

SILGAN HOLDINGS INC  
Form 10-K  
March 01, 2010  
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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

**FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

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 000-22117

**SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

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**Delaware**  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)  
**4 Landmark Square, Stamford, Connecticut**  
(Address of principal executive offices)  
**06-1269834**  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)  
**06901**  
(Zip Code)  
**Registrant's telephone number, including area code (203) 975-7110**

**Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None**

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

**Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share**

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates, computed by reference to the price at which the Registrant's Common Stock was last sold as of June 30, 2009, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$1.311 billion. Common Stock of the Registrant held by executive officers and directors of the Registrant has been excluded from this computation in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of February 1, 2010, the number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, was 38,285,414.

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### **Documents Incorporated by Reference:**

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2010 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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**PART I**

**ITEM 1. BUSINESS.**

**GENERAL**

We are a leading manufacturer of metal and plastic consumer goods packaging products. We had consolidated net sales of approximately \$3.07 billion in 2009. Our products are used for a wide variety of end markets and we operate 66 manufacturing plants in North America, Europe, Asia and South America. Our products include:

steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food;

metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products; and

custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, food, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products.

We are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers in North America, with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2009 of approximately half of the market. Our leadership in this market is driven by our high levels of quality, service and technological support, our low cost producer position, our strong long-term customer relationships and our proximity to customers through our widespread geographic presence. We believe that we have the most comprehensive equipment capabilities in the industry throughout North America. For 2009, our metal food container business had net sales of \$1.92 billion (approximately 62.5 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$206.4 million (approximately 66.2 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

We are also a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. Our leadership position in vacuum closures is a result of our ability to provide customers with high levels of quality, service and technological support. Our closures business provides customers with an extensive variety of proprietary metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures that ensure closure quality and safety, as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems to complement our closure product offering. We have 14 manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world. In addition, we license our technology to six other manufacturers for various markets we do not serve directly. For 2009, our closures business had net sales of \$609.1 million (approximately 19.9 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$74.1 million (approximately 23.8 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

Additionally, we are a leading manufacturer of plastic containers in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, health care, household and industrial chemical and food markets. Our success in the plastic packaging market is largely due to our demonstrated ability to provide our customers with high levels of quality, service and technological support, along with our value-added design-focused products and our extensive geographic presence. We produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials and offer a comprehensive array of molding and decorating capabilities. For 2009, our plastic container business had net sales of \$541.5 million (approximately 17.6 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$31.3 million (approximately 10.0 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

Our customer base includes some of the world's best-known branded consumer products companies. Our philosophy has been to develop long-term customer relationships by acting in partnership with our customers by providing reliable quality, service and technological support and utilizing our low cost producer position. The strength of our customer relationships is evidenced by our large number of

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multi-year supply arrangements, our high retention of customers' business and our continued recognition from customers, as demonstrated by the many quality and service awards we have received. We estimate that in 2010 approximately 90 percent of our projected metal food container sales, a majority of our projected closures sales in the United States and a majority of our projected plastic container sales will be under multi-year customer supply arrangements.

Our objective is to increase shareholder value by efficiently deploying capital and management resources to grow our business, reduce operating costs and build sustainable competitive positions, or franchises, and to complete acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. We believe that we will accomplish this goal because of our leading market positions and management expertise in acquiring, financing, integrating and efficiently operating consumer goods packaging businesses.

**OUR HISTORY**

We were founded in 1987 by our Non-Executive Co-Chairmen of the Board, R. Philip Silver and D. Greg Horrigan. Since our inception, we have acquired twenty-three businesses. As a result of the benefits of acquisitions and organic growth, we have increased our overall share of the U.S. metal food container market from approximately 10 percent in 1987 to approximately half of the market in 2009. Through acquisitions, we have become a leading worldwide manufacturer of vacuum closures for food and beverage products, with net sales of \$609.1 million in 2009. We have also grown our market position in the plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing more than sixfold to \$541.5 million in 2009. The following chart shows our acquisitions since our inception:

<b>Acquired Business</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Products</b>
Nestlé Food Company's metal container manufacturing division	1987	Metal food containers
Monsanto Company's plastic container business	1987	Plastic containers
Fort Madison Can Company of The Dial Corporation	1988	Metal food containers
Seaboard Carton Division of Nestlé Food Company	1988	Paperboard containers
Aim Packaging, Inc.	1989	Plastic containers
Fortune Plastics Inc.	1989	Plastic containers
Express Plastic Containers Limited	1989	Plastic containers
Amoco Container Company	1989	Plastic containers
Del Monte Corporation's U.S. can manufacturing operations	1993	Metal food containers
Food Metal and Specialty business of American National Can Company	1995	Metal food containers, steel closures and Omni plastic containers
Finger Lakes Packaging Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Birds Eye Foods, Inc.	1996	Metal food containers
Alcoa Inc.'s North American aluminum roll-on closure business	1997	Aluminum roll-on closures
Rexam plc's North American plastic container business	1997	Plastic containers and closures
Winn Packaging Co.	1998	Plastic containers
Campbell Soup Company's steel container manufacturing business	1998	Metal food containers
Clearplass Containers, Inc.	1998	Plastic containers

