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ASHLAND INC.
Form 10-Q
August 08, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-32532

ASHLAND INC.
(a Kentucky corporation)
I.R.S. No. 20-0865835

50 E. RiverCenter Boulevard
P.O. Box 391
Covington, Kentucky 41012-0391
Telephone Number (859) 815-3333

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

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

At July 31, 2006, there were 71,102,809 shares of Registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

	Three months ended June 30		
(In millions except per share data - unaudited)	2006	2005	
REVENUES			
Sales and operating revenues	\$ 2,691	\$ 2,492	\$
Equity income	4	315	
Other income	13	14	
	2,708	2,821	
COSTS AND EXPENSES			
Cost of sales and operating expenses	2,252	2,074	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	329	337	
	2,581	2,411	
OPERATING INCOME			
	127	410	
Gain (loss) on the MAP Transaction (a)	-	1,295	
Loss on early retirement of debt	-	(143)	
Net interest and other financing income (costs)	9	(31)	
	136	1,531	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
BEFORE INCOME TAXES	136	1,531	
Income tax (expense) benefit	(43)	236	
	93	1,767	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Results from discontinued operations (net of income taxes)	-	-	
	-	-	
NET INCOME			
	\$ 93	\$ 1,767	\$
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE - Note H			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.31	\$ 24.13	\$
Results from discontinued operations	-	-	
	-	-	

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Net income	\$ 1.31	\$ 24.13	\$
	=====	=====	=====
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE - Note H			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.29	\$ 23.65	\$
Results from discontinued operations	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 1.29	\$ 23.65	\$
	=====	=====	=====
DIVIDENDS PAID PER COMMON SHARE	\$.275	\$.275	\$

(a) "MAP Transaction" refers to the June 30, 2005 transfer of Ashland's 38% interest in Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC (MAP), Ashland's maleic anhydride business and 60 Valvoline Instant Oil Change centers in Michigan and northwest Ohio to Marathon Oil Corporation in a transaction valued at approximately \$3.7 billion.

SEE NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions - unaudited)	June 30 2006	Septemb
ASSETS		

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 363	\$
Available-for-sale securities	621	
Accounts receivable proceeds from the MAP Transaction - Note C	-	
Accounts receivable	1,805	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(46)	
Inventories - Note E	625	
Deferred income taxes	96	
Other current assets	153	
	-----	-----
	3,617	
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS		
Goodwill and other intangibles	710	
Asbestos insurance receivable (noncurrent portion)	446	
Deferred income taxes	182	
Other noncurrent assets	464	
	-----	-----
	1,802	
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Cost	3,463	
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization	(1,949)	
	-----	-----
	1,514	

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	\$ 6,933	\$
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Debt due within one year	\$ 18	\$
Trade and other payables	1,420	
Income taxes	48	
	-----	-----
	1,486	
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt (less current portion)	70	
Employee benefit obligations	417	
Reserves of captive insurance companies	182	
Asbestos litigation reserve (noncurrent portion)	592	
Other long-term liabilities and deferred credits	385	
	-----	-----
	1,646	
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	3,801	
	-----	-----
	\$ 6,933	\$
	=====	=====

SEE NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

				Accum
				compreh
(In millions - unaudited)	Common stock	Paid-in capital	Retained earnings	

BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2004	\$ 72	\$ 478	\$ 2,262	\$
Total comprehensive income (b)			1,893	
Cash dividends			(60)	
Distribution of Marathon shares from the MAP Transaction - Note C			(936)	
Issued 2,620,653 common shares under stock incentive and other plans	2	131		
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2005	\$ 74	\$ 609	\$ 3,159	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2005	\$ 1	\$ 605	\$ 3,251	\$
Total comprehensive income (b)			207	

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Cash dividends			(59)	
Issued 629,994 common shares under stock incentive and other plans		31	(1)	
Repurchase of 2,402,030 common shares		(138)		
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2006	\$ 1	\$ 498	\$ 3,398	\$

- (a) At June 30, 2006, the accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$96 million (after tax) was comprised of net unrealized translation gains of \$65 million, a minimum pension liability of \$160 million and net unrealized losses on cash flow hedges of \$1 million.
- (b) Reconciliations of net income to total comprehensive income follow.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30	
	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 93	\$ 1,767
Unrealized translation gains (losses)	27	(27)
Related tax benefit	-	(1)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	-	(2)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 120	\$ 1,737

SEE NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS

(In millions - unaudited)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Net income
Results from discontinued operations (net of income taxes)
Adjustments to reconcile income from continuing operations to cash flows from operating activities
 Depreciation, depletion and amortization

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Deferred income taxes
Equity income from affiliates
Distributions from equity affiliates
Loss (gain) on the MAP Transaction - Note C
Loss on early retirement of debt - Note C
Change in operating assets and liabilities (a) (revised - see Note A)
Other items

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Proceeds from issuance of common stock
Excess tax benefits from share-based payment arrangements
Repayment of long-term debt
Repurchase of common stock
Decrease in short-term debt
Cash dividends paid

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Additions to property, plant and equipment
Purchase of operations - net of cash acquired
Proceeds from sale of operations
Purchases of available-for-sale securities
Proceeds from sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities
Purchase of accounts receivable (revised - see Note A)
Other - net

CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Cash used by discontinued operations (revised - see Note A)
Operating cash flows

(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIOD

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD

(a) Excludes changes resulting from operations acquired or sold.

SEE NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial reporting and Securities and Exchange Commission regulations. Although such statements are subject to any

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year-end audit adjustments which may be necessary, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with Ashland's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. Results of operations for the periods ended June 30, 2006, are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the year ending September 30, 2006. Certain prior period data has been reclassified in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes to conform to current period presentation.

Ashland has separately disclosed in the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows the operating portion of the cash flows attributable to its discontinued operations, which in prior periods were reported on a combined basis as a single amount. There were no financing or investing cash flows related to discontinued operations for the reported periods. In addition, for the nine month period ended June 30, 2005, the presentation of Ashland's repurchase of accounts receivable previously sold under its sale of receivables facility has been revised. The Investment section contains a new caption entitled "Purchase of accounts receivable" for the \$150 million cash outflow in the period. The "Change in operating assets and liabilities" caption in the Operating section has been increased by \$150 million. As a result, the repurchase is reflected as an investing cash outflow in the June 2005 period. Collections of these receivables will be reflected as an investing cash inflow in the September 2005 cash flow statement.

In the June 2006 quarter, Ashland redefined its reporting segments as it continues to evolve into a diversified chemical company. Performance Materials and Water Technologies, formerly combined under Ashland Specialty Chemical have now been separately disclosed since these businesses serve different markets and recent acquisitions have made Water Technologies a much larger and more distinct part of Ashland. Performance Materials includes three related business groups: Composite Polymers, Casting Solutions, and Specialty Polymers and Adhesives. Water Technologies also includes three related business groups: Drew Industrial, Drew Marine, and Environmental and Process Solutions (which is the business acquired from Degussa AG in May 2006). Disclosing Performance Materials and Water Technologies separately provides greater visibility to Ashland's strategy of expanding its products, services and geographical reach in key market segments where it competes. For further information on this revised disclosure see "Information by Industry Segment" immediately following the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 17 and 18 of this document. Prior periods have been conformed to the current period presentation.

The preparation of Ashland's condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Significant items that are subject to such estimates and assumptions include long-lived assets, employee benefit obligations, income taxes, reserves and associated receivables for asbestos litigation, environmental remediation, and income recognized under construction contracts. Although management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, actual results could differ significantly from the estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE B - NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 123R (FAS 123R), which revised FAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," by requiring the expensing of share-based compensation based on the grant-date fair value of the award. FAS 123 had provided companies the option of expensing such awards or merely disclosing the pro forma effects of such expensing in the notes to financial statements. As of October 1, 2002, Ashland began expensing employee stock options in accordance with FAS 123 and its related amendments. Ashland elected the modified prospective method of adoption, under which compensation costs recorded in the year ended September 30, 2003 were the same as that which would have been recorded had the recognition provisions of FAS 123 been applied from its original effective date. Results for prior periods were not restated. FAS 123R also required an additional caption in the financing section of the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows to present separately the excess tax benefits from share based-payment arrangements. The adoption of FAS 123R during the December 2005 quarter did not have a material effect on Ashland's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standard No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN 48 becomes effective for Ashland on October 1, 2007 and is currently being evaluated by Ashland to determine the effect on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE C - ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

ACQUISITIONS

In May 2006, Ashland acquired the water treatment business of Degussa AG, branded under the Stockhausen name, with five manufacturing facilities operating in Germany, China, Brazil, Russia and the United States. The acquisition allows Ashland's Water Technologies division to expand its technology base, product line and service levels while continuing to develop its presence in key emerging international markets. The transaction, denominated in Euros, was valued at \$162 million at the exchange rate on the acquisition date. A summary of the preliminary purchase price allocation follows.

