Images From 2006

1. Mike Herdman, Ball Corporation, and David D’Addario, Wise Alloys
2. Steve Williamson, ARCO Aluminum Inc., and Steve Thompson, Aluminum Association
3. Mike Herdman, Ball Corporation, Tony Bhalla, Metal Container Corporation, and Senator Ken Salazar
4. Robert Budway, Can Manufacturers Institute, and Allan Copestick, Metal Container Corporation
5. Harold Sohn, Ball Corporation
6. Don Nolan, The Valspar Corporation, and John Friedery, Ball Corporation
7 Dave Hoover, Ball Corporation, Joseph Seillinger, Metal Container Corporation, and Joette Bailey-Keown, Ball Corporation
8 Al Gans, Ball Corporation, and Tim Case, Ball Corporation
9 Bob Lanham, Metal Container Corporation, and Dave Bittner, The Valspar Corporation
10 Robert Budway, Can Manufacturers Institute, and Bill Barker, Rexam
11 Chuck Honigfort, Metal Container Corporation, and Mark Stafford, Metal Container Corporation
12 Greg Brooke, Rexam, John Wilbert, Stlgen Containers Corporation, Dave Eigner, Stlgen Containers Corporation, and Randy Klug, Rexam
CMI Mission & Goals

The Can Manufacturers Institute’s mission is to represent its members’ interests before state and federal legislative and regulatory bodies. Additionally, CMI provides members with market development programs within the parameters of anti-trust law. To fulfill this task in 2006, CMI maintained and strengthened its commitment to the following CMI goals:

1. To provide the industry with effective representation in Congressional and Administrative policymaking on those issues with specific impact on or important to the overall success of the can making industry.

2. To promote the industry with trade, local and national media and within state and local governments by publicizing overall can benefits and industry achievements.

3. To collect and disseminate industry statistics to provide an accurate assessment of the industry’s production and to collect and analyze consumer market information to promote the growth and economic welfare of CMI’s members.

4. To serve, on an as-needed basis, as a facilitation resource for the discussion and resolution of joint industry technical, operational or regulatory challenges.

CMI’s dedication to these goals is evident in all that has been accomplished this year. This Annual Report provides a summary of the past year’s accomplishments, as well as a look at our strategy to fulfill these goals in the coming year.
The mantra, "change is the law of life," while surely not intended for the can industry, certainly reflects our experiences this past year. Industry consolidation transpired in both the can manufacturing and metal supplier industries. Seasoned executives retired. And it is no secret that commodity prices rose to record levels and challenged our industry quite a bit. Despite these challenges, we still saw a 3% increase in beverage shipments and a slight up-tick in food shipments. Customers shift away from aseptic TetraPaks back to cans was icing on our cake.

While internal industry changes for CMI were significant, it is the external shifts that will prove to affect us to a greater degree. With the change in control of the Congress and many state governments, we should expect invigorated agendas covering climate control, energy efficiency, and natural resource preservation—all which affect our operations or ability to market the can. Our near-complacency over the past decade, which was borne from a reliance on the conservative base in the political environment, must now be replaced with vigilance and fortitude. We can also expect that our competition will attempt to denigrate our environmental halo to advantage their packages.

Our customers and competition have recognized this shift as well and there has been a quick move towards embracing "green" production methods and "sustainable" operations. This move from what was a niche consumer trend to the corporate wide phenomenon is of course epitomized by Wal-Mart’s commitment to transform the marketplace. Scorecards will determine brand placement in stores and, for this reason, our customers may start to base packaging decisions on factors that will maximize scores and positioning.

As can makers and suppliers, it is in our best interest to take advantage of this pivotal moment to position ourselves as a truly sustainable package and to promote our industry’s many contributions to environmental awareness and action. Our commitments to lightweighting, emissions reductions, recycling, and consumer education have defined our industry for decades. That dedication to our customers—past, present, and future—is something to be celebrated and shared.

2007 is an important year for us. I hope that we can continue to work together as an industry to promote and stand behind cans as the package that will stay strong against the ever-changing demands from our customers and the environment.