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<b>Acquired Business</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Products</b>
RXI Holdings, Inc.	2000	Plastic containers and plastic closures, caps, sifters and fitments
Thatcher Tubes LLC	2003	Plastic tubes
Amcor White Cap, LLC	2003	Metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures
Pacific Coast Producers can manufacturing operations	2003	Metal food containers
Amcor White Cap (Europe, Asia and South America)	2006 - 2008	Metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures
Cousins-Currie Limited	2006	Plastic containers
Grup Vemsa 1857, S.L. s metal vacuum closures operations in Spain and China	2008	Metal vacuum closures

**OUR STRATEGY**

We intend to enhance our position as a leading manufacturer of consumer goods packaging products by continuing to aggressively pursue a strategy designed to achieve future growth and increase shareholder value by focusing on the following key elements:

***SUPPLY BEST VALUE PACKAGING PRODUCTS WITH HIGH LEVELS OF QUALITY, SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT***

Since our inception, we have been, and intend to continue to be, devoted to consistently supplying our products with the combination of quality, price and service that our customers consider to be best value. In our metal food container business, we focus on providing high quality and high levels of service and utilizing our low cost producer position. We have made and are continuing to make significant capital investments to offer our customers value-added features such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends for our metal food containers, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. In our closures business, we emphasize high levels of quality, service and technological support. We believe our closures business is the premier innovative closures solutions provider to the food and beverage industry by offering customers an extensive variety of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures as well as proprietary equipment solutions such as cap feeders, cappers and detection systems to ensure high quality package safety. In our plastic container business, we provide high levels of quality and service and focus on value-added, custom designed plastic containers to meet changing product and packaging demands of our customers. We believe that we are one of the few plastic packaging businesses that can custom design, manufacture and decorate a wide variety of plastic containers and plastic tubes, providing the customer with the ability to satisfy more of its plastic packaging needs through one supplier. We will continue to supply customized products that can be delivered quickly to our customers with superior levels of design, development and technological support.

***MAINTAIN LOW COST PRODUCER POSITION***

We will continue pursuing opportunities to strengthen our low cost position in our business by:

maintaining a flat, efficient organizational structure, resulting in low selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales;

achieving and maintaining economies of scale;

prudently investing in new technologies to increase manufacturing and production efficiency;

rationalizing our existing plant structure; and

serving our customers from our strategically located plants.

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Through our metal food container facilities, we believe that we provide the most comprehensive manufacturing capabilities in the industry throughout North America. Through our closures business, we manufacture an extensive variety of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for the food and beverage industry throughout the world utilizing state-of-the-art technology and equipment, and we provide our customers with state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems. Through our plastic container facilities, we have the capacity to manufacture customized products across the entire spectrum of resin materials, decorating techniques and molding processes required by our customers. We intend to leverage our manufacturing, design and engineering capabilities to continue to create cost-effective manufacturing systems that will drive our improvements in product quality, operating efficiency and customer support.

### ***MAINTAIN AN OPTIMAL CAPITAL STRUCTURE TO SUPPORT GROWTH AND INCREASE SHAREHOLDER VALUE***

Our financial strategy is to use reasonable leverage to support our growth and increase shareholder returns. Our stable and predictable cash flow, generated largely as a result of our long-term customer relationships and generally recession resistant business, supports our financial strategy. We intend to continue using reasonable leverage, supported by our stable cash flows, to make value enhancing acquisitions. In determining reasonable leverage, we evaluate our cost of capital and manage our level of debt to maintain an optimal cost of capital based on current market conditions. If acquisition opportunities are not identified over a longer period of time, we may use our cash flow to repay debt, repurchase shares of our common stock or increase dividends to our stockholders or for other permitted purposes. Since 2007, we have maintained a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents to ensure our access to liquidity. At December 31, 2009, we had \$305.8 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand.

### ***EXPAND THROUGH ACQUISITIONS AND INTERNAL GROWTH***

We intend to continue to increase our market share in our current business lines through acquisitions and internal growth. We use a disciplined approach to make acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. As a result, we expect to continue to expand and diversify our customer base, geographic presence and product lines. This strategy has enabled us to increase our net sales and income from operations over the last ten years.

During the past twenty years, the metal food container market has experienced significant consolidation primarily due to the desire by food processors to reduce costs and focus resources on their core operations rather than self-manufacture their metal food containers. Our acquisitions of the metal food container manufacturing operations of Nestlé Food Company, or Nestlé, The Dial Corporation, or Dial, Del Monte Corporation, or Del Monte, Birds Eye Foods, Inc., or Birds Eye, Campbell Soup Company, or Campbell, and Pacific Coast Producers, or Pacific Coast, reflect this trend. We estimate that approximately 7 percent of the market for metal food containers is still served by self-manufacturers.

While we have increased our market share of metal food containers in the United States primarily through acquisitions, we have also made over the last few years, and are continuing to make, significant capital investment in our metal food container business to enhance our business and offer our customers value-added features, such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. In 2009, 60 percent of our metal food containers sold had a Quick Top® easy-open end.