(In millions)	Assets (liabilities)
Accounts receivable	\$ 65
Inventories	31
Property, plant and equipment	61
Goodwill and other intangibles	55

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Trade and other payables	(20)
Other noncurrent assets (liabilities) - net	(30)

	\$ 162
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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE C - ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES (CONTINUED)

Also during 2006, three small acquisitions were made by Water Technologies and Valvoline. All acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. Ashland is currently in the process of finalizing its valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for several acquisitions to assist it in allocating the purchase price to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The preliminary allocation of purchase price included in the current period balance sheet is based on Ashland's current best estimate and is subject to revision based on final determination of fair value. Ashland anticipates that the valuations will be completed prior to the first anniversary of the acquisitions.

DIVESTITURES - MAP TRANSACTION

On June 30, 2005, Ashland completed its previously announced agreement with Marathon to transfer Ashland's 38% interest in MAP and two other businesses to Marathon in a transaction valued at approximately \$3.7 billion (the "MAP Transaction"). The two other businesses were Ashland's maleic anhydride business and 60 Valvoline Instant Oil Change centers in Michigan and northwest Ohio.

As a result of the transaction, Old Ashland shareholders of record as of the close of business on June 30, 2005 received .2364 Marathon shares and one Ashland share per Old Ashland share. In total, Ashland's shareholders received 17,538,815 shares of Marathon common stock with an aggregate value of \$936 million based upon the June 30 closing price of Marathon stock. Additionally, the transaction resulted in Ashland's receipt of \$2.4 billion in cash and MAP accounts receivable of \$913 million, which totaled \$3.3 billion. This amount was comprised of \$2.8 billion of cash and accounts receivable, which amount was included in the \$3.7 billion transaction value, and \$518 million of additional cash and accounts receivable representing 38% of MAP's distributable cash and other adjustments as of June 30, 2005.

Proceeds net of expenses of \$26 million exceeded the book investment and resulted in a pretax gain of \$1,295 million recorded in the periods ended June 30, 2005. Even though the Marathon common stock distribution went directly to Ashland shareholders, for financial reporting purposes the Marathon stock is reflected as non-cash proceeds from the transaction, included in the gain computation, and then shown as a distribution to shareholders out of retained earnings in Ashland's stockholders' equity progression. The pretax gain is shown on a separate line caption on the Statements of Consolidated Income below operating income and labeled "Gain on the MAP Transaction." Because none of the businesses qualify as discontinued operations under FASB Statement

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No. 144 (FAS 144), "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the gain is reported in income from continuing operations, with no restatement of prior results.

The MAP Transaction was structured to be generally tax-free to Ashland shareholders and tax-efficient to Ashland. Ashland and Marathon entered into a closing agreement with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) with respect to various tax consequences of the transaction. Pursuant to a Tax Matters Agreement (TMA) with Marathon, any tax payable under Section 355(e) of the Internal Revenue Code on the transaction up to \$200 million will be borne by Marathon, with the next \$175 million being borne by Ashland, and any tax over \$375 million being split equally between the two companies. Ashland has incurred approximately \$14 million of Section 355(e) tax which has been borne by Marathon.

Due to the structure of the transaction, Marathon is entitled to the tax deductions for Ashland's future payments of certain contingent liabilities related to previously owned businesses of Ashland. However, pursuant to the terms of the TMA, Marathon has agreed to compensate Ashland for these tax deductions. At June 30, 2005, Ashland recorded a discounted receivable of \$65 million for the estimated present value of

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE C - ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES (CONTINUED)

probable recoveries from Marathon for the portion of these future tax deductions which is not dependent upon Marathon's ability to utilize these deductions. This receivable is included in the total pretax gain on the transaction and is included in other noncurrent assets on Ashland's balance sheet. Deferred tax assets previously recorded on these contingent liabilities were reversed through the income tax provision for the transaction. Adjustments to the receivable resulting from changes in the liability estimates have been and will continue to be recorded in the "Gain on the MAP Transaction" line caption on the income statement, while the accretion of the discount will be reflected in interest income. As of June 30, 2006, this receivable had been reduced to \$56 million.

Net deferred tax liabilities totaling \$328 million were reversed through the income tax provision for the transaction as of June 30, 2005. The reversal of deferred taxes, including those deferred tax assets related to the contingent liabilities discussed above, reflects the fact that Marathon assumes Ashland's tax basis in these net assets as a result of the MAP Transaction.

Ashland used a substantial portion of the proceeds of the MAP Transaction to retire most of its debt and certain other financial obligations. In addition to the repurchase of accounts receivable previously sold under its sale of receivables facility and the purchase of \$101 million of assets that were formerly leased under operating leases, Ashland retired approximately \$1.54 billion of balance sheet debt as of June 30, 2005 and incurred a loss on the early retirement of debt of \$143 million during the quarter and \$145 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The loss consisted of debt repayment

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premiums of \$139 million, a tender fee of \$3 million and the write-off of deferred debt issuance costs of \$3 million. A tax benefit of \$56 million during the quarter and \$57 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2005 was recorded for the loss on early retirement of debt. Ashland has and will continue to retire additional debt and other financial obligations in subsequent quarters.

The gain on the MAP Transaction and the loss on early retirement of debt, net of their respective tax effects, increased net income by \$1,536 million, or \$20.56 per share, for the third quarter ended June 30, 2005. In addition, the operating income earned from the businesses sold during this quarter added \$173 million of net income or \$2.31 per share. Due to the continuing nature of certain tax issues, the gain has been adjusted in subsequent quarters, and may continue to be adjusted in future periods, primarily in the tax area due to the unique and complicated tax aspects of the transaction. Adjustments to the gain in subsequent periods will be reflected in the quarter they are determined.

DIVESTITURES - OTHER

In January 2006, APAC sold its operations in the Richmond, Virginia and Shawnee, Oklahoma market areas. Both of these businesses were unprofitable in 2005 and were part of APAC's "fix or exit" team analysis that was completed in the second quarter of the current fiscal year. These two transactions did not have a significant effect on Ashland's condensed consolidated financial statements.

NOTE D - DEBT DEFEASANCE

During the December 2005 quarter Ashland entered into an in-substance defeasance of approximately \$49 million to repay current and long-term debt that had a carrying value of \$44 million on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2005. Because the transaction was not a legal defeasance the investment has been placed into a trust and will be exclusively restricted to future obligations and repayments related to these debt instruments. The investments have been classified on the balance sheet as other current assets or other noncurrent assets based on the contractual debt repayment schedule. At June 30, 2006, the carrying value of the investments to defease debt, including other defeasements accomplished in fiscal 2005, was \$56 million and the carrying value of the debt was \$49 million.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE E - INVENTORIES

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market. Certain chemicals, plastics and lubricants are valued at cost using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. The remaining inventories are stated at cost using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or average cost method (which approximates FIFO). The following table summarizes Ashland's inventories as of the reported balance sheet dates.

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(In millions)	June 30 2006	September 30 2005
Chemicals and plastics	\$ 518	\$ 429
Construction materials	97	80
Lubricants	83	68
Other products	59	67
Supplies	12	9
Excess of replacement costs over LIFO carrying values	(144)	(126)
	<u>\$ 625</u>	<u>\$ 527</u>

NOTE F - UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

On June 30, 2005, Ashland completed the MAP Transaction. For further detailed information on this transaction see Note C within this document or Note D of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Ashland's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. Separate audited financial statements for MAP required by Rule 3-09 of Regulation S-X were filed on a Form 10-K/A on March 30, 2006. Income statement information for MAP during the period of ownership is shown below.

MAP was organized as a limited liability company that had elected to be taxed as a partnership. Therefore, the parents were responsible for income taxes applicable to their share of MAP's taxable income. The net income reflected below for MAP did not include any provision for income taxes that would have been incurred by its parents.

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Nine months ended June 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Sales and operating revenues	\$ -	\$ 14,282	\$ -	\$ 38,195
Income from operations	-	823	-	1,408
Net income	-	823	-	1,396
Ashland's equity income	-	309	-	518

NOTE G - GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES

In accordance with FASB Statement No. 142 (FAS 142), "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," Ashland has discontinued the practice of amortizing goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives and initiated an annual review for impairment. Impairment is to be examined more frequently if certain indicators are encountered. Ashland has completed its most recent annual goodwill impairment test required by FAS 142 as of July 1, 2005 and has determined that no impairment exists.

