friedman
Senior Vice President
and General Counsel

(Corporate Seal)

ATTEST:

/S/ John Wm. Niemand II
John Wm. Niemand II
Secretary

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

THIS EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT (this "Amendment"), dated as of February 11, 2000, is by and between KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Parent Guarantor"), the various financial institutions that are or may from time to time become parties to the Credit Agreement referred to below (collectively, the "Lenders" and, individually, a "Lender"), and Bank of America, N.A. (successor to BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc., a Delaware corporation), as agent (in such capacity, together with its successors and assigns in such capacity, the "Agent") for the Lenders. Capitalized terms used, but not defined, herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Credit Agreement, as amended hereby.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the Company, the Parent Guarantor, the Lenders and the Agent are parties to the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended by the First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 21, 1994, the Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 10, 1995, the Third Amendment to Credit Agreement and Acknowledgement, dated as of July 20, 1995, the Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 17, 1995, the Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 1995, the Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of October 1, 1996, the Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 17, 1996, the Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 24, 1997, the Ninth Amendment to Credit Agreement and Acknowledgment, dated as of April 21, 1997, the Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement and Assignment, dated as of June 25, 1997, the Eleventh Amendment to Credit Agreement and Limited Waivers, dated as of October 20, 1997, the Twelfth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 13, 1998, the Thirteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 20, 1998, the Fourteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 11, 1998, the Fifteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 23, 1999, the Sixteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 26, 1999; and the Seventeenth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of September 24, 1999 (the "Credit Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto have agreed to amend the Credit Agreement as herein provided;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Section 1. Amendments to Credit Agreement.

1.1 Amendments to Article I: Definitions and Accounting Terms.

A. Subsection 1.1 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended by amending subsection (a) of the definition of "Change of Control" contained therein to read in its entirety as follows:

"(a) MAXXAM not owning (other than by reason of the existence of a Lien or other encumbrance but including by reason of the foreclosure of or other realization upon a Lien or other encumbrance) direct or indirect sole beneficial ownership (as defined under Regulation 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as in effect on the date of this Agreement) of at least 40% of the total common equity, on a fully diluted basis, of the Parent Guarantor or the Company; or"

B. Subsection 1.1 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended by amending the definition of "Minimum Net Worth" contained therein to read in its entirety as follows:

"'Minimum Net Worth' means (a) for each Fiscal Quarter of the Company ending on or prior to December 31, 1998 (commencing with the Fiscal Quarter ending September 30, 1996), \$500,000,000 plus 50% of Net Income (but not loss) for each such Fiscal Quarter, (b) for the two Fiscal Quarters of the Company ending on March 31, 1999 and June 30, 1999, \$600,000,000 plus 50% of Net Income (but not loss) for each such Fiscal Quarter, and (c) for each Fiscal Quarter of the Company ending thereafter, \$550,000,000 plus 50% of Net Income (but not loss) for each such Fiscal Quarter; provided that the calculation of Minimum Net Worth shall exclude (i) the effect of any non-cash charges, up to an aggregate amount of \$70,000,000, in respect of the Micromill project, including (without limitation) any write-down of Micromill project assets located at the Center for Technology in Pleasanton, California, and at the Micromill facility near Reno, Nevada, (ii) the net cumulative effect of any mark-to-market gains or losses incurred after December 31, 1998, up to an aggregate net amount of \$50,000,000 of losses, on aluminum hedging agreements of the Company and its Subsidiaries that do not qualify for hedging treatment under GAAP, (iii) the effect of any non-cash charges, up to an aggregate amount of \$30,000,000, in respect of the settlement of the Company's labor dispute with the United Steelworkers of America, and (iv) the net cumulative effect of any gains or losses, up to an aggregate net amount of \$50,000,000 of losses, in respect of adjustments to the net cost basis of the assets of the Gramercy, Louisiana facility as a result of the explosion at such facility, all of the above adjustments to be reflected on the relevant Compliance Certificate."

Section 2. Conditions to Effectiveness.

This Amendment shall become effective as of the date hereof only when the following conditions shall have been satisfied and notice thereof shall have been given by the Agent to the Parent Guarantor, the Company and each Lender (the date of satisfaction of such conditions and the giving of such notice being referred to herein as the "Eighteenth Amendment Effective Date"):

A. The Agent shall have received for each Lender counterparts hereof duly executed on behalf of the Parent Guarantor, the Company, the Agent and the Required Lenders (or notice of the approval of this Amendment by the Required Lenders satisfactory to the Agent shall have been received by the Agent).

B. The Agent shall have received:

(1) Resolutions of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Parent Guarantor approving and authorizing the execution, delivery and performance of this Amendment, certified by their respective corporate secretaries or assistant secretaries as being in full force and effect without modification or amendment as of the date of execution hereof by the Company or the Parent Guarantor, as the case may be;

(2) A signature and incumbency certificate of the officers of the Company and the Parent Guarantor executing this Amendment;

(3) For each Lender, an opinion, addressed to the Agent and each Lender, from Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, in form and substance satisfactory to the Agent; and

(4) Such other information, approvals, opinions, documents or instruments as the Agent may reasonably request.

Section 3. Company's Representations and Warranties.

In order to induce the Lenders and the Agent to enter into this Amendment and to amend the Credit Agreement in the manner provided herein, the Parent Guarantor and the Company represent and warrant to each Lender and the Agent that, as of the Eighteenth Amendment Effective Date, after giving effect to the effectiveness of this Amendment, the following statements are true and correct in all material respects:

A. Authorization of Agreements. The execution and delivery of this Amendment by the Company and the Parent Guarantor and the performance of the Credit Agreement as amended by this Amendment (the "Amended Agreement") by the Company and the Parent Guarantor are within such Obligor's corporate powers and have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of the Company and the Parent Guarantor, as the case may be.

B. No Conflict. The execution and delivery by the Company and the Parent Guarantor of this Amendment and the performance by the Company and the Parent Guarantor of the Amended Agreement do not:

(1) contravene such Obligor's Organic Documents;

(2) contravene the Senior Indenture, the New Senior Indenture, the Additional New Senior Indentures, or the Subordinated Indenture or contravene any other contractual restriction where such a contravention has a reasonable possibility of having a Materially Adverse Effect or contravene any law or governmental regulation or court decree or order binding on or affecting such Obligor or any of its Subsidiaries; or

(3) result in, or require the creation or imposition of, any Lien on any of such Obligor's properties or any of the properties of any Subsidiary of such Obligor, other than pursuant to the Loan Documents.