With our acquisitions of our closures operations in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, we established ourselves as a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products, with leadership positions in the North American and European markets. We may pursue further consolidation in these markets. In particular, the closures segment of the



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consumer goods packaging industry in Europe is highly fragmented, and we intend to pursue further consolidation opportunities in this market. Additionally, we expect to continue to generate internal growth in our closures business, particularly in plastic vacuum closures. In making investments for internal growth, we use a disciplined approach to pursue internal growth in order to generate attractive cash returns.

We have grown our market position for our plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing more than sixfold to \$541.5 million in 2009. We achieved this improvement primarily through strategic acquisitions as well as through internal growth. The plastic container segment of the consumer goods packaging industry is highly fragmented, and we intend to pursue further consolidation opportunities in this market. Over the long term, we also expect to continue to generate internal growth in our plastic container business. As with acquisitions, we use a disciplined approach to pursue internal growth in order to generate attractive cash returns. Through a combination of these efforts, we intend to continue to expand our customer base in the markets that we serve, such as the personal care, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, food, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical markets.

***ENHANCE PROFITABILITY THROUGH PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS AND COST REDUCTIONS***

We intend to continue to enhance profitability through productivity and cost reduction opportunities. The additional sales and production capacity provided through acquisitions have enabled us to rationalize plant operations and decrease overhead costs through plant closings and downsizings. From 2006, we have closed three metal food container manufacturing facilities, one closures manufacturing facility and two plastic container manufacturing facilities in connection with our continuing efforts to streamline our plant operations, reduce operating costs and better match supply with geographic demand. In furtherance of such efforts, in 2010 we announced plans to close our Port Clinton, Ohio plastic container manufacturing facility and to consolidate that facility's operations into other production sites.

We would expect that most future acquisitions will continue to enable us to realize manufacturing efficiencies as a result of optimizing production scheduling and other benefits from economies of scale and the elimination of redundant selling and administrative functions. In addition to the benefits realized through the integration of acquired businesses, we have improved and expect to continue to improve the operating performance of our plant facilities by investing capital for productivity improvements and manufacturing cost reductions. While we have made some of these investments in certain of our plants, more opportunities still exist throughout our system. We will continue to use a disciplined approach to identify these opportunities to generate attractive cash returns.

**BUSINESS SEGMENTS**

We are a holding company that conducts our business through various operating subsidiaries. We operate three businesses, our metal food container business, our closures business and our plastic container business.

***METAL FOOD CONTAINERS 62.5 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2009***

We are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers in North America, with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2009 of approximately half of the market. Our metal food container business is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steel and aluminum containers that are used primarily by processors and packagers for food products, such as soup, vegetables, fruit, meat, tomato based products, coffee, seafood, adult nutritional drinks, pet food and other miscellaneous food products. For 2009, our metal food container business had net sales of \$1.92 billion (approximately 62.5 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$206.4 million (approximately 66.2 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense). We estimate that approximately 90 percent of our projected metal food container sales in 2010 will be pursuant to multi-year customer supply arrangements.

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Although metal containers face competition from plastic, paper, glass and composite containers, we believe metal containers are superior to plastic, paper and composite containers in applications where the contents are processed at high temperatures, or packaged in larger consumer or institutional quantities, or where the long-term storage of the product is desirable while maintaining the product's quality. We also believe that metal containers are generally more desirable than glass containers because metal containers are more durable and less costly to transport. Additionally, while the market for metal food containers in the United States has experienced little or no growth over the last ten years, we have increased our market share of metal food containers in the United States primarily through acquisitions, and have enhanced our business by focusing on providing customers with high quality, high levels of service and value-added features such as our family of Quick Top® easy-open ends, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers.

***CLOSURES 19.9 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2009***

We are a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. Our closures business provides customers with an extensive variety of proprietary metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures that ensure closure quality and safety, as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems to complement our closure product offering. We have 14 manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world. In addition, we license our technology to six other manufacturers for various markets we do not serve. For 2009, our closures business had net sales of \$609.1 million (approximately 19.9 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$74.1 million (approximately 23.8 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense).

We manufacture metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products, such as juices and juice drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports and energy drinks, ketchup, salsa, pickles, tomato sauce, soup, cooking sauces, gravies, fruits, vegetables, preserves, baby food, baby juices, infant formula and dairy products. We provide customers of our closures business with custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, designed to minimize removal torques and to enhance openability of our closures while meeting applicable regulatory requirements. We offer our customers an extensive range of printing options for our closures. We also provide customers with sealing/capping equipment and detection systems to complement our closure product offering for food and beverage products. As a result of our extensive range of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures, our geographic presence and our focus on providing high levels of quality, service and technological support, we believe that we are uniquely positioned to serve food and beverage product companies for their closure needs.

***PLASTIC CONTAINERS 17.6 PERCENT OF OUR CONSOLIDATED NET SALES IN 2009***

We produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials and offer a comprehensive array of molding and decorating capabilities. We are one of the leading manufacturers of custom designed high density polyethylene, or HDPE, and polyethylene terephthalate, or PET, containers for the personal care market in North America. For 2009, our plastic container business had net sales of \$541.5 million (approximately 17.6 percent of our consolidated net sales) and income from operations of \$31.3 million (approximately 10.0 percent of our consolidated income from operations excluding corporate expense). Since 1987, we have improved our market position for our plastic container business, with net sales increasing more than sixfold.