Best Regards,

Robert Budway
President
Government Relations Committees

Sustainability

Businesses, legislators, regulators, the courts, NGOs and consumers are focusing on the economic, social and environmental issue of “sustainability.” Sustainability is broadly defined as the ability to achieve continuing economic prosperity while protecting the natural systems of the planet. Fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil provide most of the energy used by industry and consumers in the United States. These non-renewable sources of energy are directly responsible for large proportions of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), NOx (nitrous oxides), SO₂ (sulfur dioxide), non-methane VOC (volatile organic compounds), and CH₄ (methane) emissions. Achieving sustainability will require that energy be produced by cleaner and more efficient technologies, be used more efficiently and conservatively, and be developed from renewable resources.

CMI is discussing the growing importance of sustainability in decisions made by regulators, consumers and retailers. We expect the interconnecting topics of sustainable packaging, energy policy and climate change to be the primary issues of concern for canmakers over the next several years. As we confront a marketplace that is becoming more concerned with the social and environmental impacts of purchasing decisions, CMI strategy includes:

- Reviewing the possible effects of legislative, regulatory, and customer activities on CMI members.
- Working with our European counterpart, Beverage Can Makers Europe (BCME), and metal and coating suppliers to ensure coordinated positions on sustainability issues.
- Developing an industry-wide policy that speaks to the positive sustainable attributes of steel and aluminum cans.

Legislative Committee

Environmental safety and energy concerns are expected to be focal points for 2007’s Democratic Congress. Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) has already set an aggressive agenda for the Environment and Public Works Committee, targeting global warming and proposing emission reductions. CMI will develop environmental sustainability strategies for emerging Democrat-guided federal and state climate-change, energy and chemical issues.

Expansion activities in beverage container deposit states, especially those controlled by Democrats, are key concerns for 2007. Bills in some non-deposit states, like Tennessee, North Carolina, New Mexico and West Virginia, while not immediate threats, will also be monitored. CMI continues to coordinate industry positions on packaging legislation to support its customers and promote the growth and welfare of the industry.

In 2006, CMI joined the Food Packaging Industry Coalition to target the congressional budget appropriations process and restore funding to the Food Contact Notification (FCN) program. The House and Senate budget proposals now contain language that directs FDA to continue funding the FCN program. Coalition members continue to meet to develop strategies to make funding permanent.

Regulatory Committee

CMI activities to “correct” the EPA Metal Can Maximum Air Control Technology (MACT) air toxics rule are complete. The MACT Rule was finalized in late 2003, but various technical issues of concern remained. Working closely with the Agency, CMI succeeded in getting most of the problems corrected, especially in terms of flexible monitoring and reporting requirements. The amendment process drew no adverse public comments and the changes have now been codified.

The successful campaign to remove EGBE as a regulated hazardous air pollutant has significantly decreased the overall number of can plants subject to the Metal Can MACT air toxics rule and its burdensome and costly pollution control requirements. The removal of EGBE from the list of regulated air toxics under the Clean Air Act has led the Committee to try to convince the Agency to remove EGBE from the EPA Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. In September, the CMI Delisting Strategy Group and representatives from the ACC met with EPA to present the draft TRI EGBE delist petition. The final petition is scheduled for filing in mid-2007.

Health & Safety

CMI collects and publishes an annual injury and illness survey from the industry. These statistics allow participating companies to compare their injury and illness statistics with the membership and to overall injury/illness data collected by the Labor Department’s Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey results reflect a continuing injury/illness downward trend, with a 7.7 percent decrease in reported cases between 2005 and 2006. In particular, beverage facilities showed significant declines.
The Canned Food Alliance (CFA) is a consortium of steelmakers, can manufacturers, select food processors and affiliate members that have joined together to promote the nutritional and convenience benefits of canned food, alter negative attitudes and misconceptions of canned foods and increase canned food consumption. The 2006 CFA program was designed to be a multi-faceted communications campaign built on the platform, “Canned Food: The Nation’s Nutrition.”

Research

In 2006, the CFA partnered with Rutgers University to conduct a multi-phase research project identifying stresses faced by moms during meal preparation, especially those indirectly responsible for family nutritional deficits. The second, on-going, phase of the study is designed to identify solutions and ultimately increase nutrition intake with a well-stocked pantry.