C. Binding Obligation. This Amendment has been duly executed and delivered by the Company and the Parent Guarantor and this Amendment and the Amended Agreement constitute the legal, valid and binding obligations of the Company and the Parent Guarantor, enforceable against the Company and the Parent Guarantor in accordance with their respective terms, except as may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws relating to or limiting creditors' rights generally and by general principles of equity.

D. Governmental Approval, Regulation, etc. No authorization or approval or other action by, and no notice to or filing with, any governmental authority or regulatory body or any other Person is required for the due execution, delivery or performance of this Amendment by the Company or the Parent Guarantor.

E. Incorporation of Representations and Warranties from Credit Agreement. Each of the statements set forth in Section 7.2.1 of the Credit Agreement is true and correct.

Section 4. Acknowledgement and Consent.

The Company is a party to the Company Collateral Documents, in each case as amended through the date hereof, pursuant to which the Company has created Liens in favor of the Agent on certain Collateral to secure the

Obligations. The Parent Guarantor is a party to the Parent Collateral Documents, in each case as amended through the date hereof, pursuant to which the Parent Guarantor has created Liens in favor of the Agent on certain Collateral and pledged certain Collateral to the Agent to secure the Obligations of the Parent Guarantor. Certain Subsidiaries of the Company are parties to the Subsidiary Guaranty and/or one or more of the Subsidiary Collateral Documents, in each case as amended through the date hereof, pursuant to which such Subsidiaries have (i) guaranteed the Obligations and/or (ii) created Liens in favor of the Agent on certain Collateral. The Company, the Parent Guarantor and such Subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the "Credit Support Parties", and the Company Collateral Documents, the Parent Collateral Documents, the Subsidiary Guaranty and the Subsidiary Collateral Documents are collectively referred to herein as the "Credit Support Documents".

Each Credit Support Party hereby acknowledges that it has reviewed the terms and provisions of the Credit Agreement as amended by this Amendment and consents to the amendment of the Credit Agreement effected as of the date hereof pursuant to this Amendment.

Each Credit Support Party acknowledges and agrees that any of the Credit Support Documents to which it is a party or otherwise bound shall continue in full force and effect. Each Credit Support Party hereby confirms that each Credit Support Document to which it is a party or otherwise bound and all Collateral encumbered thereby will continue to guaranty or secure, as the case may be, the payment and performance of all obligations guaranteed or secured thereby, as the case may be.

Each Credit Support Party (other than the Company and the Parent Guarantor) acknowledges and agrees that (i) notwithstanding the conditions to effectiveness set forth in this Amendment, such Credit Support Party is not required by the terms of the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document to consent to the amendments to the Credit Agreement effected pursuant to this Amendment and (ii) nothing in the Credit Agreement, this Amendment or any other Loan Document shall be deemed to require the consent of such Credit Support Party to any future amendments to the Credit Agreement.

Section 5. Miscellaneous.

A. Reference to and Effect on the Credit Agreement and the Other Loan Documents.

(1) On and after the Eighteenth Amendment Effective Date, each reference in the Credit Agreement to "this Agreement", "hereunder", "hereof", "herein" or words of like import referring to the Credit Agreement, and each reference in the other Loan Documents to the "Credit Agreement", "thereunder", "thereof" or words of like import referring to the Credit Agreement shall mean and be a reference to the Amended Agreement.

(2) Except as specifically amended by this Amendment, the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents shall remain in full force and effect and are hereby ratified and confirmed.

B. Applicable Law. THIS AMENDMENT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE A CONTRACT MADE UNDER AND GOVERNED BY THE INTERNAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WITHOUT GIVING EFFECT TO SUCH LAWS RELATING TO CONFLICTS OF LAWS.

C. Headings. The various headings of this Amendment are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Amendment or any provision hereof.

D. Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed by the parties hereto in several counterparts and by the different parties on separate counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original and all of which shall constitute together but one and the same instrument; signature pages may be detached from multiple separate counterparts and attached to a single counterpart so that all signature pages are physically attached to the same document.

E. Severability. Any provision of this Amendment which is prohibited or unenforceable in any jurisdiction shall, as to such provision and such jurisdiction, be ineffective to the extent of such prohibition or unenforceability without invalidating the remaining provisions of this Amendment or affecting the validity or enforceability of such provisions in any other jurisdiction.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Amendment has been duly executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (successor to
BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.),
as Agent

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (successor to
BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.)

By: /S/ Michael J. Jasaitis
Name: Michael J. Jasaitis
Its: Vice President

By: /S/ Michael J. Jasaitis
Name: Michael J. Jasaitis
Its: Vice President

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (formerly known as Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association)

By: /S/ Michael Balok
Name Printed: Michael Balok
Its: Managing Director

THE CIT GROUP/BUSINESS CREDIT, INC.

By: /S/ Grant Weiss
Name Printed: Grant Weiss
Its: Assistant Vice President

CONGRESS FINANCIAL CORPORATION (WESTERN)

By: /S/ Kristine Metchikian
Name Printed: Kristine Metchikian
Its: Vice President

HELLER FINANCIAL, INC.

By: /S/ Richard J. Holston
Name Printed: Richard J. Holston
Its: Assistant Vice President

LA SALLE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (formerly known as La Salle National Bank)

By: /S/ Douglas C. Colletti
Name Printed: Douglas C. Colletti
Its: First Vice President

TRANSAMERICA BUSINESS CREDIT CORPORATION

By: /S/ Robert Heinz
Name Printed: Robert Heinz
Its: Senior Vice President

ABN AMRO BANK N.V.