We manufacture custom designed and stock HDPE containers for personal care and health care products, including containers for shampoos, conditioners, hand creams, lotions, cosmetics and toiletries; household and industrial chemical products, including containers for scouring cleaners, cleaning agents and lawn, garden and agricultural chemicals; and pharmaceutical products, including containers for

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tablets, antacids and eye cleaning solutions. We manufacture custom designed and stock PET containers for mouthwash, shampoos, conditioners, respiratory and gastrointestinal products, liquid soap, skin care lotions, peanut butter, salad dressings, condiments and liquor. Additionally, we manufacture plastic tubes primarily for personal care products such as skin lotions and hair treatment products. We also manufacture plastic containers, closures, caps, sifters and fitments for food, household and pet care products, including salad dressings, peanut butter, spices, liquid margarine, powdered drink mixes and arts and crafts supplies, as well as thermoformed plastic tubs for personal care and household products, including soft fabric wipes, and our innovative Omni plastic container (a multi-layer microwaveable and retortable plastic bowl) for food products.

Our leading position in the plastic container market is largely driven by our rapid response to our customers' design, development and technology support needs and our value-added, diverse product line. This product line is the result of our ability to produce plastic containers from a full range of resin materials using a broad array of manufacturing, molding and decorating capabilities. We also have the ability to manufacture decorated plastic tubes for our customers, providing our customers with the ability to satisfy more of their plastic packaging needs through one supplier. We benefit from our large scale and nationwide presence, as significant consolidation is occurring in many of our customers' markets. Through these capabilities, we are well-positioned to serve our customers, who demand customized solutions as they continue to seek innovative means to differentiate their products in the marketplace using packaging.

### **MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION**

As is the practice in the industry, most of our customers provide us with quarterly or annual estimates of products and quantities pursuant to which periodic commitments are given. These estimates enable us to effectively manage production and control working capital requirements. We schedule our production to meet customers' requirements. Because the production time for our products is short, the backlog of customer orders in relation to our sales is not material.

As of February 28, 2010, we operated a total of 66 manufacturing facilities in ten different countries throughout the world that serve the needs of our customers.

### ***METAL FOOD CONTAINER BUSINESS***

The manufacturing operations of our metal food container business include cutting, coating, lithographing, fabricating, assembling and packaging finished cans. We use three basic processes to produce cans. The traditional three-piece method requires three pieces of flat metal to form a cylindrical body with a welded side seam, a bottom and a top. High integrity of the side seam is assured by the use of sophisticated electronic weld monitors and organic coatings that are thermally cured by induction and convection processes. The other two methods of producing cans start by forming a shallow cup that is then formed into the desired height using either the draw and iron process or the draw and redraw process. Using the draw and redraw process, we manufacture steel and aluminum two-piece cans, the height of which generally does not exceed the diameter. For cans the height of which is greater than the diameter, we manufacture steel two-piece cans by using a drawing and ironing process. Quality and stackability of these cans are comparable to that of the shallow two-piece cans described above. We manufacture can bodies and ends from thin, high-strength aluminum alloys and steels by utilizing proprietary tool and die designs and selected can making equipment. We also manufacture our Quick Top® easy-open ends from both steel and aluminum alloys in a sophisticated precision progressive die process. We regularly review our Quick Top® easy-open end designs for improvements for optimum consumer preference through consumer studies and feedback.

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### ***CLOSURES BUSINESS***

The manufacturing operations for metal closures include cutting, coating, lithographing, fabricating and lining. We manufacture twist-off, lug style and press-on, twist-off steel closures and aluminum roll-on closures for glass, metal and plastic containers, ranging in size from 18 to 110 millimeters in diameter. We employ state-of-the-art multi-die presses to manufacture metal closures, offering a low-cost, high quality means of production. We also provide customers of our closures business with custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, designed to minimize torque removal and enhance the openability of our closures while meeting applicable regulatory requirements.

We utilize two basic processes to produce plastic closures. In the injection molded process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and injected into a mold, forming a plastic closure shell. The shell is then lined with a custom formulated, compression molded sealing system and printed depending on its end use. In the compression molded process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and extruded, and then compressed to form a plastic closure shell. The shell is then lined with a custom formulated, compression molded sealing system, slit and printed depending on its end use.

For composite closures, a metal panel is manufactured using the same manufacturing process for metal closures, including the use of custom formulations of sealing/lining materials, and then it is inserted into a plastic closure shell.

### ***PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS***

We utilize two basic processes to produce plastic containers. In the extrusion blowmolding process, pellets of plastic resin are heated and extruded into a tube of plastic. A two-piece metal mold is then closed around the plastic tube and high pressure air is blown into it causing a bottle to form in the mold's shape. In the injection and injection stretch blowmolding processes, pellets of plastic resin are heated and injected into a mold, forming a plastic preform. The plastic preform is then blown into a bottle-shaped metal mold, creating a plastic bottle.