The following is a progression of goodwill by segment for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE G - GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES (CONTINUED)

(In millions)	APAC	Performance Materials	Distribution	Valvoline	Techn
Balance at September 30, 2004	\$ 411	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ 6	\$
Acquisitions	2	43	1	17	
Balance at June 30, 2005	\$ 413	\$ 100	\$ 1	\$ 23	\$
Balance at September 30, 2005	\$ 413	\$ 100	\$ 1	\$ 24	\$
Divestitures	(4)	-	-	-	
Acquisitions	-	2	-	5	
Currency translation adjustment	-	2	-	-	
Balance at June 30, 2006	\$ 409	\$ 104	\$ 1	\$ 29	\$

Other intangible assets consist of trademarks, patents and licenses, non-compete agreements, sale contracts, customer lists and intellectual property. Intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The cost of trademarks is amortized principally over 10 to 25 years and patents and other intangibles over 3 to 17 years. Ashland reviews intangible assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Other intangible assets were comprised of the following as of June 30, 2006 and 2005.

(In millions)	2006			2005	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization
Trademarks	\$ 66	\$ (19)	\$ 47	\$ 56	\$ (18)
Patents and other intangibles	66	(18)	48	49	(14)
Total intangible assets	\$ 132	\$ (37)	\$ 95	\$ 105	\$ (32)

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As of June 30, 2006, all of Ashland's other intangible assets that had a carrying value were being amortized. Amortization expense recognized on intangible assets for the three months ended June 30 was \$1 million for 2006 and \$2 million for 2005. Amortization expense recognized on intangible assets for the nine months ended June 30 was \$4 million for 2006 and \$5 million for 2005. Estimated amortization expense for future periods is \$7 million in 2006 (includes nine months actual and three months estimated), \$9 million in 2007, \$8 million in 2008, \$7 million in 2009 and \$5 million in 2010.

NOTE H - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) from continuing operations.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE H - EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

	Three months ended June 30	
(In millions except per share data)	2006	2005
NUMERATOR		
Numerator for basic and diluted EPS - Income from continuing operations	\$ 93	\$ 1,767
DENOMINATOR		
Denominator for basic EPS - Weighted average common shares outstanding	71	73
Common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options	1	2
Denominator for diluted EPS - Adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions	72	75
EPS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Basic	\$ 1.31	\$ 24.13
Diluted	\$ 1.29	\$ 23.65

NOTE I - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

As of June 30, 2006, Ashland has made contributions of \$75 million to its U.S. pension plans and \$8 million to its non-U.S. pension plans. Ashland does not anticipate contributing additional funds to its U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans during the last quarter of fiscal year 2006. The following table details the components of pension and other

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postretirement benefit costs.

(In millions)	Pension benefits		
	2006	2005	
THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30			
Service cost	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$
Interest cost	23	20	
Expected return on plan assets	(27)	(21)	
Amortization of prior service credit	-	-	
Amortization of net actuarial loss	12	8	
	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$</u>
NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30			
Service cost	\$ 44	\$ 40	\$
Interest cost	65	59	
Expected return on plan assets	(76)	(59)	
Amortization of prior service credit	-	-	
Amortization of net actuarial loss	32	24	
	<u>\$ 65</u>	<u>\$ 64</u>	<u>\$</u>

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE J - LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND CONTINGENCIES

ASBESTOS-RELATED LITIGATION

Ashland is subject to liabilities from claims alleging personal injury caused by exposure to asbestos. Such claims result primarily from indemnification obligations undertaken in 1990 in connection with the sale of Riley Stoker Corporation (Riley), a former subsidiary. Although Riley was neither a producer nor a manufacturer of asbestos, its industrial boilers contained some asbestos-containing components provided by other companies.

A summary of asbestos claims activity follows. Because claims are frequently filed and settled in large groups, the amount and timing of settlements and number of open claims can fluctuate significantly from period to period.

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(In thousands)	Nine months ended June 30		Years ended	
	2006	2005	2005	
Open claims - beginning of period	184	196	196	
New claims filed	4	10	12	
Claims settled	(3)	(5)	(6)	
Claims dismissed	(16)	(16)	(18)	
Open claims - end of period	169	185	184	

Since October 1, 2002, Riley has been dismissed as a defendant in 77% of the resolved claims. Amounts spent on litigation defense and claim settlements averaged \$1,655 per claim resolved in the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$1,675 in the nine months ended June 30, 2005, and annual averages of \$1,985 in 2005, \$1,655 in 2004 and \$1,610 in 2003. A progression of activity in the asbestos reserve is presented in the following table.

(In millions)	Nine months ended June 30		Years ended	
	2006	2005	2005	
Asbestos reserve - beginning of period	\$ 571	\$ 618	\$ 618	\$
Expense incurred	104	-	-	
Amounts paid	(32)	(34)	(47)	
Asbestos reserve - end of period	\$ 643	\$ 584	\$ 571	\$

During the December 2002 quarter, Ashland increased its reserve for asbestos claims by \$390 million to cover the litigation defense and claim settlement costs for probable and reasonably estimable future payments related to existing open claims, as well as an estimate of those that may be filed in the future. Prior to December 31, 2002, the asbestos reserve was based on the estimated costs that would be incurred to settle existing open claims. A range of estimates of future asbestos claims and related costs using various assumptions was developed with the assistance of Hamilton, Rabinovitz & Alschuler, Inc. (HR&A). The methodology used by HR&A to project future asbestos costs was based largely on Ashland's recent experience, including claim-filing and settlement rates, disease mix, open claims, and litigation defense and claim settlement costs. Ashland's claim experience was compared to the results of previously conducted epidemiological studies estimating the number of people likely to develop asbestos-related diseases. Those studies were undertaken in connection with national analyses of the population expected to have been exposed to asbestos. Using that information, HR&A estimated a range of the number of future claims that may be filed, as well as the related costs that may be incurred in

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resolving those claims.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE J - LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

From the range of estimates, Ashland recorded the amount it believed to be the best estimate, which represented the expected payments for litigation defense and claim settlement costs during the next ten years. Subsequent updates to this estimate have been made, with the assistance of HR&A, based on a combination of a number of factors including the actual volume of new claims, recent settlement costs, changes in the mix of alleged disease, enacted legislative changes, the number of years over which the costs extend, and other developments impacting Ashland's estimate of future payments. The number of years of future costs represented by Ashland's reserves has varied since 2002 from ten to 29 years, depending on the model selected. During the most recent update of this estimate completed during the June 2006 quarter it was determined that the reserves for asbestos claims should be increased by \$104 million. This increase in the reserves is based on the results of a non-inflated, non-discounted 51-year model developed with the assistance of HR&A, based on recent claims experience, which represents Ashland's current best estimate of future costs. This increase resulted in total reserves for asbestos claims of \$643 million at June 30, 2006, compared to \$571 million at September 30, 2005 and \$584 million at June 30, 2005.

Projecting future asbestos costs is subject to numerous variables that are extremely difficult to predict. In addition to the significant uncertainties surrounding the number of claims that might be received, other variables include the type and severity of the disease alleged by each claimant, the long latency period associated with asbestos exposure, dismissal rates, costs of medical treatment, the impact of bankruptcies of other companies that are co-defendants in claims, uncertainties surrounding the litigation process from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and from case to case, and the impact of potential changes in legislative or judicial standards. Furthermore, any predictions with respect to these variables are subject to even greater uncertainty as the projection period lengthens. In light of these inherent uncertainties, Ashland believes its asbestos reserve represents the best estimate within a range of possible outcomes. As a part of the process to develop Ashland's estimates of future asbestos costs, a range of long-term cost models is developed that assumes a run-out of claims through 2057. These models are based on national studies that predict the number of people likely to develop asbestos-related diseases and are heavily influenced by assumptions regarding long-term inflation rates for indemnity payments and legal defense costs, as well as other variables mentioned previously. Ashland has estimated that it is reasonably possible that total future litigation defense and claim settlement costs on an inflated and undiscounted basis could range as high as approximately \$1.9 billion, depending on the combination of assumptions selected in the various models. If actual experience is worse than projected relative to the number of claims filed, the severity of alleged disease associated with those claims or costs incurred to resolve those claims, Ashland may need to increase further the estimates of the costs associated with asbestos claims and these

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increases could potentially be material over time.

Ashland has insurance coverage for most of the litigation defense and claim settlement costs incurred in connection with its asbestos claims, and coverage-in-place agreements exist with the insurance companies that provide substantially all of the coverage currently being accessed. As a result, increases in the asbestos reserve have been largely offset by probable insurance recoveries. The amounts not recoverable generally are due from insurers that are insolvent, rather than as a result of uninsured claims or the exhaustion of Ashland's insurance coverage.