By: /S/ Jeffrey A. French
Name Printed: Jeffrey A. French
Its: Senior Vice President

By: /S/ Robert S. Sheppard
Name Printed: Robert S. Sheppard
Its: Vice President

ACKNOWLEDGED AND AGREED TO:

AKRON HOLDING CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL INVESTMENT, INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINUM PROPERTIES, INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINUM TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

OXNARD FORGE DIE COMPANY, INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINIUM INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINA AUSTRALIA CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER FINANCE CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

ALPART JAMAICA INC.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER JAMAICA CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER BAUXITE COMPANY

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER EXPORT COMPANY

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER MICROMILL HOLDINGS, LLC

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER SIERRA MICROMILLS, LLC

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER TEXAS SIERRA MICROMILLS, LLC

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell

KAISER TEXAS MICROMILL HOLDINGS, LLC

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell

Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER BELLWOOD CORPORATION

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

KAISER TRANSACTION CORP.

By: /S/ Karen A. Twitchell
Name Printed: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

LIMITED WAIVER REGARDING REPAYMENT OF CARIFA BONDS

February 17, 2000

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation
 Kaiser Aluminum Corporation
 5847 Sa Felipe, Suite 2600
 Houston, TX 77057

Attention: John T. LaDuc
 Karen A. Twitchell

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to that certain Credit Agreement dated as of February 15, 1994, as amended by First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of July 21, 1994; Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of March 10, 1995; Third Amendment to Credit Agreement and Acknowledgment dated as of July 20, 1995; Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of October 17, 1995; Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of December 11, 1995; Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of October 1, 1996; Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of December 17, 1996; Eighth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of February 24, 1997; Ninth Amendment to Credit Agreement and Acknowledgment dated as of April 21, 1997; Tenth Amendment to Credit Agreement and Assignment dated as of June 25, 1997; Eleventh Amendment to Credit Agreement and Limited Waivers dated as of October 20, 1997; Twelfth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of January 13, 1998; Thirteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of July 20, 1998; Fourteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of December 11, 1998; Fifteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of February 23, 1999; Sixteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of March 26, 1999; Seventeenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of September 24, 1999; and Eighteenth Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of February 11, 2000 (said Credit Agreement, as amended, being the "CREDIT AGREEMENT", the terms defined therein being used herein as therein defined), among Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("COMPANY"), Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, a Delaware corporation ("PARENT GUARANTOR"), the financial institutions listed on the signature pages hereof ("LENDERS") and Bank of America, N.A., as Agent ("AGENT").

Company has informed Agent that Alumina Partners of Jamaica, a Subsidiary of Company, intends to elect to purchase and cancel a portion of its Caribbean Basin Projects Financing Authority Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,000,000 and to pay accrued interest thereon. At the request of Company the undersigned Lenders, constituting Required Lenders under the Credit Agreement, hereby waive compliance with the provisions of Section 9.2.6(b)(ii) of the Credit Agreement to the extent, and only to the extent, necessary to permit the transaction described above.

Without limiting the generality of the provisions of Section 12.1 of the Credit Agreement, the waiver set forth herein shall be limited precisely as written and relates solely to the noncompliance by Company with the provisions of Section 9.2.6(b)(ii) of the Credit Agreement in the manner and to the extent described above, and nothing in this Limited Waiver shall be deemed to (a) constitute a waiver of compliance by Company with respect to Section 9.2.6(b)(ii) of the Credit Agreement in any other instance or (ii) any other term, provision or condition of the Credit Agreement or any other instrument or agreement referred to therein or (b) prejudice any right or remedy that Agent or any Lender may now have or may have in the future under or in connection with the Credit Agreement or any other instrument or agreement referred to therein. Except as expressly set forth herein, the terms, provisions and conditions of the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents shall remain in full force and effect and in all other respects are hereby ratified and confirmed.

This Limited Waiver may be executed in any number of counterparts and by different parties hereto in separate counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be deemed an original, but all such counterparts together shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

THIS LIMITED WAIVER SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE A CONTRACT MADE UNDER AND GOVERNED BY THE INTERNAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WITHOUT GIVING EFFECT TO SUCH LAWS RELATING TO CONFLICTS OF LAWS.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Limited Waiver to be duly executed and delivered by their respective officers thereunto duly authorized as of the date first written above.

KAISER ALUMINUM
 CORPORATION

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (successor
 to BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.),
 as Agent

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL
 CORPORATION

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (successor
 to BankAmerica Business Credit, Inc.)

By: /S/ MICHAEL J. JASAITIS

By: /S/ MICHAEL J. JASAITIS
 Name: Michael J. Jasaitis
 Its: Vice President

Name: Michael J. Jasaitis
 Its: Vice President

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (formerly
 known as Bank of America National
 Trust and Savings Association)

THE CIT GROUP/BUSINESS
 CREDIT, INC.

By: /S/ MICHAEL BALOK
 Name: Michael Balok
 Its: Managing Director

By: /S/ GRANT WEISS
 Name: Grant Weiss
 Its: Assistant Vice President

CONGRESS FINANCIAL
 CORPORATION (WESTERN)

HELLER FINANCIAL, INC.

By: /S/ KRISTINE METCHIKIAN
 Name: Kristine Metchikian
 Its: Vice President

By: /S/ RICHARD J. HOLSTON
 Name: Richard J. Holston
 Its: Assistant Vice President

LA SALLE BANK NATIONAL
 ASSOCIATION (formerly La Salle
 National Bank)

TRANSAMERICA BUSINESS
 CREDIT CORPORATION

By: /S/ DOUGLAS C. COLLETTI
 Name: Douglas C. Colletti
 Its: First Vice President

By: /S/ ANN KAPLAN
 Name: Ann Kaplan
 Its: Vice President

ABN AMRO BANK N.V.

By: /S/ AMANDA COX
 Name: Amanda Cox
 Its: Vice President

By: /S/ TAMIRA TREFFERS-HERRERA
 Name: Tamira Treffers-Herrera
 Its: Group Vice President

ACKNOWLEDGED AND AGREED TO:

AKRON HOLDING CORPORATION

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL
 INVESTMENT, INC.

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINUM PROPERTIES,
 INC.

KAISER ALUMINUM TECHNICAL
 SERVICES, INC.

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

OXNARD FORGE DIE COMPANY, INC.

KAISER ALUMINIUM INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

KAISER ALUMINA AUSTRALIA CORPORATION

KAISER FINANCE CORPORATION

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

ALPART JAMAICA INC. INC.