In our proprietary plastic tube manufacturing process, we continually extrude a plastic tube in various diameters from pellets of plastic resin. A neck finish is then compression molded onto the plastic tube. The plastic tube is then decorated, and a cap or closure is put on the decorated plastic tube before it is shipped to the customer. Our process permits us to produce multi-layer tubes with barrier in the neck.

We also manufacture plastic closures, caps, sifters and fitments using runnerless injection molding technology. In this process, pellets of plastic resin are melted and forced under pressure into a mold, where they take the mold's shape. Our thermoformed plastic tubs are manufactured by melting pellets of plastic resin into a plastic sheet. The plastic sheets are then stamped by hot molds to form plastic tubs. Our Omni plastic containers are manufactured using a plastic injection blowmolding process where dissimilar pellets of plastic are heated and co-injected in a proprietary process to form a five-layer preform, which is immediately transferred to a blowmold for final shaping. We designed the equipment for this manufacturing process, and the equipment utilizes a variety of proprietary processes to make rigid plastic containers capable of holding processed foods for extended shelf lives in aesthetically pleasing contoured designs, such as for Campbell's Soup at Hand<sup>TM</sup> product.

We have state-of-the-art decorating equipment, including several of the largest sophisticated decorating facilities in the United States. Our decorating methods for plastic containers are in-mold labeling, which applies a plastic film label to the bottle during the blowing process, and post-mold decoration. For plastic tubes, we offer all commercially available post-mold decoration technologies. Post-mold decoration includes:

silk screen decoration which enables the applications of images in multiple colors to the bottle;

pressure sensitive decoration which uses a plastic film or paper label with an adhesive;

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heat transfer decoration which uses a plastic coated label applied by heat;

hot stamping decoration which transfers images from a die using metallic foils; and

shrink sleeve labeling.

### **RAW MATERIALS**

Based upon our existing arrangements with suppliers and our current and anticipated requirements, we believe that we have made adequate provisions for acquiring our raw materials. As a result of significant consolidation of suppliers, we are, however, dependent upon a limited number of suppliers for our steel, aluminum, coatings and compound raw materials. Increases in the prices of raw materials have generally been passed along to our customers in accordance with our multi-year customer supply arrangements and through general price increases.

### ***METAL FOOD CONTAINER BUSINESS***

We use tin plated and chromium plated steel, aluminum, copper wire, organic coatings, lining compound and inks in the manufacture and decoration of our metal food container products. Although there has been significant consolidation of suppliers, we believe that we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of these raw materials for the foreseeable future.

Our metal food container supply arrangements with our customers provide for the pass through of changes in our metal costs. For our non-contract customers, we have also increased prices to pass through increases in our metal costs. Although no assurances can be given, we expect to be able to purchase sufficient quantities of steel to timely meet all of our customers' requirements in 2010.

Our material requirements are supplied through agreements and purchase orders with suppliers with whom we have long-term relationships. If our suppliers fail to deliver under their arrangements, we would be forced to purchase raw materials on the open market, and no assurances can be given that we would be able to purchase such raw materials or, if we are so able, that we would be able to purchase such raw materials at comparable prices or terms.

### ***CLOSURES BUSINESS***

We use tin plated and chromium plated steel, aluminum, organic coatings, low-metallic inks and pulpboard, plastic and organic lining materials in the manufacture of metal closures.

We use resins in pellet form, such as homopolymer polypropylene, copolymer polypropylene and HDPE, thermoplastic elastomer lining materials, processing additives and colorants in the manufacture of plastic closures.

Our domestic closures operations have generally passed along to customers changes in the prices of metal and resin raw materials in accordance with supply arrangements. For non-contract customers, our domestic closures operations have also passed through changes in our metal and resin costs. Although no assurances can be given, we believe we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of these raw materials for the foreseeable future, despite the significant consolidation of suppliers.

### ***PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS***

The raw materials we use in our plastic container business are primarily resins in pellet form such as virgin HDPE, virgin PET, recycled HDPE, recycled PET, polypropylene and, to a lesser extent, polystyrene, low density polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate glycol, polyvinyl chloride and medium density polyethylene. Our resin requirements are acquired through multi-year arrangements for specific quantities

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of resins with several major suppliers of resins. The price that we pay for resin raw materials is not fixed and is subject to market pricing, which has fluctuated significantly in the past few years. Our plastic container business has passed along to our customers changes in the prices of our resin raw materials in accordance with customer supply arrangements.

We believe that we have made adequate provisions to purchase sufficient quantities of resins for the foreseeable future, absent unforeseen events such as significant hurricanes.

### **SALES AND MARKETING**

Our philosophy has been to develop long-term customer relationships by acting in partnership with our customers, providing reliable quality and service. We market our products primarily by a direct sales force and for our plastic container business, in part, through a network of distributors. Because of the high cost of transporting empty containers, our metal food business generally sells to customers within a 300 mile radius of its manufacturing plants.

In 2009, 2008, and 2007, approximately 12 percent of our consolidated net sales were to Campbell in each such year, and approximately 11 percent, 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of our consolidated net sales were to Nestlé. No other customer accounted for more than 10 percent of our total consolidated net sales during those years.