Ashland's management has estimated the value of probable insurance recoveries associated with Ashland's estimate of its asbestos liabilities. Such recoveries are based on management's assumptions and estimates surrounding the available or applicable insurance coverage. One such assumption is that all solvent insurance carriers remain solvent. Although coverage limits are resolved in the coverage-in-place agreement with Equitas Limited (Equitas) and other London companies, which collectively provide a significant portion of Ashland's insurance coverage for asbestos claims, there was a disagreement with

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE J - LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

these companies over the timing of recoveries. In estimating the value of future recoveries, Ashland has historically used the least favorable interpretation of this agreement under which the ultimate recoveries are extended for many years, resulting in a significant discount being applied to value those recoveries. On June 16, 2006 an arbitrator reached a decision essentially confirming that interpretation. Ashland will continue to apply this methodology based on this arbitration decision.

At June 30, 2006, Ashland's receivable for recoveries of litigation defense and claim settlement costs from insurers amounted to \$476 million, of which \$60 million relates to costs previously paid. Receivables from insurance companies amounted to \$400 million at September 30, 2005 and \$404 million at June 30, 2005. The receivable was increased by \$104 million during the June 2006 quarter, reflecting the updated model used for purposes of valuing the reserve described above, and its impact on the valuation of future recoveries from insurers. About 40% of the estimated receivables from insurance companies at June 30, 2006 are expected to be due from Equitas and other London companies. Of the remainder, approximately 90% is expected to come from companies or groups that are rated A or higher by A. M. Best.

ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Ashland is subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that require environmental assessment or remediation efforts (collectively environmental remediation) at multiple locations. At June 30, 2006, such locations included 99 waste treatment or disposal sites where Ashland has been identified as a potentially responsible party under Superfund or similar state laws, 101 current and

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former operating facilities (including certain operating facilities conveyed to MAP) and about 1,220 service station properties, of which 214 are being actively remediated. Ashland's reserves for environmental remediation amounted to \$176 million at June 30, 2006, compared to \$178 million at September 30, 2005 and \$177 million at June 30, 2005, of which \$144 million at June 30, 2006, \$145 million at September 30, 2005 and \$145 million at June 30, 2005 were classified in noncurrent liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The total reserves for environmental remediation reflect Ashland's estimates of the most likely costs that will be incurred over an extended period to remediate identified conditions for which the costs are reasonably estimable, without regard to any third-party recoveries. Engineering studies, probability techniques, historical experience and other factors are used to identify and evaluate remediation alternatives and their related costs in determining the estimated reserves for environmental remediation. Ashland regularly adjusts its reserves as environmental remediation continues. Environmental remediation expense amounted to \$20 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$39 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005, and annual expense of \$47 million in 2005, \$2 million in 2004 and \$22 million in 2003.

Environmental remediation reserves are subject to numerous inherent uncertainties that affect Ashland's ability to estimate its share of the costs. Such uncertainties involve the nature and extent of contamination at each site, the extent of required cleanup efforts under existing environmental regulations, widely varying costs of alternate cleanup methods, changes in environmental regulations, the potential effect of continuing improvements in remediation technology, and the number and financial strength of other potentially responsible parties at multiparty sites. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the ultimate costs of environmental remediation, Ashland currently estimates that the upper end of the reasonably possible range of future costs for identified sites could be as high as approximately \$300 million. No individual remediation location is material to Ashland, as its largest reserve for any site is less than 10% of the remediation reserve.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE J - LITIGATION, CLAIMS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In addition to the matters described above, there are various claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings pending or threatened against Ashland and its current and former subsidiaries. Such actions are with respect to commercial matters, product liability, toxic tort liability, and other environmental matters, which seek remedies or damages, some of which are for substantial amounts. While these actions are being contested, their outcome is not predictable.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
INFORMATION BY INDUSTRY SEGMENT

(In millions - unaudited)	Three months ended June 30		Nine months ended June 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
REVENUES				
Sales and operating revenues				
APAC	\$ 838	\$ 713	\$ 2,053	\$ 1,713
Performance Materials (a)	370	383	1,068	1,028
Distribution	1,050	987	3,046	2,837
Valvoline	366	354	1,030	987
Water Technologies (a)	113	101	310	290
Intersegment sales				
Performance Materials (a)	(38)	(40)	(108)	(105)
Distribution	(6)	(5)	(17)	(17)
Valvoline	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Water Technologies (a)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)
	2,691	2,492	7,378	6,731
Equity income				
APAC	1	3	1	6
Performance Materials (a)	2	2	7	6
Valvoline	1	1	-	-
Water Technologies (a)	-	-	1	-
Refining and Marketing	-	309	-	518
	4	315	9	530
Other income				
APAC	7	7	30	11
Performance Materials (a)	1	1	2	17
Distribution	1	2	3	7
Valvoline	-	2	5	5
Water Technologies (a)	1	1	3	3
Refining and Marketing	-	-	-	2
Unallocated and other	3	1	6	4
	13	14	49	49
	\$ 2,708	\$ 2,821	\$ 7,436	\$ 7,310
OPERATING INCOME (b)				
APAC	\$ 68	\$ 41	\$ 95	\$ (6)
Performance Materials (a)	41	33	94	73
Distribution	30	31	95	80
Valvoline	(10)	19	(6)	49
Water Technologies (a)	9	2	9	9
Refining and Marketing (c)	-	290	-	486
Unallocated and other	(11)	(6)	(16)	(16)
	\$ 127	\$ 410	\$ 271	\$ 675

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- (a) In the June 2006 quarter, Ashland redefined its reporting segments as it continues to evolve into a diversified chemical company. Performance Materials and Water Technologies were formerly combined under Ashland Specialty Chemical. Prior periods have been conformed to the current period presentation.
- (b) In October 2005, Ashland refined its segment reporting to allocate substantially all corporate expenses to Ashland's five operating divisions, with the exception of certain legacy costs or items clearly not associated with the operating divisions. Prior periods have been conformed to the current period presentation.
- (c) Includes Ashland's equity income from MAP, amortization related to Ashland's excess investment in MAP and other activities associated with refining and marketing through June 30, 2005.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
INFORMATION BY INDUSTRY SEGMENT

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30		Nine mo Ju
	2006	2005	2006
OPERATING INFORMATION			
APAC			
Construction backlog at June 30 (a)			\$ 1,951
Net construction job revenues (b)	\$ 509	\$ 424	\$ 1,189
Hot-mix asphalt production (tons)	8.7	9.5	20.7
Aggregate production (tons)	8.7	8.3	23.7
Performance Materials (c) (d)			
Sales per shipping day	\$ 5.9	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.7
Pounds sold per shipping day	5.1	5.9	5.0
Gross profit as a percent of sales	25.0%	22.6%	23.2%
Distribution (c)			
Sales per shipping day	\$ 16.7	\$ 15.4	\$ 16.2
Pounds sold per shipping day	19.6	19.1	19.0
Gross profit as a percent of sales	9.3%	10.0%	9.7%
Valvoline (c)			
Lubricant sales (gallons)	45.1	48.1	127.8
Premium lubricants (percent of U.S. branded volumes)	22.4%	24.3%	23.2%
Gross profit as a percent of sales	20.2%	25.9%	21.4%
Water Technologies (c) (d)			
Sales per shipping day	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6
Gross profit as a percent of sales	45.5%	46.9%	47.0%

- (a) Includes APAC's proportionate share of the backlog of unconsolidated joint ventures.
- (b) Total construction job revenues, less subcontract costs.
- (c) Sales are defined as sales and operating revenues. Gross profit is defined as sales and operating revenues, less cost of sales and operating expenses.

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- (d) In the June 2006 quarter, Ashland redefined its reporting segments as it continues to evolve into a diversified chemical company. Performance Materials and Water Technologies were formerly combined under Ashland Specialty Chemical. Prior periods have been conformed to the current period presentation.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Current Quarter - Ashland reported net income of \$93 million, or \$1.29 per share, for the quarter ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$1,767 million, or \$23.65 per share, for the quarter ended June 30, 2005. The net income comparison is affected by the \$1,536 million, or \$20.56 per share, gain from the June 2005 transfer of Ashland's former 38-percent interest in Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC (MAP) to Marathon Oil Corporation (Marathon), as described in Note C to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, and subsequent retirement of most of Ashland's debt. The 2005 quarter also included \$173 million of net income, or \$2.31 per share, from the businesses sold (which consisted primarily of Ashland's equity income from MAP) and interest expense eliminated from the debt retirement. Total impact in the 2005 June quarter of the gain on the sale, operating income from businesses sold and interest eliminated equaled \$1,709 million, or \$22.87 per share. The 2006 quarter included \$6 million, or \$.08 per share of net, after-tax interest income.