KAISER JAMAICA CORPORATION

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

KAISER BAUXITE COMPANY

KAISER EXPORT COMPANY

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

KAISER MICROMILL
 HOLDINGS, LLC

KAISER SIERRA
 MICROMILLS, LLC

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Treasurer of Kaiser Aluminum &
 Chemical Corporation

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL
 Name: Karen A. Twitchell
 Its: Treasurer

KAISER TEXAS SIERRA
 MICROMILLS, LLC

KAISER TEXAS MICROMILL
 HOLDINGS, LLC

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL

By: /S/ KAREN A. TWITCHELL

Name: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

Name: Karen A. Twitchell
Its: Treasurer

January 1, 2000

Mr. George T. Haymaker, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation
5847 San Felipe, Suite 2600
Houston, Texas 77057

RE: DIRECTOR AND NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN AGREEMENT

Dear George:

Reference is hereby made to the oral agreement that in October, 1999 was entered into by and between the Boards of Directors (the "Boards") of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation ("KAC"), Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC") and you regarding the terms and conditions upon which you are to serve as a Director and non-executive Chairman of the Boards for the period commencing immediately after your retirement from employment by KACC in December, 1999, and ending on the date of the annual meeting of shareholders of KAC in May, 2001. The purpose of this letter agreement is to set forth and memorialize the terms and conditions of our oral agreement. The terms and conditions of our agreement are set forth below.

1. The Boards hereby engage you and you hereby agree to perform services as a Director and non-executive Chairman of the Boards of KAC and KACC.
2. In addition to your duties as a Director of the Boards, you shall devote up to forty (40) hours each calendar month to the affairs of KAC and KACC as directed by the Chief Executive Officer (or acting Chief Executive Officer) of KAC and KACC, with particular focus on assisting with implementation of strategic plans that have been developed (or will be developed) for KAC and KACC.
3. The term of this letter agreement shall commence on the date immediately after the date of your retirement from employment by KACC in December, 1999, and will expire on the date of the annual meeting of shareholders of KAC in May, 2001, unless earlier terminated by (i) your death or disability (as defined in KAC's Long Term Disability Plan that covers executives and directors of KAC), (ii) for cause (as defined below) or (iii) the mutual agreement of the parties hereto. For purposes of this letter agreement, the term "cause" shall mean:
 - (i) Your conviction for, or plea of nolo contendere to, a felony; or
 - (ii) Your commission of an act involving fraud or intentional dishonesty, which act is intended to result in substantial personal enrichment at the expense of KAC or any of its subsidiaries; or
 - (iii) Your material breach of any material provision of this letter agreement which remains uncorrected for 30 days after written notice from the Boards or the Chief Executive Officer and an opportunity to correct; or
 - (iv) Your knowing and willful misconduct in the performance of your duties, which continues for 30 days after written notice from the Board or the Chief Executive Officer and which results in material injury to the reputation, business or operation of KAC or any of its subsidiaries.

The existence of "cause" shall be determined by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of each of the Boards. If the requisite affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members of each of the Boards is not obtained, this letter agreement may not be terminated for cause.

4. Your base compensation for services as a Director and non-executive Chairman of both Boards shall be at a rate of \$250,000 for a full twelve consecutive month year, which shall include an amount of \$40,000 per year representing base Director's fees, which may be deferred as described in paragraph 5, and any amounts due for performance on any Committees of the Boards, including the Executive Committee. Absent any deferrals as described in paragraph 5, base compensation shall be paid in cash in quarterly increments of \$62,500 during the first month following the completion of the quarter in which fees were earned. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, but subject to the following provisions of paragraph 5, with respect to the final quarter of the term of this letter agreement in which this letter

agreement shall expire or terminate, the parties hereby expressly agree that you shall be entitled to a pro rata portion of the \$62,500 quarterly increment determined by multiplying such amount by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the number of hours in which you performed services hereunder and the denominator shall be 120 hours. You shall be solely liable and responsible for complying with all laws, rules and regulations regarding timely payment of applicable taxes including, without limitation, federal and state income, self-employment and/or disability taxes that may apply to such compensation.

5. Some or all of the following amounts attributable to your fees as a Director may be deferred at your option into a "phantom stock" and/or interest-bearing account to the same extent as other Directors of KAC and KACC are permitted an election to do so. Your deferral rights hereunder pertain to the \$10,000 in quarterly payments of Director's fees as shall be due in cash following the relevant calendar quarter for required services rendered for an entire calendar quarter. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, with respect to the final quarter of the term of this letter agreement in which this letter agreement shall expire or terminate, the parties agree that you shall be entitled to a pro rata portion of the \$10,000 quarterly Director's fees determined by the portion of the quarter in which you serve as a Director.

6. You will be paid incentive compensation with a target amount of \$50,000 upon KAC's achievement of such benchmark or benchmarks as shall be determined in the discretion of the Board. Any such incentive compensation for the year 2000 shall be paid in cash in the first calendar quarter of 2001. Any such incentive compensation for 2001 shall be paid in cash in the third quarter of 2001. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, the parties agree that any such incentive compensation for a year in which this letter agreement shall expire or terminate shall be determined by multiplying the full amount of incentive compensation for the year by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of hours in which you performed services hereunder and the denominator of which shall be 480 hours. You shall be solely liable and responsible for complying with all laws, rules and regulations regarding timely payment of applicable taxes including, without limitation, federal and state income, self-employment and/or disability taxes that may apply to any such incentive compensation payment or payments.