The CFA also worked with the University of California, Davis to identify a publication to submit the CFA’s secondary literature review for peer review and publication. Results were published on the website for the Journal for the Science of Food and Agriculture in early 2007.

Media Outreach

The 2006 media outreach program was designed to highlight the many ways that the CFA’s target audience can include canned foods in more nutritious, delicious and easy-to-prepare meals. Campaigns demonstrated the many uses for canned foods via the development and promotion of seasonal and on-trend recipes showcasing canned ingredients. Media outreach included pitching across all media channels to surround the consumer with positive canned food nutrition messages.

The CFA worked with a Hispanic spokesperson to credibly deliver the CFA’s message to Spanish-speaking media. The effort was a huge success, generating more than 2.4 million media impressions in six months.

Influencer Outreach

In 2006, the CFA strengthened its relationships with the more than 5,000 nutrition and culinary experts in the CFA’s influencer database by continuing to communicate the key benefits of canned foods throughout the year.

For the second consecutive year, the CFA sponsored the American Dietetic Association’s Nutrition News Forecast meeting, which is a gathering of thirty to forty official ADA media spokespeople. Christine Bruhn, Ph.D., who is the Director of the Center for Consumer Research at the University of California, Davis, presented the CFA’s preliminary UC Davis literature review findings to this influential group.

The CFA continued to participate on the Produce for Better Health’s Communications Board and attended the spring and fall meetings.
Mealtime.org

In 2006, the CFA continued to make adjustments and improvements to Mealtime.org in order to increase and enhance awareness of the site, and to introduce the new brand platform, “Canned Food: The Nation’s Nutrition.” Mealtime.org’s recipe database now has more than 450 canned food recipes.

Mealtime.org users were surveyed to gauge how effective the website’s messaging and communication have been in changing users’ perceptions and use of canned food. According to the survey, more than half of Mealtime.org respondents say they are more satisfied with canned foods as a result of reading Mealtime.org content.

Public Policy Initiatives

In 2006, the CFA continued its efforts engaging legislative and agency departments to ensure that canned food gets its share of voice in any food related government programs. In 2006, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) issued a proposed rule for the Women Infant and Children (WIC) Food Packages. The proposed changes include providing vouchers to WIC mothers and children for the purchase of a wide choice of fruits and vegetables in a variety of forms – fresh, canned, dried and frozen. The CFA was instrumental in ensuring that canned food language was included in the proposed rule, and specifically worked to include certain types of canned beans, peas, tuna and salmon. The final rule is expected in the third quarter of 2007.

In 2006, the USDA published draft guidelines for the various State Departments of Agriculture to follow when soliciting proposals for Specialty Crop Block Grants. The CFA, along with member companies and several members of Congress, filed comments with the USDA to request that language giving priority to “fresh” specialty crops be removed from the proposed guidelines. In another victory for the CFA, the USDA’s final rule removed the language giving priority to “fresh.” The CFA will now work with the State Departments of Agriculture to develop applications for funding.

The CFA is also working to level the playing field for canned foods in the 2007 Farm Bill debate. The 2002 Farm Bill had many agricultural programs tilted toward crops marketed as “fresh” or programs reserved exclusively for growers, excluding processors. Through its work in 2006, the CFA is well positioned in the coming Farm Bill debate and will continue to be extremely active in 2007 to ensure a successful outcome.
Market Data Committee

In 2006, the CMI Market Data Committee continued to collect aggregated can shipments data and distribute it to members, the media and the financial community.

The Committee undertook a review of the disclosure rules for CMI’s Metal Can Shipments Reports in 2006. The Committee suggested more stringent disclosure rules for reporting aggregated shipment data; they were agreed upon at the CMI Executive Committee Meeting in May 2006. CMI no longer breaks out the individual food product categories into two and three piece categories, although the total for two and three piece food products is provided.

The Committee has had to combine certain product categories in the metal can shipments report in order to avoid disclosing individual company data in those categories. Over time the Committee will analyze the data to determine whether CMI will again breakout individual product categories.