In the June 2006 quarter, Ashland redefined its reporting segments as it continues to evolve into a diversified chemical company. Performance Materials and Water Technologies, formerly combined under Ashland Specialty Chemical have now been separately disclosed since these businesses serve different markets and recent acquisitions have made Water Technologies a much larger and more distinct part of Ashland.

Performance Materials and APAC performed exceptionally well during the quarter both benefiting from improved margins as well as favorable weather for APAC. Distribution delivered another solid quarter earning just slightly less than the prior year's record third quarter results. Valvoline and Water Technologies continued to struggle with rising raw material costs and the lag in passing through price increases, causing gross profit margin erosion.

Year-to-Date - Ashland reported net income of \$207 million, or \$2.90 per share, for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$1,893 million, or \$25.48 per share, for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The comparison is affected by the \$1,535 million, or \$20.66 per share, gain from the June 2005 transfer of Ashland's former 38-percent interest in MAP to Marathon and subsequent retirement of most of Ashland's debt. The nine months ended June 30, 2005 included \$269 million of net income, or \$3.62 per share, from the businesses sold and interest expense eliminated. The nine months ended June 30, 2006 included \$17 million, or \$.24 per share of net, after-tax interest

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income.

The increase in Ashland's net income in its remaining operating businesses for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the 2005 period, excluding the MAP Transaction impact, was due to improved operating income from three of Ashland's five segments. APAC showed the greatest improvement as operating income increased to \$95 million compared to a loss of \$6 million in the 2005 period. Performance Materials reported a 29% increase in operating income and Distribution increased 19%, while Water Technologies was flat and Valvoline declined \$55 million. An analysis of operating income by industry segment follows.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Segment operating results reflect new methodology adopted in October 2005 for allocating substantially all corporate expenses to Ashland's five operating businesses, with the exception of certain legacy costs or items clearly not associated with the operating divisions. Accordingly, \$20 million in additional corporate expenses for the June 2006 quarter and \$69 million year-to-date were allocated to the divisions. The remaining \$11 million expense for the June 2006 quarter and \$16 million expense for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 is classified as "Unallocated and other" in Ashland's segment reporting. Results for previously reported periods have been reclassified to conform with the new allocation methodology.

APAC

Current Quarter - APAC reported operating income of \$68 million for the June 2006 quarter, a 66% increase compared to the record \$41 million earned in the June 2005 quarter. APAC's performance reflects strong pricing and favorable weather. Gross profit margin improvement reflected successful efforts in incorporating higher construction material values and energy costs into APAC's initial bids. Precipitation was near normal or below in 11 of the 14 states in which APAC operates and warmer temperatures allowed construction sites to dry quicker. Sales and operating revenues were \$838 million in the June 2006 quarter, an 18% increase over the \$713 million recorded in the June 2005 quarter. Net construction job revenues (total construction job revenues less subcontract costs) increased 20% from \$424 million for the June 2005 quarter to \$509 million for the June 2006 quarter. Hot-mix asphalt production decreased 8% to 8.7 million tons versus 9.5 million tons in the June 2005 quarter, while aggregate production increased 5% to 8.7 million tons from 8.3 million tons in the June 2005 quarter. APAC continued to roll off older, fixed-price contracts which contained substantially lower energy and raw material cost estimates. At June 30, 2006, APAC's construction backlog, which consists of work awarded and funded but not yet performed, was \$1,951 million, a 7% decrease compared to the \$2,100 million in the June 2005 quarter. Approximately 60% of the decline is a result of lower backlog in the Major Projects Group. Governments, whose road building, repair and maintenance budgets are generally dollar-denominated, represent the primary customers of APAC. As asphalt and aggregate prices rise, governments appear to be reducing their tonnage demand, resulting in a 21% decline in asphalt tonnage in

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the backlog.

Year-to-Date - APAC earned operating income of \$95 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to a loss of \$6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The \$101 million increase was primarily the result of the same factors discussed in the current quarter comparison. Results for the 2006 period included an \$18 million gain from the transfer of property subject to eminent domain and a \$2 million gain from the sale of assets in construction markets exited by APAC. Net construction job revenues increased 23% to \$1,189 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 versus \$966 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. Hot-mix asphalt production decreased 1% to 20.7 million tons versus 21.0 million tons in the 2005 period, while aggregate production increased 5% to 23.7 million tons versus 22.6 million tons in the 2005 period. The volume increase for aggregate primarily reflects a greater use of internally generated materials.

PERFORMANCE MATERIALS

Current Quarter - Performance Materials reported operating income of \$41 million for the June 2006 quarter, an increase of 24% compared to \$33 million for the June 2005 quarter. The gross profit margin improved from 22.6% in the June 2005 quarter to 25.0% in the June 2006 quarter, resulting in a \$15 million increase in operating income. Pounds per shipping day decreased 14% to 5.1 million pounds from 5.9 million pounds in the June 2005 quarter, resulting in a \$10 million decrease in operating income.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

PERFORMANCE MATERIALS (CONTINUED)

When these volumes are adjusted for the maleic anhydride business transferred to Marathon as part of the MAP Transaction in 2005, the volumes decreased 6%. Both the improved margins and reduced volumes reflect optimization of the product mix combined with aggressive price increases as raw material costs continued to rise.

Year-to-Date - Performance Materials earned operating income of \$94 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, a 29% increase over the \$73 million earned for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The gross profit margin increased to 23.2% from 20.2% in the June 2005 period, resulting in a \$55 million increase in operating income. Pounds per shipping day decreased 11% from 5.6 million pounds for the nine months ended June 30, 2005 to 5.0 million pounds for the 2006 period resulting in a \$15 million decline in operating income in the current year. When these volumes are adjusted for the maleic anhydride business transferred to Marathon as part of the MAP Transaction in 2005 the volumes decreased 3%. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$6 million in the 2006 period, while the 2005 period included \$11 million in gains from the sale of an idle plant and the termination of a product supply contract.

DISTRIBUTION

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Current Quarter - Distribution continued its solid performance reporting operating income of \$30 million in the June 2006 quarter, compared with the record \$31 million earned for the June 2005 quarter. Sales and operating revenues increased to a record \$1,050 million, a 6% increase over the prior year's quarter. Volume increased 3% as pounds per shipping day increased to 19.6 million pounds from 19.1 million pounds during the prior year quarter. The increase in volume added \$1 million to operating income and selling, general and administrative expenses declined \$1 million. However, a decrease in gross profit margins to 9.3% from 10.0% resulted in a \$3 million decline in operating income, as higher costs, primarily in chemicals, outpaced pricing to customers, causing a short-term margin compression.

Year-to-Date - Distribution earned operating income of \$95 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, a 19% increase over the \$80 million recorded for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. Sales and operating revenues increased 7% from \$2,837 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005 to \$3,046 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006. Gross profit as a percent of sales decreased from 9.8% to 9.7% compared to the 2005 period, but increased on a cents per pound basis, resulting in a \$19 million increase in operating income. A 1% decline in volume reduced operating income by \$3 million, while selling, general and administrative expenses declined \$2 million.

VALVOLINE

Current Quarter - Valvoline reported an operating loss of \$10 million in the June 2006 quarter, compared to \$19 million of operating income in the June 2005 quarter. Sales and operating revenues were \$366 million for the current quarter, a 3% increase over the \$354 million for the June 2005 quarter. While revenues increased, continued escalating costs in base lube stock, additives and packaging further eroded the gross profit margin as it decreased from 25.9% in the 2005 quarter to 20.2% in the 2006 quarter, causing a \$16 million loss in operating income from the June 2005 quarter. This lower margin reflects ongoing rapid increases in lube stock costs, which have not been fully offset by price increases in the marketplace. In addition, volume levels decreased 6%, from 48.1 million gallons of lubricant sales in the June 2005 quarter to 45.1 million gallons in the current quarter, resulting in an additional \$3 million of lost operating income compared to the prior year quarter. Ashland believes this decline in volume is consistent with the weak demand in its primary markets. Selling, general and administrative expenses reflected increases of \$5 million in advertising and promotion and \$3 million in litigation reserves compared to the prior year quarter.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

VALVOLINE (CONTINUED)

Year-to-Date - Valvoline reported an operating loss of \$6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to operating income of \$49 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The decline primarily reflects the gross profit margin compression described in the current quarter comparison which resulted in a \$38 million decrease in operating

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income. Sales and operating revenues have increased \$43 million or 4% from \$987 million in the 2005 period to \$1,030 million in the 2006 period. Despite increased revenues driven by higher prices, lubricant volumes declined 3%, reflecting a soft market for passenger-car lubricants. The net impact of volume fluctuations in all product lines resulted in a \$3 million decrease in operating income. Earnings from Valvoline Instant Oil Change decreased 50% reflecting increased raw material costs and a decrease in the number of oil changes. International operating income declined 35% primarily due to higher raw material costs. Selling, general and administrative costs, including GlobalOne and litigation reserve expenditures, increased \$9 million compared to the prior year period.