7. In order to further assure that your interests are aligned with those of KAC's and KACC's stockholders, and in order to ensure that your right to exercise the options described below is not adversely affected by your agreement to serve as non-executive Chairman of the Board, the following stock option agreements are hereby amended as set forth below.

a. Each of the agreement evidencing an option grant made as of May 18, 1993 and dated August 1993 pursuant to which you were granted an option to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock of KAC under the Kaiser 1993 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (the "1993 Plan") and the agreement evidencing an option grant made as of December 21, 1994 and dated April 1995 pursuant to which you were granted an option to purchase 26,700 shares of common stock of KAC under the 1993 Plan, is amended by providing at the end of the fifth paragraph thereof the following sentence:

Solely for purposes of this letter agreement, your employment shall not be deemed to have terminated during any period of time you serve as the salaried Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, whether or not you serve as an officer of the Company or hold any other position with the Company.

b. Each of the agreement effective as of January 1, 1998 pursuant to which you were granted an option to purchase 283,000 shares of KAC common stock under the Kaiser 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan") and the agreement effective as of January 1, 1998 pursuant to which you were granted an option to purchase 386,000 shares of KAC common stock under the 1997 Plan, is amended by amending the introductory sentence of Paragraph 6 thereof to read in its entirety as follows:

6. Termination of Optionee's Employment. Termination of Optionee's employment with KAC or any Subsidiary (as defined in Attachment A), and any branch, unit or division of KAC or any Subsidiary

(the "KAC Group") ("Employment") prior to March 1, 2001 shall affect Optionee's rights under the Stock Option as provided in this Section 6. Solely for purposes of this Stock Option Grant (including Section 4 hereof), Optionee's Employment shall be deemed to have been terminated on the later of the date: (i) Optionee no longer serves as a regular full-time salaried employee of any member of the KAC Group; and (ii) Optionee no longer serves as the salaried Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

8. The relationship between the parties shall be that of independent contracting parties and shall not constitute or be deemed for any purpose to be that of employer and employee. The Boards and KAC and KACC expressly acknowledge and agree that neither shall have the right to direct you with respect to the means or manner in which you fulfill your obligations and responsibilities under this letter agreement. The Boards and KAC and KACC are solely interested in the results obtained by you in connection with your performance of services required hereunder.
9. The parties hereby agree that the following provisions shall generally govern this letter agreement.
 - a. The compensation to which you may be entitled hereunder shall not be subject to your debts or other obligations and shall not be subject in any manner to anticipation, alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge, encumbrance, attachment, garnishment, or other legal or equitable process.
 - b. This letter agreement shall not be construed to confer upon you any right to receive any, or any particular rate of, base or incentive compensation for services rendered hereunder (other than the base and incentive compensation payable under this letter agreement).
 - c. This letter agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof. Accordingly, this letter agreement supersedes any and all other agreements, contracts, plans or other arrangements by, between, among or involving you and KAC and KACC whereunder you are to serve as a Director and non-executive Chairman of KAC and KACC.
 - d. This letter agreement may not be amended, modified or supplemented in any respect except by a subsequent written agreement entered into by both parties.
 - e. This letter agreement may not be terminated prior to expiration of the specified term except as otherwise provided in Paragraph 3 hereof.
 - f. This letter agreement shall be binding upon, and shall inure to the benefit of, KAC and its successors and assigns, KACC and its successors and assigns, and you and your heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives.
 - g. No term or condition of this letter agreement shall be deemed to have been waived, nor shall there be an estoppel against the enforcement of any provision of this letter agreement, except by written instrument of the party charged with such waiver or estoppel. Any waiver by either party hereto of a breach of any provision of this letter agreement by the other party shall not operate or be construed as a waiver by such party of any subsequent breach thereof.
 - h. In the event that any provision of this letter agreement is declared invalid and not binding on the parties hereto in a final decree or order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the other provisions of this letter agreement to which such declaration of invalidity does not relate and such other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.
 - i. Any notice required or permitted to be given under this letter agreement shall be sufficient if in writing and hand-delivered with appropriate proof of same, or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the affected party or other person or entity at the address last furnished by such party, person or entity. Such notice shall be deemed given as of the date of delivery or, if

delivery is made by mail, as of the date shown on the postmark on the receipt for registration or certification.

- j. This letter agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the state of Texas, without regard to principles of choice of law.

If the foregoing accurately sets forth your understanding of our agreement on the matters set forth herein, please indicate acceptance of this letter agreement by signing this letter agreement in the space indicated below.

Very truly yours,

KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION

By: /S/ RAYMOND J. MILCHOVICH
Printed Name: Raymond J. Milchovich
Title: President, CEO and COO

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL
CORPORATION

By: /S/ RAYMOND J. MILCHOVICH
Printed Name: Raymond J. Milchovich
Title: President, CEO and COO

Accepted and Agreed to as of the 22nd day of January, 2000.

/S/ GEORGE T. HAYMAKER, JR.
Printed Name: George T. Haymaker, Jr.
Title: Chairman of the Board

April 15, 1999

Mr. Jack Hockema
30041 Saddleridge Drive
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Dear Jack:

This letter will extend your current Employment Agreement for two years beyond the current expiration date of December 31, 1998 to December 31, 2000. Also, your Employment Agreement will be modified as outlined below:

- - Your annual base salary will be raised to two hundred sixty-five thousand dollars (\$265,000) effective January 1, 1999.
- - You will participate in the Engineered Products Business Unit 1999 and 2000 annual incentive plans with an annual target incentive opportunity of one hundred thirty-five thousand dollars (\$135,000) and will not participate in the EVA incentive compensation arrangement set forth in your Employment Agreement.
- - You will participate in the Engineered Products 1997-1999 and 1998-2000 Long-Term incentive plans, with an incentive target opportunity of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) and will not participate in the EVA incentive compensation arrangement set forth in your Employment Agreement.
- - For both the annual and long-term incentive plans the Engineered Products plan multiplier will be used to calculate your award, however your target will not affect the award pool as it applies to other participants.
- - Your automobile allowance will be increased to nine hundred dollars (\$900) per month, effective January 1, 1999.
- - The "Growing the Business Bonus" will be modified per Attachment I to provide a method for calculating a lump sum payment in the event of a transfer or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Engineered Products to a party not controlled by MAXXAM, Kaiser Aluminum Corporation or Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. In cases other than a sale or transfer, the "Growing the Business Bonus" will be applied as set forth in your Employment Agreement.
- - For clarification purposes in calculating the "Growing the Business Bonus" as it pertains to Attachment I and your Employment Agreement, Engineered Products Ebit and net assets will be the reported Ebit and net assets adjusted as follows:
 - (a) Certain 1997 AKW and restructuring adjustments
 - (b) Amortization of Newark strike costs from 8/15/98 through 8/15/2001
- - You will participate in the "Enhanced Severance Protection and Change of Control Benefits Program" as described in the letter set forth in Attachment II.

Except for the above modifications, all other conditions of your Employment Agreement remain unchanged.