In order to report aerosol can shipments, estimates of U.S. aluminum aerosol can shipments are being included in the aerosol can data.

In the coming year, the Market Data Committee will evaluate the estimates for non-reporters in the CMI Metal Can Shipments Reports and make any necessary adjustments. As always, the Committee will continue to provide CMI members with information to assist with business goals.
The Aluminum Can Council (ACC) is a joint effort between the CMI Beverage Can Marketing Committee and the Aluminum Association’s Can Committee. The vision of the ACC is to be the voice of the aluminum can industry, to promote and foster recycling solutions, to educate consumers and customers about the aluminum beverage can’s positive attributes, and to explore new markets for aluminum beverage cans.

Aluminum Can Marketing

In 2006, the ACC hired MatchPoint Marketing to assist with in-store promotion programs at three major U.S. retail chains. This was the first ACC program that communicated directly to consumers at the point-of-purchase. The promotions ran during the last quarter of 2006 at Meijer Supercenters in the upper Midwest, Stop & Shop supermarkets in New England and Giant stores in the greater Washington, D.C. area. The “Can Film Festival” promotion was available to consumers who purchased any carbonated soft drink brand in 12-pack cans, and involved Catalina Coupon savings off future purchases. These initiatives were supported by the ACC’s new “CAN DO” slogan and logo, promoting the easy stackability, quick chillability, and 100% recyclability of aluminum beverage cans. The ACC will continue its in-store promotion efforts in 2007, with more emphasis on the CAN DO message and the recyclability of cans.

In October 2006, CMI sponsored the General Session of the InterBev Trade Show in Las Vegas, Nevada. The sponsorship provided important positioning for CMI’s logo and message concerning can benefits, and InterBev provided the ACC with a free trade show booth from which to distribute promotional literature. Also at InterBev, Craig Covert of Alcoa, Inc. and former co-chair of the ACC, gave his “Curbside Recycling: The Most Efficient Way to Increase Collection of Your Product” presentation, speaking to the value of curbside recycling programs.

Public Relations Program

In 2006, the Aluminum Can Council’s inaugural and successful public relations program focused on driving home the benefits of the aluminum beverage can to two high-volume consumer segments: young men and moms. The key themes for the campaign highlighted the beverage can’s role as the premier stackable, chillable and recyclable package.

The public relations program yielded 49 million media impressions in 2006, including placements with national and local television stations, daily newspapers, radio stations, websites, and college forum newspapers. One of the most successful tactics of the year, the “Romance in 12 Ounces or Less” survey and press release, generated more than 21 million media impressions, a syndicated article in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, and key coverage on the USA Radio Network and AOL.com. The ACC also partnered with tailgating-guru David Joachim for a fall satellite television media tour. Joachim provided messaging on the benefits of stocking coolers with space-efficient canned beverages, showed how cans keep beverages cooler and spoke about the ease of recycling. Also in 2006, author and renowned “family manager,” Kathy Peel, shared the results of the ACC’s bulk shopping survey on drive-time radio to more than 18 million moms across the country.
Aluminum Can Recycling

The Curbside Value Partnership (CVP), sponsored by members of the Aluminum Association and the Can Manufacturer’s Institute, brings together public municipal recyclers and private companies to combat declining recycling rates. Now in its fourth year, CVP continues to grow participation in curbside recycling programs by incorporating both grassroots and national efforts, and involving communities, waste haulers, state and local recycling coalitions and municipal recycling facilities. A larger goal for CVP is to boost the amount of aluminum and other valuable materials in curbside recycling programs.

By learning from the best practices of other communities, including cost effective household promotions and measuring valuable commodities in the curbside stream, local programs can increase participation and grow revenue. In 2006, several new communities signed onto the program, including: Omaha, Nebraska; Clearwater, Florida; Pasco County, Florida; Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; Arlington County, Virginia; and several Pennsylvania counties.

Additionally, CVP produced local and adaptable communication tools for communities, including a popular radio PSA in English and Spanish which was designed to educate consumers about the importance of recycling at home. Through a partnership with Earth911, a popular community recycling resource, CVP is making the PSA a free resource for local placement by municipalities. A CVP Advisory Council, including representatives from several successful recycling communities, was also formed to help guide future activities and lend local perspectives to initiatives.