WATER TECHNOLOGIES

Current Quarter - Water Technologies reported operating income of \$9 million for the June 2006 quarter compared to \$2 million for the June 2005 quarter. The current quarter included an \$8 million foreign currency hedge gain on the Degussa acquisition. Excluding this gain, operating income declined slightly during the quarter. Sales and operating revenues increased 12% to \$113 million during the June 2006 quarter from \$101 million during the June 2005 quarter. This increase included \$5 million from the June operations of the Degussa business, which is now operating as the Environmental and Process Solutions group within the Water Technologies business. The primary factor impacting profitability for this business currently is rising raw material costs where materials such as propylene, which impacts approximately 50% of raw material costs for this business, has increased 62% since the prior year quarter. This rising raw material environment continues to offset increased pricing, resulting in the decrease in gross profit margin from 46.9% in the June 2005 quarter to 45.5% in the June 2006 quarter.

Year-to-Date - Water Technologies reported operating income of \$9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 compared to the \$9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. Excluding the aforementioned \$8 million foreign currency hedge gain, operating income decreased \$8 million compared to the prior year. Sales and operating revenues increased 7% to \$310 million during 2006 from \$290 million during 2005. However, the revenue increase did not offset the rising raw material cost environment discussed above as the gross profit margin decreased from 48.1% in 2005 to 47.0% in 2006.

REFINING AND MARKETING

On June 30, 2005, Ashland completed the transfer of its 38% interest in MAP as well as its maleic anhydride business and 60 Valvoline Instant Oil Change centers in Michigan and northwest Ohio to Marathon in a transaction valued at approximately \$3.7 billion (the "MAP Transaction"). For further detailed information on this transaction see Note C of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements within this document. Operating income from Refining and Marketing, which consisted primarily of equity income from MAP, amounted to \$290 million for the June 30, 2005 quarter and \$486 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005.

UNALLOCATED AND OTHER

Unallocated and other costs, consisting of certain legacy costs or items clearly not associated with the operating divisions totaled \$11 million for the June 2006 quarter, compared to \$6 million in the June 2005

ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

UNALLOCATED AND OTHER (CONTINUED)

quarter. The June 2006 quarter included \$6 million of environmental expenses and other costs associated with formerly owned businesses in addition to the ongoing costs that typically occur each quarter. Unallocated and other costs for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 were \$16 million compared to \$16 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The 2006 period included \$12 million of environmental expenses, partially offset by a \$5 million favorable adjustment to the previously estimated withdrawal premium due Oil Insurance Limited (OIL), the energy-industry mutual insurance consortium in which Ashland participated and since has terminated participation effective December 31, 2005. The 2005 period included a \$7 million charge for estimated future insurance premiums due OIL.

GAIN (LOSS) ON THE MAP TRANSACTION

See Note C to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the MAP Transaction and the resulting pretax gain of \$1,295 million recorded in the June 2005 quarter. Ashland recorded a loss on the MAP Transaction of \$2 million in the nine months ended June 30, 2006, as a result of a decrease in the discounted receivable from Marathon for the estimated present value of future tax deductions. The loss resulted from a \$4 million reclassification of certain tax benefits related to previously owned businesses of Ashland. The offsetting benefit was recorded in income taxes as deferred tax benefits. This decrease in the receivable was partially offset by increases due to tax benefits recognized on increased environmental reserves in the 2006 period.

LOSS ON EARLY RETIREMENT OF DEBT

Ashland recorded a loss on the early retirement of debt of \$143 million in the June 2005 quarter and \$145 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. See Note C of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the early retirement of debt associated with the MAP Transaction.

NET INTEREST AND OTHER FINANCING INCOME (COSTS)

Ashland recognized net interest and other financing income of \$9 million in the June 2006 quarter and \$29 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to an expense of \$31 million in the June 2005 quarter and \$89 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The comparison reflects the retirement of most of Ashland's debt from the proceeds of the MAP Transaction in June 2005 and the temporary investment of the remaining proceeds in short-term, available-for-sale securities.

INCOME TAXES

Ashland's effective income tax rate for the June 2006 quarter was 31.7% compared to the tax benefit of \$236 million recorded in the June 2005 quarter as a result of the MAP Transaction, which reflected a reversal of \$328 million in net deferred tax liabilities through the income tax

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provision. Excluding the pretax gain and the associated deferred tax benefit, the effective tax rate for the June 2005 quarter was 39.0% and for the nine months ended June 30, 2005 was 38.8%, both of which are essentially equal to the combined U.S. federal and state statutory rate. The June 2006 quarter tax rate included tax benefits of \$1 million from prior-year research and development credits and favorable adjustments to tax contingency reserves and a \$4 million benefit related to the reestablishment of a deferred tax asset related to a capital lease obligation. Excluding these adjustments, the effective tax rate for the quarter was 35.4%. Ashland's effective income tax rate for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 was 30.1%. This period included tax benefits of \$7 million from prior-year research and development credits and favorable adjustments to tax contingency reserves, a \$4 million reclassification of certain deferred tax benefits related to previously

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

owned businesses of Ashland and the \$4 million benefit from the reestablishment of the deferred tax asset described above. Excluding these adjustments, the effective tax rate for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 was 35.4%. The effective income tax rate for the upcoming September 2006 quarter and fiscal year 2006 is expected to be 32% and 31%, respectively.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Results of discontinued operations for the three months ended June 30, 2006 included a charge of \$104 million to increase the asbestos litigation reserve and an offsetting credit of \$104 million to increase the asbestos insurance receivable. In addition, results of discontinued operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2006 included minor expenses of \$1 million (net of income taxes) associated with asbestos liabilities.

FINANCIAL POSITION

LIQUIDITY

Cash flows from operating activities from continuing operations, a major source of Ashland's liquidity, amounted to \$115 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2006, compared to \$116 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2005. The cash inflow for the 2006 period is primarily due to cash generated from operations offset by a \$259 million decrease resulting from the change in operating assets and liabilities, which is a reflection of working capital caption fluctuations and included a \$75 million contribution to Ashland's U.S. pension plan and \$63 million in income tax payments. The cash inflow for the 2005 period included \$271 million of cash distributions from MAP and income tax payments of \$218 million.

Ashland's financial position has enabled it to obtain capital for its financing needs. Following shareholder approval of the MAP Transaction in June 2005, Moody's lowered Ashland's senior debt rating from Baa2 to

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Bal, their highest non-investment grade rating, and also lowered Ashland's commercial paper rating from P-3 to N-P (Not-Prime), citing the annual cash flow lost from the operations sold. In September 2005, Standard & Poor's lowered Ashland's senior debt rating from BBB to BBB-, its lowest investment grade rating, and lowered Ashland's commercial paper rating from A-2 to A-3. Ratings downgrades below investment grade can significantly increase a company's borrowing costs. Ashland has a revolving credit agreement that expires on March 21, 2010, which provides for up to \$350 million in borrowings. The borrowing capacity under this facility was reduced by \$103 million of letters of credit outstanding at June 30, 2006. The revolving credit agreement contains a covenant limiting the total debt Ashland may incur from all sources as a function of Ashland's stockholders' equity. The covenant's terms would have permitted Ashland to borrow \$5.6 billion at June 30, 2006, in addition to the actual total debt incurred at that time. Permissible total Ashland debt under the covenant's terms increases (or decreases) by 150% of any increase (or decrease) in stockholders' equity.