### ***METAL FOOD CONTAINER BUSINESS***

We are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers in North America, with a unit volume market share in the United States in 2009 of approximately half of the market. Our largest customers for these products include Campbell, Del Monte, General Mills, Inc., Hill's Pet Nutrition, Inc., Hormel Foods Corp., or Hormel, Nestlé, Pacific Coast, Pinnacle Foods Group LLC, Seneca Foods L.L.C. and Treehouse Foods, Inc.

We have entered into multi-year supply arrangements with many of our customers, including Nestlé, Campbell and other food producers. We estimate that approximately 90 percent of our projected metal food container sales in 2010 will be pursuant to multi-year customer supply arrangements. Historically, we have been successful in continuing these multi-year customer supply arrangements.

Since our inception in 1987, we have supplied Nestlé with substantially all of its U.S. metal food container requirements purchased from third party manufacturers. Our net sales of metal food containers to Nestlé in 2009 were \$307.6 million. Our supply agreement with Nestlé, covering approximately eighty percent of the metal food containers that we supply to Nestlé, continues until December 2013. This supply agreement provides for certain prices and specifies that those prices will be increased or decreased based upon cost change formulas. In addition, we continue to supply the remaining metal food containers that we supply to Nestlé under a separate supply agreement that continues until December 2011.

In connection with our June 1998 acquisition of the steel container manufacturing business of Campbell, we entered into a ten-year supply agreement with Campbell to supply substantially all of Campbell's steel container requirements to be used for the packaging of foods and beverages in the United States. In 2004, we extended the term of this supply agreement to the end of 2013. In April 2005, Campbell exercised its right to expand our supply agreement to include Campbell's steel container requirements in Canada. In 2009, our net sales of metal food containers to Campbell were \$355.0 million.

The Campbell agreement provides certain prices for containers supplied by us to Campbell and specifies that those prices will be increased or decreased based upon specified cost change formulas. The Campbell agreement permits Campbell to receive proposals from independent commercial can manufacturers for the supply of containers of a type and quality similar to the metal containers that we supply to Campbell. The proposals must be for the remainder of the term of the Campbell agreement and

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for 100 percent of the annual volume of containers at one or more of Campbell's food processing plants. We have the right to retain the business subject to the terms and conditions of the competitive proposal. Upon any material breach by us, Campbell has the right to terminate this agreement. In addition, Campbell has the right, at the end of the term of the Campbell agreement or upon the occurrence of specified material defaults under other agreements with Campbell, to purchase from us the assets located at the former Campbell facilities that are used to manufacture containers for Campbell. We lease these former Campbell facilities from Campbell. The purchase price for the assets would be determined at the time of purchase in accordance with an agreed upon formula that is related to the net book value of the assets.

Our metal food container business' sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in those regions. Because of the seasonality of the harvests, we have historically experienced higher unit sales volume in the third quarter of our fiscal year and generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations during that quarter. You should also read "Risk Factors." The seasonality of the fruit and vegetable packing industry causes us to incur short term debt included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

***CLOSURES BUSINESS***

We are a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products. We have 14 manufacturing facilities located in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, from which we serve over 70 countries throughout the world.

Our largest customers of our closures business include Andros Group, Campbell, The Coca-Cola Company, Dr Pepper Snapple Group, Inc., Heinz Group, Hipp GmbH & CoKG, Nestlé Group, PepsiCo Inc., Schwartau Group, Treehouse Foods, Inc. and Unilever N.V. We have multi-year supply arrangements with many of our customers in the United States. Outside of the United States, the closures business has had long-term relationships with most of its customers, although as is common many supply arrangements are negotiated on a year-by-year basis.

In addition, we license our technology to six other manufacturers who supply products in Australia, China, India, Israel, Korea, Malaysia, Maldives, South Africa, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

***PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS***

We are one of the leading manufacturers of custom designed and stock HDPE and PET containers sold in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, health care, household and industrial chemical and food markets. We market our plastic containers, tubes and closures in most areas of North America through a direct sales force and a large network of distributors. More recently, we also market certain stock plastic containers for personal care and health care products through an on-line shopping catalog.

Our largest customers for our plastic container business include Alberto Culver USA, Inc., Avon Products Inc., The Carriage House Inc., The Clorox Company, Kraft Foods, Inc., L'Oréal, Johnson & Johnson, The Procter & Gamble Company, Treehouse Foods, Inc., Unilever Home and Personal Care North America and Best Foods (units of Unilever, N.V.) and Vi-Jon Inc.

We have arrangements to sell some of our plastic containers and closures to distributors, who in turn resell those products primarily to regional customers. Plastic containers sold to distributors are generally

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manufactured by using generic and custom molds with decoration added to meet the end users' requirements. The distributors' warehouses and their sales personnel enable us to market and inventory a wide range of such products to a variety of customers.

We have written purchase orders or contracts for the supply of containers with the majority of our customers. In general, these purchase orders and contracts are for containers made from proprietary molds and are for a duration of one to five years.