Since 2003, the CVP program has helped communities grow participation and increase recycling. On average, communities that have partnered with CVP to implement and measure education campaigns have seen a 194% increase in new curbside bin requests. These have resulted in an 8% increase in participation and a 20% increase in recycling volume.

ACC recycling programs continue to focus on the value of consumer education and in-school programs. In conjunction with the Keystone Center, the ACC conducted workshops at the National Science Teachers Association Conferences and Eastern Regional Area Conference, highlighting the important messages in the middle school Talkin’ Trash with ABCs and the intermediate school the ABCs of Environmental Education. Other curriculum events were held at the National Earth Science Teachers Conference, the North American Association of Environmental Educators, and the National Council for the Social Studies. In addition to a record 10,000 curriculums distributed in hard copy and on CD in 2006, CMI’s website has become a valuable tool for environmental educators and recycling coordinators. Requests for the ACC’s 2007 high school curriculum are already starting to roll in.

In celebration of America Recycles Day, the ACC hosted its fourth annual Aluminum Can Challenge, an intra-industry competition that raises recycling awareness and builds a philosophy towards sustainability. Plants and employees share messages concerning the value of can-recycling with their communities and promote the can industry’s commitment to the environment. All recycling proceeds are donated to local charities and non-profit organizations. In 2006, the competition recycled nearly 600,000 pounds of used aluminum beverage cans and generated $250,000 for Habitat for Humanity, the American Red Cross, Toys for Tots, and local parks and recycling programs.

Congratulations to our 2006 Winners...

ALUMINUM/SUPPLIER/CAN MANUFACTURER CATEGORY
1. ARCO Aluminum, Louisville, Kentucky
2. Rexam Beverage Can Americas, White House, Ohio
3. Rexam Beverage Can Americas, Fremont, Ohio

ALUMINUM RECYCLING OPERATION CATEGORY
1. Novelis Inc., Greensboro, Georgia
ABOUT THIS REPORT
The Metal Can Shipments Report is compiled directly from reports received from can manufacturers unless otherwise noted. This statistical program is sponsored by the Can Manufacturers Institute and is under the direction of the CMI Market Data Committee.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The Can Manufacturers Institute gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all industry participants, especially the assistance of the members of the CMI Market Data Committee for their efforts in the compilation of this annual report.

PARTICIPANTS*
Ball Corporation
Bertels Can Company
BWAY Corporation
Crown Holdings, Inc.
Impress USA, Inc.
Metal Container Corporation
Rexam
Silgan Containers Corporation
Van Can Company

*Participants in the CMI Metal Can Shipments Report manufacture over 98% of the metal cans in the United States. In order to represent the entire domestic can industry, CMI estimates can shipments for non-reporters in its reports.
Definitions

General Definitions

A metal can is a singlewalled container constructed wholly of tinplate, blackplate (including tinfole steel), waste plate, aluminum sheet or impact extrusions, designed for packaging products. It excludes steel pails defined as singlewalled shipping containers having capacities of one to 12 gallons inclusive, that are cylindrically constructed of steel of 29 gauge and heavier.

Shipments for use by the same company, an affiliate, subsidiary, or parent company are considered as shipments FOR OWN USE. All others are considered shipments INVOICED FOR SALE.

Coverage of this report is confined to metal cans and ends shipped for use on metal cans by metal can manufacturers.

Product Definitions

SHIPMENTS: The actual number of unfilled can bodies produced, invoiced for sale and shipped from a location within the U.S. or U.S. controlled territory.

EXPORTS: The actual number of unfilled can bodies produced, invoiced for sale and shipped from a location within the U.S. or U.S. controlled territory to a location outside of the U.S. or U.S. controlled territory.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: A two-piece aluminum container containing beer, nonalcoholic beer, wine/spirits, or wine/spirit coolers.

NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: A two-piece aluminum beverage container. Includes all carbonated and noncarbonated soft drinks, iced tea, tonic, waters, juice beverages, milk or dairy-based beverages, and isotonic/energy drinks.