Sincerely,

Agreed To and Accepted By:

/S/ Raymond J. Milchovich
Raymond J. Milchovich
President and Chief Operating Officer

/S/ Jack A. Hockema
Printed Name Jack A. Hockema
Title Vice President, President EP
Date 4-18-99

ATTACHMENT I

If during the period January 1, 1999 through December 31, 2000 all or substantially all of the assets of the Engineered Products Business Unit are sold to a party not controlled by MAXXAM, Kaiser Aluminum Corporation or Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, the "Growing the Business Bonus" will be calculated as follows:

- - The performance through the date of the sale or transfer shall be determined as follows. Note that the "plan" amounts are the specific threshold, target and maximum amounts or percentages, for both Engineered Products and KAC, as agreed to in the original 1996 agreement. Refer to Example I.
- - If the sale or transfer is in the year 1999, performance will be determined based on the ratio of actual year to date 1999 performance to plan for Engineered Products (EP) EBIT, EP EBIT RONA and KAC EBIT RONA, and applied to the remainder of the 1999 and 2000 year periods. The average multiple is determined after applying such ratio to the plan for each of the components, for each of the years.
- - If the sale or transfer is in the year 2000, performance will be determined as: (a) for the year 1999, the actual performance against

plan for EP EBIT, EP EBIT RONA and KAC EBIT RONA; (b) for the year 2000 the ratio of actual year to date EP EBIT, EP EBIT RONA and KAC EBIT RONA, is applied to the remainder of the 2000 year. The average multiple is determined based on the actual performance against the plan for the year 1999 and the applied performance against the plan for the year 2000.

EXAMPLE I

J. Hockema - 1999 Agreement - "Growing the Business Bonus" Example For Illustration Only

	EP EBIT	EP EBIT RONA	KAC EBIT RONA	Totals
Plan - 1999	\$ 65.0	20.0%	8.0%	
Plan - 2000	\$ 85.0	20.0%	11.0%	
Net Assets		\$ 240.0	\$ 1,600.0	
SCENARIO 1 - SELL 6/30/99				
Estimated Actual to 6/30/99	\$ 25.0	10.4%	3.0%	
Plan at 6/30/99	\$ 32.5	10.0%	4.0%	
Ratio Actual to Plan	76.9%	104.0%	75.0%	
"Applied" Performance 1999	\$ 50.0	20.8%	6.0%	ratio x plan
"Applied" Performance 2000	\$ 65.4	20.8%	8.3%	ratio x plan
Award multiple 1999	0.750	1.080	0.461	(1)
Award multiple 2000	0.778	1.080	0.666	(1)
Average multiple 1999 - 2000	0.764	1.08	0.564	
Weighting	25%	25%	50%	
Total weighted multiple	0.191	0.27	0.282	0.743
Target				\$ 600.0
Total Award				\$ 445.8
SCENARIO 2 - SELL 6/30/00				
Estimated Actual 1999	\$ 50.0	20.8%	6.0%	assume same as above
Award multiple 1999	0.833	1.080	0.461	(1)
Estimated Actual to 6/30/00	\$ 34.0	14.2%	4.0%	
Plan at 6/30/00	\$ 42.5	10.0%	5.5%	
Ratio Actual to Plan	80.0%	142.0%	72.7%	
"Applied" Performance 2000	\$ 68.0	28.4%	8.0%	ratio x plan
Award multiple 2000	0.811	1.925	0.666	(1)
Average multiple 1999 - 2000	0.822	1.503	0.564	
Weighting	25%	25%	50%	
Total weighted multiple	0.206	0.376	0.282	0.864
Target				\$ 600.0
Total Award				\$ 518.4

(1) As per original agreement - plan EP EBIT RONA 1999 is \$65 million, and 2000 is \$85 million. EP EBIT RONA plan target is 20%. KAC EBIT RONA scale based on award matrix C from original Corporate Lti programs (with 15% as plan target), and multiple based on actual performance against that year's plan performance.

ATTACHMENT II

April 15, 1999

Mr. Jack Hockema
30041 Saddleridge Drive
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Dear Jack:

I am pleased to inform you that you have been selected for coverage under the Enhanced Severance Protection and Change of Control Benefits Program ("Plan") for selected corporate officers.

As you know, Kaiser Aluminum is pursuing a strategy that could lead to various forms of corporate restructuring. In that connection, the Plan was developed and is being made available to selected key officers. The purposes of the Plan include all of the following:

- Retention of top-performers and those with critical skills both pre and post restructuring;
- Provision of appropriate protection to business unit management in the event of job loss and/or a change of control, and
- Maintenance of focus by management on key goals and maintenance of overall energy level through a potentially distracting period.

This letter sets forth the basic provisions of the Plan which, subject to the limits explained below, is being offered to you in conjunction with other benefits that otherwise may be payable to you under the Kaiser Aluminum Termination Payment and Benefits Plan Continuation Policy ("Policy"). For example, if you become eligible for 6 months under the enhanced severance part of the Plan and you already have earned 3 months severance under the Policy, you would receive 3 months severance from the Policy and 3 months severance from the Plan.

The Plan will be in effect through the end of the 2000 calendar year, unless earlier amended or terminated by the Compensation Committees or Boards of Directors of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. No amendment or termination of the

Plan will adversely affect your right to receive benefits provided under the Plan without your written consent. After the year 2000, management will determine the need for any other protection or enhanced severance programs.

- - - - -

(1) See page 3 for definition of "change of control".

ENHANCED SEVERANCE PROTECTION

Under the enhanced severance protection features of the Plan, you will qualify for such severance benefits if you are terminated for any reason except for the following exclusions:

1. You voluntarily resign or retire.
2. You are discharged for serious cause or other reason prejudicial to Kaiser Aluminum.
3. You are eligible for sick leave, LTD or KRP full early disability benefits. Or, you were eligible for sick leave or LTD benefits and (i) you did not report back to work immediately after your eligibility for such benefits ceased, or (ii) you were not medically released to work at the time such benefits ceased.
4. You refuse to accept another suitable position with Kaiser Aluminum. Suitability is determined in accordance with guidelines established from time to time by the personnel policy committee.
5. You terminate employment on account of death.