At June 30, 2006, working capital (excluding debt due within one year) amounted to \$2,149 million, compared to \$2,224 million at September 30, 2005 and \$2,501 million at June 30, 2005. Ashland's working capital is affected by its use of the LIFO method of inventory valuation. That method valued inventories below their replacement costs by \$144 million at June 30, 2006, compared to \$126 million at September 30, 2005 and \$121 million at June 30, 2005. Liquid assets (cash, cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities and accounts receivable) amounted to 185% of current liabilities at June 30, 2006, compared to 193% at September 30, 2005 and 207% at June 30, 2005.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

CAPITAL RESOURCES

On July 21, 2005, Ashland's Board of Directors authorized the purchase of \$270 million of Ashland common stock in the open market. Through December 31, 2005, Ashland had repurchased 3.5 million shares at a cost of \$196 million. On January 25, 2006, Ashland's Board of Directors increased the remaining authorization to \$250 million, an increase of \$176 million. During the nine months ended June 30, 2006, Ashland repurchased 2.4 million shares for \$138 million. Through June 30, 2006, Ashland had repurchased a total of 4.2 million shares at a cost of \$237 million with a remaining authorization of \$209 million.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2006, property additions amounted to \$189 million, compared to \$285 million for the same period last year. Ashland anticipates meeting its remaining 2006 capital requirements for property additions and dividends from internally generated funds.

Ashland's debt level amounted to \$88 million at June 30, 2006, compared to \$94 million at September 30, 2005, and \$168 million at June 30, 2005. Debt as a percent of capital employed amounted to 2.3% at June 30, 2006, compared to 2.5% at September 30, 2005, and 4.3% at June 30, 2005. The low ratios for all periods presented reflect the retirement of most of

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Ashland's debt with the proceeds from the MAP Transaction.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no material changes in the critical accounting policies described in Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in Ashland's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. For a discussion of Ashland's asbestos-related litigation and environmental remediation matters, see Note J to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

OUTLOOK

APAC continues to implement its successful five-part improvement program as it strives to be a consistent low-cost competitor in its markets. The June 2006 quarter reflects the progress that has been made on an improved bidding and estimating process as well as capturing increased margins on materials, whether through third-party sales or through intra-company sales to its own construction services as it earned the highest quarterly operating income in its history. In addition, as older, less profitable jobs roll off, they are being replaced by contracts with better margins. Approximately 83% of the current backlog has been awarded since October 2004. In January, APAC sold its Richmond, Virginia, and Shawnee, Oklahoma, market areas and reported a \$2 million gain in the March 2006 quarter. Both of these businesses were unprofitable in 2005. APAC's so-called "fix or exit" team's analysis of 75 markets has been completed and while no additional exits of markets are planned, APAC will continue to evaluate and closely monitor each market's profitability. APAC has positioned itself for continued operating income growth, but remains exposed to adverse weather and commodity pricing.

On June 19, 2006, Ashland announced that it is exploring a possible separation of APAC, including by means of a spin-off or sale. Ashland also announced that it has entered into an exclusive negotiating period with Oldcastle Materials, Inc. regarding the possible sale of APAC. Ashland said there can be no assurance that any such transaction will occur. Ashland has retained Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC as its advisor to assist in this process. Ashland also stated that it does not expect to disclose developments or details with respect to the exploration of the possible separation of APAC unless and until its board of directors has approved a definitive transaction or a decision is made not to proceed with a separation of APAC.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OUTLOOK (CONTINUED)

In the Chemical Sector, Ashland continues to make significant progress on its GlobalOne enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. Ashland's Canadian operations are running under this system, and key learnings from the "go live" in Canada are being applied to the implementation in the United States and Mexico, currently scheduled for October of this year and continuing through the spring of 2007. The scope of GlobalOne has been expanded from its original design to include new, additional

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functionalities in customer and pricing management. As previously announced, this additional functionality will increase the total cost of the project by approximately \$25 million, bringing the total planned expenditures for GlobalOne to approximately \$115 million. Additional increases in the cost of GlobalOne are quite possible as the implementation continues. Through the June 2006 quarter, Ashland has spent \$86 million on this project, with \$14 million of that amount being expensed, and anticipates spending the additional approximately \$30 million over the next 18 to 24 months.

Both Performance Materials and Distribution's profitability is a function of economic growth and their ability to manage raw material cost increases. These businesses continue to experience strong demand in Europe and Asia-Pacific, although there appears to be some weakness in certain North American markets. While marine, primarily small to mid-sized pleasure boats, and building and construction, primarily new home builds, have weakened in North America, these businesses continue to see opportunities for growth in industrial markets, including mining, power, infrastructure and capital project work in general. Product changeovers within the automotive industry generally result in a less profitable September versus June quarter for Performance Materials and Distribution. However, barring any unforeseen circumstances, both of these businesses are expected to outperform the September 2005 quarter.

The market environment that has led to Valvoline's poor performance during the first nine months of fiscal year 2006 continues to exist. Valvoline continues to pass through price increases; however, in the face of rising feedstock costs, capturing margin on a timely basis remains a challenge. Valvoline is continuing to take proactive steps to manage these market conditions, including the redesign of its business model. Changes include significant improvements to Valvoline's Do-It-For-Me installer program to better respond to the growing influence of this market segment. At the same time, Valvoline has been challenged to reduce overall expenses by \$20 million, to be executed in fiscal year 2007. The benefits are not likely to be seen for several months, and Valvoline's results for the September 2006 quarter are likely to be well below the September 2005 quarter.

Water Technologies continues to battle raw material cost increases as well, which has lowered its gross profit margin despite increased revenues. In attempts to capture significant growth in key areas of the business additional resources have been added to projects such as the Sonoxide (R) and PathGuard (TM) systems. These resource investments, along with the sharp increases in raw material costs, have negatively affected profitability. However, the completed purchase of the water treatment business of Degussa AG during the quarter is a key part of the long-term growth strategy for this business. As integration of the Environmental and Process Solutions operations continues, overall gross profit margins will likely fall reflecting the lower margins of this business. In conjunction with this integration a redesign of the Water Technologies business model is underway, including the challenge to eliminate \$10 million in costs, to be executed in fiscal year 2007, in attempts to proactively address profitability while maintaining an aggressive long-term growth strategy in an attractive industry. The benefits of this cost reduction challenge are likewise not likely to be seen for several months. For the September 2006 quarter, Water Technologies should outperform the September 2005 quarter, largely due to the impact of the Degussa acquisition.

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ASHLAND INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements include those that refer to Ashland's operating performance, earnings, and benefits expected to be obtained through the GlobalOne ERP implementation. These estimates are based upon a number of assumptions, including those mentioned within MD&A. Such estimates are also based upon internal forecasts and analyses of current and future market conditions and trends, management plans and strategies, weather, operating efficiencies and economic conditions, such as prices, supply and demand, cost of raw materials, and legal proceedings and claims (including environmental and asbestos matters). Although Ashland believes its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, it cannot assure the expectations reflected herein will be achieved. This forward-looking information may prove to be inaccurate and actual results may differ significantly from those anticipated if one or more of the underlying assumptions or expectations proves to be inaccurate or is unrealized or if other unexpected conditions or events occur. Other factors and risks affecting Ashland are contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005. Ashland undertakes no obligation to subsequently update or revise these forward-looking statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Ashland's market risk exposure at June 30, 2006 is generally consistent with the types and amounts of market risk exposures presented in Ashland's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2005.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) As of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, Ashland, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including Ashland's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of Ashland's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.
- (b) There were no significant changes in Ashland's internal control over financial reporting, or in other factors, that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Ashland's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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Asbestos-Related Litigation - Ashland is subject to liabilities from claims alleging personal injury caused by exposure to asbestos. Such claims result primarily from indemnification obligations undertaken in 1990 in connection with the sale of Riley Stoker Corporation ("Riley"), a former subsidiary. Although Riley was neither a producer nor a manufacturer of asbestos, its industrial boilers contained some asbestos-containing components provided by other companies.

The majority of lawsuits filed involve multiple plaintiffs and multiple defendants, with the number of defendants in many cases exceeding 100. The monetary damages sought in the asbestos-related complaints that have been filed in state or federal courts vary as a result of jurisdictional requirements and practices, though the vast majority of these complaints either do not specify monetary damages sought or merely recite that the monetary damages sought meet or exceed the required jurisdictional minimum in which the complaint was filed. Plaintiffs have asserted specific dollar claims for damages in approximately 5% of the 49,700 active lawsuits pending as of June 30, 2006. In these active lawsuits, approximately 0.3% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$0 and \$100,000; approximately 1.6% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$100,000 and \$1 million; less than 1% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$1 million and \$5 million; less than 0.2% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$5 million and \$10 million; less than 2% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$10 million and \$15 million; and less than .02% of the active lawsuits involve claims between \$15 million and \$100 million. The variability of requested damages, coupled with the actual experience of resolving claims over an extended period, demonstrates that damages requested in any particular lawsuit or complaint bear little or no relevance to the merits or disposition value of a particular case. Rather, the amount potentially recoverable by a specific plaintiff or group of plaintiffs is determined by other factors such as product identification or lack thereof, the type and severity of the disease alleged, the number and culpability of other defendants, the impact of bankruptcies of other companies that are co-defendants in claims, specific defenses available to certain defendants, other potential causative factors and the specific jurisdiction in which the claim is made.