FRUIT / VEGETABLE JUICES: Self Explanatory. Does not include fruit and vegetable juices in two-piece aluminum beverage containers.

FRUIT: Includes all conventional fruit items: apples, apple sauce, peaches, pears, pineapple, etc. and all citrus items. Does not include fruit juices, which are in the Fruit/Vegetable Juices category.

PET FOOD: Includes cat, dog and fish food.

VEGETABLES: Includes conventional vegetable items: peas, green beans, corn, tomatoes, etc. Also includes dry line items: baked beans, kidney beans. Includes mushrooms and pickles. Does not include soup which is in Soups & Miscellaneous Foods. Does not include vegetable juices, which are in the Fruit/Vegetable Juices category.

SOUPS & MISCELLANEOUS FOODS: Includes soups, edible oils and solid shortenings, spaghetti, spices, baking powder, extracts, yeast, sandwich spreads, jams, mayonnaise, snacks, cocoa, dough, flour, honey, nuts, popcorn, popped corn, potato chips, pretzels, rice, noodles, sauces, syrups, cake, candies, cereals, loose tea and canned bags. Also includes drugs intended for human consumption except milk-based drugs which are in Other Foods. Does not include iced tea which is in Non-Alcoholic Beverages.

OTHER FOODS: Includes Baby Food, Dairy, Seafood, and Meat & Poultry. Includes all milk or soy-based baby formula and baby food products. Also includes dairy products, such as butter, cheese, eggs, milk, milk-based products, ice cream, etc. Also includes non milk-based puddings. Does not include milk or dairy-based beverages in two-piece aluminum beverage containers. Includes fish and shellfish. Includes all conventional meat and poultry items: ham, luncheon meat, potted meat, vienna sausage. Also includes chili and meat stews. Does not include soup and spaghetti with meat which are in Soups & Miscellaneous Foods.

AEROSOL: This is the only category restricted by can type. Includes food and nonfoods.

OTHER NONFOODS: Includes all other nonfood items not otherwise enumerated. Includes adhesive strips, alcohol, tennis balls, cements/dressings, chemicals, cleaners, cosmetics, dentists' supplies, disinfectants, dyes, ether, wood fillers, games/toys, germicides, gasoline, lubricating grease, grinding compounds, insecticides, pencils, photographic supplies, plaster of paris, floor/shoe/leather/other nonautomotive polishes, body/cleanser/talcum powders, roofing cement, grass seed, shaving preparations, soaps, solvents, stamp pads, tobacco and automotive products such as motor oil, antifreeze, brake fluid, gasoline, radiator additives and automotive polish.
# Metal Can Shipments: 2004 - 2006

(Millions of Cans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>% Change 2005 - 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Metal Cans Shipped</strong></td>
<td>134,770</td>
<td>133,688</td>
<td>135,998</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY MARKET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Sale</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>28,143</td>
<td>27,328</td>
<td>27,453</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Packaging</td>
<td>4,454</td>
<td>5,040</td>
<td>4,989</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Own Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>2,362</td>
<td>2,163</td>
<td>2,119</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Packaging</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY PRODUCT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beverage</strong></td>
<td>99,811</td>
<td>99,157</td>
<td>101,438</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic</td>
<td>31,775</td>
<td>31,506</td>
<td>32,247</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Alcoholic</td>
<td>68,036</td>
<td>67,651</td>
<td>69,191</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>30,505</td>
<td>29,491</td>
<td>29,571</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit/Vegetable Juices</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit (Excluding Juices)</td>
<td>1,597</td>
<td>1,508</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>-20.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veg. (Excluding Juices)</td>
<td>10,350</td>
<td>9,915</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soups &amp; Misc. Foods</td>
<td>4,828</td>
<td>4,965</td>
<td>5,232</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pet Food</td>
<td>6,812</td>
<td>6,606</td>
<td>6,853</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Foods**</td>
<td>6,282</td>
<td>5,956</td>
<td>5,685</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food By Process</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Piece</td>
<td>16,778</td>
<td>16,598</td>
<td>17,188</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Piece</td>
<td>13,727</td>
<td>12,893</td>
<td>12,383</td>
<td>-4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Packaging</strong></td>
<td>4,454</td>
<td>5,040</td>
<td>4,989</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerosol**</td>
<td>3,221</td>
<td>3,874</td>
<td>3,855</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nonfoods</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* To avoid disclosure of individual company data, this category has been omitted.
** Includes Baby Food, Dairy, Seafood, and Meat & Poultry cans.
*** 2005 and 2006 data includes aluminum aerosol cans.
Food Can Shipments: 2001 - 2006
(Millions of Cans)