In the event that your employment terminates and you qualify for enhanced severance protection under the Plan, such benefits will be as follows:

- 12 months base salary,
- Prorated incentive awards (prorated incentive target for all short and long term incentive programs in progress at termination).
- Continuation of your coverage under medical, dental, life and AD&D coverage by Kaiser Aluminum(2) as if your employment had continued uninterrupted for up to 12 months. You must continue to pay your monthly medical and life insurance contributions (if any) for this coverage to remain in effect.
- Payment of your automobile allowance for the number of the severance months.

CHANGE OF CONTROL

In the event that your employment terminates or constructively terminates (described below), due to a change of control or significant restructuring, during a period which commences ninety (90) days prior to a change of control or significant restructuring and ends on the first anniversary of such change of control or significant restructuring, in lieu of the enhanced severance protection benefits described above, you will qualify for change of control benefits.

- - - - -

(2) As you will not actually be an active employee, your coverage under the cafeteria plan, spending accounts for medical and dependent care expense reimbursement and the LTD Plan will cease. Your eligibility for COBRA coverage will commence after the medical continuation benefits cease, and the medical continuation period is subtracted from your COBRA eligibility period.

Change of control or significant restructuring is defined as: The transfer of all or part of the assets of, or the merger, consolidation or reorganization of, Kaiser Aluminum to or with another organization or the transfer of all or part of the stock of Kaiser Aluminum to another organization.

These benefits are payable as described below, if you are terminated or constructively terminated due to a change of control or significant restructuring, except for the following exclusions:

1. The purchaser or new controlling entity or Kaiser Aluminum offers you suitable employment in substantially the same capacity and at your current level of compensation. This exception will apply regardless of whether you accept or reject the suitable position.
2. You voluntarily resign or retire.
3. You are discharged for serious cause or other reason prejudicial to Kaiser Aluminum.
4. You are eligible, within the 90 days prior to a change of control, for sick leave, LTD or KRP full early disability benefits. Or, you were eligible for sick leave or LTD benefits and (i) you did not report back to work immediately after your eligibility for such benefits ceased, or (ii) you were not medically released to work at the time such benefits ceased.
5. You terminate employment on account of death.

The change of control benefits under the Plan will be as follows:

- 24 months base salary,
- Prorated incentive awards (prorated incentive target for all short and long term incentive programs in progress at termination).
- Continuation of your coverage under medical, dental, life and AD&D coverage by Kaiser Aluminum(3) as if your employment had continued uninterrupted for up to 24 months. You must continue to pay your monthly medical and life insurance contributions (if any) for this coverage to remain in effect.
- Payment of your automobile allowance for the number of the severance months.

- - - - -

(3) As you will not actually be an active employee, your coverage under the cafeteria plan, spending accounts for medical and dependent care expense reimbursement and the LTD Plan will cease. Your eligibility for COBRA coverage will commence after the medical continuation benefits cease, and the medical continuation period is subtracted from your COBRA eligibility period.

For purposes of the Plan, you will be deemed to be constructively terminated if:

- You are demoted, suffer a substantial reduction of position responsibilities or a substantial change in reporting responsibilities or reporting level;
- You are relocated more than fifty (50) miles from your present office location, except for a promotion and / or mutually agreed transfer; or
- You suffer a reduction of your base salary and / or total incentive opportunity.

Payments of base salary and prorated incentive awards under the Plan shall be made (net of withholding for federal, state and local taxes) in a single sum in cash within thirty (30) days following your termination or constructive termination of employment. You will be responsible for timely payment of any additional taxes that may be due on the benefits received under the Plan. Should you feel that you have reason to contest any settlement under the Plan, you may do so by following the same procedures as apply to the Company's other severance pay plans, as such claims procedures are incorporated in the Plan by this reference.

Kaiser Aluminum shall have the sole discretion to determine which employees shall participate in the Plan and their level of participation. Kaiser Aluminum also has the authority to construe, interpret and implement the Plan (including the right to make factual determinations) and to make rules and otherwise administer the Plan, and its determination on any matter relating to the Plan shall be conclusive and binding on all interested persons. To the extent not preempted by federal law, the Plan shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Texas.

As part of your enhanced severance and benefit eligibility under the Plan for the one year period following the termination of your employment, you shall not, without prior written consent of Kaiser Aluminum, directly or indirectly engage in the business of developing products competitive with Kaiser Aluminum within the United States of America or any other geographical area served by Kaiser Aluminum. Nor will you engage, within this geographical area, in the design, development, distribution, manufacture, assembly or sale of a product or service in competition with any product or service currently marketed or planned by Kaiser Aluminum to the extent such activity would reveal the plans, designs or specifications disclosed to you by Kaiser Aluminum. This paragraph does not restrict your ownership of securities in any enterprise or participation in the management of any non-Kaiser competitive aspect of any enterprise. By signing

this letter in the space provided, you acknowledge that these prohibitions are both reasonable as to time, geographical area and scope of activity and do not impose a restriction greater than is necessary to protect Kaiser Aluminum's good will, proprietary information and business interests. Additionally, your signature below acknowledges your continued commitment to abide by the terms of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of your Employment Agreement as well as the Corporate Code of Business conduct and Accompanying Compliance Manuals. If you have any questions concerning your obligations under either of these documents, please let me know.

Participation in the Plan will not give rise to any right to continued employment, shall not in any way prohibit changes in the terms of your employment and shall not in any way limit the right of Kaiser Aluminum to terminate your employment at any time for any reason with or without stating a reason.

Kaiser Aluminum may assign its rights and obligations hereunder. In such event, such rights and obligations shall inure to the benefit of and shall be binding upon the successors and assigns of Kaiser Aluminum. Your rights and obligations hereunder are personal, and such rights and obligations shall not be subject to voluntary or involuntary assignment or other transfer by you and any attempted alienation, assignment or other transfer of your rights or obligations hereunder shall be void and without effect.

I congratulate you on your selection to participate in the Plan. It indicates your importance to the performance of Kaiser Aluminum. I would also like to thank you for your dedicated service and contribution to the past success of Kaiser Aluminum, and look forward to your continued contribution.

If you have any questions regarding the Plan, please feel free to discuss them with me, or call Bill Edgley, Director, Corporate Human Resources. If the foregoing is acceptable, please indicate your acceptance by signing the duplicate copy of this letter and returning the signed copy to the attention of Bill Edgley at Kaiser Aluminum, 6177 Sunol Blvd., Pleasanton, CA 94566.