For additional information regarding liabilities arising from asbestos-related litigation, see Note J of "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

U.S. Department of Justice ("USDOJ") Antitrust Division Investigation - In November 2003, Ashland received a subpoena from the USDOJ relating to a foundry resins grand jury investigation. In January 2006, Ashland was advised by the USDOJ that this investigation has now been closed. As is frequently the case when such investigations have been initiated, a number of civil actions have been filed in multiple jurisdictions, most of which are seeking class action status for classes of customers of foundry resins. These cases have been consolidated for pretrial purposes in the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio. Ashland will vigorously defend these civil actions.

Environmental Proceedings - (1) Under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (as amended) and similar state laws, Ashland may be subject to joint and several liability for clean-up costs in connection with alleged releases of hazardous substances at sites where it has been identified as a "potentially responsible party" ("PRP"). As of June 30, 2006, Ashland had been named a PRP at 99 waste treatment or disposal sites. These sites are currently subject to ongoing investigation and remedial activities, overseen by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") or a state agency, in which Ashland is typically participating as a member of a PRP group.

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Generally, the type of relief sought includes remediation of contaminated soil and/or groundwater, reimbursement for past costs of site clean-up and administrative oversight and/or long-term monitoring of environmental conditions at the sites. The ultimate costs are not predictable with assurance.

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For additional information regarding environmental matters and reserves, see Note J of "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

(2) On May 13, 2002, Ashland entered into a plea agreement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Minnesota and the USDOJ regarding a May 16, 1997, sewer fire at the St. Paul Park, Minnesota refinery, which is now owned and operated by Marathon Petroleum Company LLC. As part of the plea agreement, Ashland entered guilty pleas to two misdemeanors, paid a \$3.5 million fine related to violations of the Clean Air Act ("CAA"), paid \$3.55 million as restitution to the employees injured in the fire, and paid \$200,000 as restitution to the responding rescue units. Ashland also agreed to complete certain upgrades to the St. Paul Park refinery's process sewers, junction boxes and drains to meet standards established by Subpart QQQ of the New Source Performance Standards of the CAA (the "Refinery Upgrades"). The Refinery Upgrades, completed in 2004, have been acknowledged and accepted by the appropriate agencies. As part of the plea agreement, Ashland entered into and satisfied the terms and conditions of a deferred prosecution agreement, and as a result the deferred prosecution was dismissed by the Court on February 22, 2005.

As part of its sentence, Ashland was placed on probation for five years. The primary condition of probation was an obligation not to commit future federal, state, or local crimes. The probation office retained an independent environmental consultant to review and monitor Ashland's compliance with applicable environmental requirements and the terms and conditions of probation. The court also included other customary terms and restrictions of probation in its probation order.

On December 15, 2005, Ashland filed a motion for Order for Early Release from probation. Effective June 30, 2006, the Judge granted Ashland's motion requesting early termination of probation. This Order officially discharges Ashland from probation.

(3) In March 2006, USEPA issued a proposed Consent Agreement and Final Order ("CAFO") recommending a penalty of \$117,345 and requiring the performance of an unspecified Supplemental Environmental Project in connection with alleged violations of record keeping requirements under the CAA at Ashland's Calumet City, Illinois specialty chemical facility. In May 2006, the parties reached an agreement under which Ashland would pay a \$60,000 penalty and also install equipment which will reduce air emissions at the facility at an additional cost of approximately \$154,000. The CAFO reflecting those terms was executed on July 28, 2006.

Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") Notification - On April 25, 2006, Ashland was notified by the staff of the Commission of the staff's intent to seek authorization from the Commission to pursue a civil action against Ashland relating to adjustments which reduced its environmental remediation reserves for certain sites for the fiscal years 1999 and 2000. These adjustments to environmental reserves totaled \$12.2 million in 1999 and \$12.6 million in 2000. The staff advised that it intends to seek injunctive and/or administrative relief against Ashland and that it will not recommend any fines, penalties or restatements from Ashland nor allege any intentional misconduct by Ashland. Ashland has filed

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a Wells submission opposing the staff's request that the Commission authorize a civil action against Ashland.

Lake Belt Third-Party Litigation - APAC-Southeast, Inc. ("APAC-Southeast"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Ashland, holds one of several U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "Corps") permits granted in 2002 allowing mining of construction aggregates in the Lake Belt area in Miami-Dade County, Florida (the "Permit"). Mining under the Permit is actually performed by a third party, which in turn pays royalties to APAC-Southeast. The Sierra Club and others filed suit to challenge the Corps' issuance of the permits alleging that the Corps and other federal agencies acted capriciously, abused their discretion and failed to comply with statutory and administrative requirements when issuing the permits. Although not named as a defendant, APAC-Southeast and other permittees intervened in the proceedings to protect their interests.

On March 22, 2006, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida ruled that permits at issue, including APAC-Southeast's, had been improperly issued. The Court remanded the

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matter to the Corps for further development consistent with the Court's specific findings. The Court retained jurisdiction to determine the effect, if any, upon the existing permits and ongoing mining operations. APAC-Southeast and the other intervenors are actively defending their interests in the litigation.

If ongoing mining operations are adversely affected, APAC-Southeast could be impacted both through the negative effect upon royalties paid for mining under its Permit, and through a general reduction or cessation of supply of aggregates from the Lake Belt area, which would negatively impact construction operations in Florida that are highly dependent upon the availability of the material, including APAC-Southeast's. The proceedings are continuing and it is not possible to determine at this time the likely eventual outcome or what impact it will have on APAC-Southeast's operations.

Other Legal Proceedings - In addition to the matters described above, there are various claims, lawsuits and administrative proceedings pending or threatened against Ashland and its current and former subsidiaries. Such actions are with respect to commercial matters, product liability, toxic tort liability and other environmental matters, which seek remedies or damages, some of which are for substantial amounts. While these actions are being contested, their outcome is not predictable.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

During the period covered by this report, only one of the risk factors previously disclosed in Ashland's Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended September 30, 2005 materially changed. Ashland's shareholder rights plan expired pursuant to its terms at the close of business on May 16, 2006. As a result, Ashland's articles of incorporation were amended to eliminate the designation of, and all references to, the Series A Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock. This action affects one of the risk factors previously disclosed in Ashland's Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended September 30, 2005, which is now amended to read in its entirety as follows:

PROVISIONS OF ASHLAND'S ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS AND KENTUCKY LAW COULD DETER TAKEOVER ATTEMPTS THAT SOME SHAREHOLDERS MAY CONSIDER DESIRABLE, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ASHLAND'S STOCK PRICE.

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Provisions of Ashland's articles of incorporation and by-laws make acquiring control of Ashland without the support of its Board of Directors difficult for a third party, even if the change of control might be beneficial to Ashland shareholders. Ashland's articles of incorporation and by-laws contain:

- provisions relating to the classification, nomination and removal of its directors;
- provisions limiting the right of shareholders to call special meetings of its Board of Directors and shareholders;
- provisions regulating the ability of its shareholders to bring matters for action at annual meetings of its shareholders; and
- the authorization given to its Board of Directors to issue and set the terms of preferred stock.

Ashland's articles of incorporation and the laws of Kentucky impose some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between Ashland and any beneficial owner of 10% or more of the voting power of its outstanding common stock. The existence of these provisions may deprive shareholders of any opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over the prevailing market price for Ashland common stock. The potential inability of Ashland shareholders to obtain a control premium could adversely affect the market price for its common stock.

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ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Ashland's stock repurchase program was originally announced on July 21, 2005. The amount of repurchases authorized at that time was \$270 million. After repurchasing \$196 million in Ashland Common Stock under the original authorization, on January 25, 2006, Ashland announced that the authorization has been increased by an additional \$176 million bringing the total authorization at that time to \$250 million. No purchases were made during the quarter ended June 30, 2006, leaving the dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the repurchase program at approximately \$209 million as of June 30, 2006.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

3(i) Third Restated Articles of Incorporation of Ashland Inc. effective May 17, 2006.

12 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

31.1 Certificate of James J. O'Brien, Chief Executive Officer of Ashland pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certificate of J. Marvin Quin, Chief Financial Officer of Ashland pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32 Certificate of James J. O'Brien, Chief Executive Officer of Ashland, and J. Marvin Quin, Chief Financial Officer of Ashland pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Ashland Inc.

(Registrant)

Date: August 8, 2006

/s/ J. Marvin Quin

J. Marvin Quin
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(on behalf of the Registrant and as principal
financial officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
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