- **COFFEE**
  - 2001: 433 (0.3%)
  - 2002: 512 (18.2%)
  - 2003: 471 (8.1%)
  - 2004: 291 (-38.2%)
  - 2005: 275 (-5.7%)
  - 2006: 303 (10.4%)

- **FRUIT / VEGETABLE* JUICES**
  - 2001: 345
  - 2002: 266 (-22.8%)
  - 2003: 254 (-4.5%)
  - 2004: 193 (-38.2%)
  - 2005: 173 (-5.7%)
  - 2006: 204 (10.4%)

- **FRUIT (EXCLUDING JUICES)**
  - 2001: 2,037
  - 2002: 2,081 (2.2%)
  - 2003: 1,957 (-6.0%)
  - 2004: 1,508 (-22.8%)
  - 2005: 1,240 (-18.5%)
  - 2006: 1,203 (-20.2%)

- **SOUPS & MISCELLANEOUS FOODS**
  - 2001: 5,579
  - 2002: 4,810 (-13.8%)
  - 2003: 4,732 (-1.6%)
  - 2004: 4,828 (2.0%)
  - 2005: 4,965 (2.8%)
  - 2006: 5,232 (5.4%)

- **VEGETABLES (EXCLUDING JUICES)**
  - 2001: 8,685
  - 2002: 10,350 (19.2%)
  - 2003: 10,591 (2.3%)
  - 2004: 10,350 (-4.2%)
  - 2005: 10,041 (-3.0%)
  - 2006: 9,915 (-1.3%)

- **ALL OTHER FOODS***
  - 2001: 6,091
  - 2002: 6,339 (4.1%)
  - 2003: 6,489 (2.2%)
  - 2004: 6,282 (-3.8%)
  - 2005: 5,956 (-5.2%)
  - 2006: 5,685 (-4.5%)

---

* Starting in 2004, Fruit & Vegetable Juices were broken out into a separate category.
** 2000-2003 Fruit & Vegetable (Excepting Juices) data does include juices.
*** Includes Baby Food, Dairy, Seafood and Meat & Poultry cans.
General Line Can Shipments: 2001 - 2006
(Millions of Cans)

Beverage Can Shipments by Size: 2004 - 2006
(Millions of Cans)
### Aluminum Can Shipments, Exports: 2005 - 2006

(Thousands of Cans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>% Change 2005 - 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Ounce or Less</td>
<td>1,327.2</td>
<td>2,993.8</td>
<td>125.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 12 Ounce &amp; Less Than 1 Gallon</td>
<td>170.1</td>
<td>152.9</td>
<td>-10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1 Gallon</td>
<td>186.5</td>
<td>283.4</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission

### Aluminum Can Shipments, Imports: 2005 - 2006

(Thousands of Cans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>% Change 2005 - 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Ounce or Less</td>
<td>876.4</td>
<td>543.9</td>
<td>-37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 12 Ounce &amp; Less Than 1 Gallon</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>179.0</td>
<td>666.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1 Gallon</td>
<td>190.4</td>
<td>176.9</td>
<td>-7.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission

### Steel Can Shipments, Exports: 2005 - 2006

(Thousands of Cans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>% Change 2005 - 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.21 Gallons or Less</td>
<td>152.8</td>
<td>690.8</td>
<td>352.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(closed by crimping or soldering)

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission

### Steel Can Shipments, Imports: 2005 - 2006

(Thousands of Cans)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>% Change 2005 - 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.21 Gallons or Less</td>
<td>885.7</td>
<td>787.3</td>
<td>-11.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(closed by crimping or soldering)

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission
CMI Executive Committee

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