Sincerely,

/S/ Raymond J. Milchovich
Raymond J. Milchovich
President and Chief Operating Officer

AGREED TO AND ACCEPTED BY:

/S/ Jack A. Hockema
Printed Name: Jack A. Hockema
Title: Vice President, President EP
Dated: 4-18-99

Description of Compensation Arrangements

Jack A. Hockema

Effective as of January 24, 2000, Jack A. Hockema was elected Executive Vice President, and President of Kaiser Fabricated Products, of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation ("KACC"). In connection with such election, new compensation arrangements for 2000 and 2001 were approved for Mr. Hockema. The compensation arrangements have three components: base pay, short-term incentive ("STI"), and long-term incentive ("LTI").

Mr. Hockema's base pay for 2000 was set at \$315,000. Mr. Hockema's STI for 2000 has two components. The first component has a target amount of \$135,000, and any award under this first component will be made based on that target amount and on the performance of the engineered products business unit under the provisions of the Engineered Products Business Unit Short-Term Incentive Plan. The second component has a target amount of \$30,000, and any award will be made based on that target amount and on the performance of the flat-rolled products business unit as determined by the Chief Executive Officer of KACC.

Mr. Hockema's LTI for 2000 has two components. The first component has a target amount of \$200,000, and any award under this first component will be made based on that target amount and on the performance of the engineered products business unit under the provisions of the Engineered Products Business Unit Long-Term Incentive Plan. The second component has a value of \$135,000, which award has been made in the form of a grant of a stock option to purchase shares of the Common Stock of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation.

Mr. Hockema will qualify for a cash bonus of \$500,000 in the event of the sale of a specified portion of the business units under his management on or before July 1, 2002. Payment of such a bonus would be made in three equal annual installments, with the first payment occurring within 30 days of the closing of such sale.

Mr. Hockema's base pay for 2001 was set at \$375,000. The target amounts of Mr. Hockema's STI and LTI for 2001 were established at \$200,000 and \$475,000, respectively; however, the other terms and conditions of such STI and LTI awards have not been determined.

SUBSIDIARIES

Listed below are the principal subsidiaries of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, the jurisdiction of their incorporation or organization, and the names under which such subsidiaries do business. Certain subsidiaries are omitted which, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, would not constitute a significant subsidiary.

Name -----	Place of Incorporation or Organization -----
Alpart Jamaica Inc.	Delaware
Alumina Partners of Jamaica (partnership).....	Delaware
Anglesey Aluminium Limited.....	United Kingdom
Kaiser Alumina Australia Corporation.....	Delaware
Kaiser Aluminium International, Inc.....	Delaware
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation.....	Delaware
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical of Canada Limited.....	Ontario
Kaiser Bauxite Company.....	Nevada
Kaiser Bellwood Corporation.....	Delaware
Kaiser Finance Corporation	Delaware
Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company (partnership).....	Jamaica
Kaiser Jamaica Corporation.....	Delaware
Queensland Alumina Limited.....	Queensland
Volta Aluminium Company Limited.....	Ghana

Principal
Domestic
Operations
and
Administrative
Offices
(Partial List)

California
Laguna Niguel
Administrative Offices
Los Angeles (City of Commerce)
Engineered Products
Oxnard
Engineered Products
Pleasanton
R&D at the Center for Technology,
Administrative Offices

Louisiana
Baton Rouge
Alumina Business Unit Offices
Gramercy
Alumina

Michigan
Detroit (Southfield)
Automotive Product Development and Sales

Ohio
Newark
Engineered Products

Oklahoma
Tulsa
Engineered Products

South Carolina
Greenwood
Engineered Products
Greenwood
Engineered Products Machine Shop

Tennessee
Jackson
Engineered Products

Texas
Houston
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation Headquarters
Sherman
Engineered Products

Virginia
Richmond
Engineered Products

Washington
Mead
Primary Aluminum,
Northwest Engineering Center

Richland
Engineered Products

Tacoma
Primary Aluminum

Trentwood
Flat-Rolled Products

Principal
Worldwide
Operations
(Partial List)

Australia
Queensland Alumina Limited (28.3%)
Alumina

Canada
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical of
Canada Limited (100%)
Engineered Products

Ghana
Volta Aluminium Company Limited (90%)
Primary Aluminum

Jamaica
Alumina Partners of Jamaica (65%)
Bauxite, Alumina
Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Company (49%)
Bauxite

Wales, United Kingdom
Anglesey Aluminium Limited (49%)
Primary Aluminum

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

As independent public accountants, we hereby consent to the incorporation of our reports included and incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K, into the Company's previously filed Registration Statements File No.'s 333-71, 333-16239 and 33-49889.

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Houston, Texas
March 9, 2000

EXHIBIT 23.2

We hereby consent to (i) any references to our firm, or (ii) any references to advice rendered by our firm contained in Kaiser Aluminum Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, which is incorporated into the Company's previously filed Registration Statements on Form S-3 No.'s 333-16239 and 333-71 and Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 33-49889.

WHARTON LEVIN EHRMANTRAUT
KLEIN & NASH, P.A.

March 6, 2000

With respect to the Registration Statements on Form S-3 No.'s 33-16239 and 333-71 and Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 33-49889 filed by Kaiser Aluminum Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Registration Statements"), we hereby consent to the use of our name, and to references to advice rendered by our firm, incorporated by reference into the Registration Statements from Kaiser Aluminum Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, under the headings (i) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Commitments and Contingencies, and (ii) Note 10 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

HELLER EHRMAN WHITE & McAULIFFE

March 6, 2000

This schedule contains summary financial information extracted from the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial statements.

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KAISER ALUMINUM CORPORATION
1,000,000

12-MOS		
	DEC-31-1999	
	JAN-01-1999	
	DEC-31-1999	21
		0
		267
		6
		546
	974	1,984
		930
	3,199	
638		973
0		0
		1
		64
3,199		2,044
	2,044	1,859
		1,859
		109
		0
	110	
	(90)	
	(33)	
(54)		0
		0
		0
	(54)	
	(.68)	
	(.68)	