### **COMPETITION**

The packaging industry is highly competitive. We compete in this industry with manufacturers of similar and other types of packaging, as well as fillers, food processors and packers who manufacture containers for their own use and for sale to others. We attempt to compete effectively through the quality of our products, competitive pricing and our ability to meet customer requirements for delivery, performance and technical assistance.

#### ***METAL FOOD CONTAINER BUSINESS***

Of the commercial metal food container manufacturers, Ball Corporation and Crown Holdings, Inc. are our most significant national competitors. As an alternative to purchasing containers from commercial can manufacturers, customers have the ability to invest in equipment to self-manufacture their containers.

Because of the high cost of transporting empty containers, our metal food container business generally sells to customers within a 300 mile radius of its manufacturing plants. Strategically located existing plants give us an advantage over competitors from other areas, but we could be potentially disadvantaged by the relocation of a major customer.

Although metal containers face competition from plastic, paper, glass and composite containers, we believe that metal containers are superior to plastic, composite and paper containers in applications, where the contents are processed at high temperatures or packaged in larger consumer or institutional quantities or where long-term storage of the product is desirable while maintaining the product's quality. We also believe that metal containers are more desirable generally than glass containers because metal containers are more durable and less costly to transport.

#### ***CLOSURES BUSINESS***

Our closures business competes primarily with Berry Plastics Corporation, Crown Holdings, Inc., Groupe Massilly, Rank Group Plc, Rexam PLC, Tecnocap S.p.a. and Vogel & Noot Holding AG. With our ability to manufacture an extensive range of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures as well as state-of-the-art capping/sealing equipment and detection systems and our geographic presence, we believe we are uniquely positioned to serve food and beverage product companies for their closure needs.

#### ***PLASTIC CONTAINER BUSINESS***

Our plastic container business competes with a number of large national producers of plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, food, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. These competitors include Alpla-Werke Alwin Lehner GmbH & Co., Amcor PET Packaging, Berry Plastics Corporation, CCL Industries Inc., Cebal Americas, Consolidated Container Company LLC, Constar International, Inc., Graham Packaging Company L.P., Plastipak Packaging Inc., Rexam PLC and Sonoco Products Company. To compete effectively in the constantly changing market for plastic containers, tubes and closures, we must remain current with, and to some extent anticipate, innovations in resin composition and applications and changes in the technology for the manufacturing of plastic containers, tubes and closures.



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### **EMPLOYEES**

As of December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 2,000 salaried and 5,400 hourly employees on a full-time basis. Approximately 49 percent of our hourly plant employees in the United States and Canada as of that date were represented by a variety of unions, and most of our hourly employees in Europe, Asia and South America were represented by a variety of unions or other labor organizations. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, Campbell provided us with approximately 115 hourly employees on a full-time basis at one of the facilities that we lease from Campbell.

Our labor contracts expire at various times between 2010 and 2013. As of December 31, 2009, contracts covering approximately 20 percent of our hourly employees in the United States and Canada will expire during 2010. We expect no significant changes in our relations with these unions.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER REGULATIONS**

We are subject to federal, foreign, state and local environmental laws and regulations. In general, these laws and regulations limit the discharge of pollutants into the environment and establish standards for the treatment, storage, and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. We believe that we are either in compliance in all material respects with all presently applicable environmental laws and regulations or are operating in accordance with appropriate variances, delayed compliance orders or similar arrangements.

In addition to costs associated with regulatory compliance, we may be held liable for alleged environmental damage associated with the past disposal of hazardous substances. Those that generate hazardous substances that are disposed of at sites at which environmental problems are alleged to exist, as well as the owners of those sites and other classes of persons, are subject to claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or CERCLA, regardless of fault or the legality of the original disposal. CERCLA and many similar state and foreign statutes may hold a responsible party liable for the entire cleanup cost at a particular site even though that party may not have caused the entire problem. Other state statutes may impose proportionate rather than joint and several liability. The federal Environmental Protection Agency or a state or foreign agency may also issue orders requiring responsible parties to undertake removal or remedial actions at sites.

We are also subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Act and other federal, foreign, state and local laws regulating noise exposure levels and other safety and health concerns in the production areas of our plants.

While management does not believe that any of the regulatory matters described above, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, financial position or competitive position, we cannot assure you that a material environmental or other regulatory claim will not arise in the future.

### **RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT**

Our research, product development and product engineering efforts relating to our metal food container business are conducted at our research facilities in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Our research, product development and product engineering efforts relating to our metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures business for food and beverage products are conducted at our research facilities in Downers Grove, Illinois and Hannover, Germany. Our research, product development and product engineering efforts with respect to our plastic container business are performed by our manufacturing and engineering personnel located at our Norcross, Georgia facility. In addition to research, product development and product engineering, these sites also provide technical support to our customers. The amounts we have spent on research and development during the last three fiscal years are not material.

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We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, unpatented know-how, technological innovation, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, nondisclosure agreements and other protective measures to protect our intellectual property. We do not believe that any individual item of our intellectual property portfolio is material to our business. We employ various methods, including confidentiality agreements and nondisclosure agreements, with third parties, employees and consultants to protect our trade secrets and know-how. However, others could obtain knowledge of our trade secrets and know-how through independent development or other means.

### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**

Financial and other information by segment and relating to geographic areas for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 is set forth in Note 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our foreign operations for all our businesses generated \$430.5 million of net sales, which represents 14 percent of our consolidated net sales worldwide. For a discussion of risks attendant to our foreign operations, see **Risk Factors**. Our international operations are subject to various risks that may adversely affect our financial results and **Risk Factors**. We are subject to the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates included elsewhere in this Annual Report, as well as **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**. **Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk** included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

### **AVAILABLE INFORMATION**

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information that issuers (including the Company) file electronically with the SEC. The internet address of the SEC's website is <http://www.sec.gov>.

We maintain a website, the internet address of which is <http://www.silganholdings.com>. Information contained on our website is not part of this Annual Report. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K (and any amendments to those reports) and Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed on behalf of our directors and executive officers as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

### **ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.**

The following are certain risk factors that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently view as immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

#### ***OUR INDEBTEDNESS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR CASH FLOW.***

At December 31, 2009, we had \$799.4 million of total consolidated indebtedness. We incurred much of this indebtedness as a result of financing acquisitions. In addition, at December 31, 2009, after taking into account letters of credit of \$29.7 million, we had \$408.3 million and Cdn \$14.0 million of revolving loans available to be borrowed under our senior secured credit facility, or our Credit Agreement. Under our Credit

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Agreement, we also have available to us an uncommitted incremental loan facility in an amount of up to an additional \$350 million, and we may incur additional indebtedness as permitted by our Credit Agreement and our other instruments governing our indebtedness.

A significant portion of our cash flow must be used to service our indebtedness and is therefore not available to be used in our business. In 2009, we paid \$320.7 million in term loan amortization repayments (which includes \$237.9 million of term loan amortization repayments paid using the net proceeds from our issuance of \$250 million of 7 1/4% Senior Notes due 2016, or the 7 1/4% Notes, in May 2009) and \$42.0 million in interest on our indebtedness. Our ability to generate cash flow is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that may be beyond our control. In addition, a substantial portion of our indebtedness bears interest at floating rates, and therefore a substantial increase in interest rates could adversely impact our results of operations. Based on the average outstanding amount of our variable rate indebtedness in 2009, a one percentage point change in the interest rates for our variable rate indebtedness would have impacted our 2009 interest expense by an aggregate of approximately \$3.5 million, after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements during 2009.

Our indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it could:

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

require us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, acquisitions and capital expenditures, and for other general corporate purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or exploiting business opportunities; and

limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds.

*DESPITE OUR CURRENT LEVELS OF INDEBTEDNESS, WE MAY INCUR ADDITIONAL DEBT IN THE FUTURE, WHICH COULD INCREASE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR LEVERAGE.*

We are continually evaluating and pursuing acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market and may incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness under our Credit Agreement, to finance any such acquisitions and to fund any resulting increased operating needs. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks we now face could increase. We will have to effect any new financing in compliance with the agreements governing our then existing indebtedness.

*THE TERMS OF OUR DEBT INSTRUMENTS RESTRICT THE MANNER IN WHICH WE CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS AND MAY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT ELEMENTS OF OUR GROWTH STRATEGY.*

The instruments and agreements governing our indebtedness contain numerous covenants, including financial and operating covenants, some of which are quite restrictive. These covenants affect, and in many respects limit, among other things, our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness;

create liens;

consolidate, merge or sell assets;

make certain capital expenditures;

make certain advances, investments and loans;

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enter into certain transactions with affiliates;

engage in any business other than the packaging business and certain related businesses;

pay dividends; and

repurchase stock.

These covenants could restrict us in the pursuit of our growth strategy.

*THE RECENT GLOBAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CRISIS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.*

Financial markets have experienced substantial disruption including, among other things, extreme volatility in securities prices, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, rating downgrades of certain investments and declining valuations of others. Among other risks we face, a tightening of credit in the financial markets may adversely affect our ability to obtain additional financing in the future, including, if necessary, to fund acquisitions, and our ability to refinance indebtedness under our Credit Agreement (as discussed below). As a result of the current condition of the financial markets, any additional financing that we may obtain and any refinancing of indebtedness under our Credit Agreement may be on terms that are more restrictive than the current terms of our indebtedness and may be at interest rates higher than the current interest rates for our indebtedness. Additionally, any such additional financing would have to be effected in compliance with the agreements governing our then existing indebtedness. Any approval that may be required under our then existing indebtedness for any such additional financing may require us to agree to more restrictive terms and/or higher interest rates for our then existing indebtedness.

Current economic conditions could also harm the liquidity or financial position of our customers or suppliers, which could in turn cause such parties to fail to meet their contractual or other obligations to us. Additionally, the creditworthiness of the counterparties to our interest rate and commodity pricing transactions could deteriorate, thereby increasing the risk that such counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations to us.

*WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO REFINANCE OUR CREDIT AGREEMENT PRIOR TO MATURITY ON JUNE 30, 2011, AND IF WE ARE ABLE TO EFFECT SUCH REFINANCING, IT MAY BE ON LESS FAVORABLE TERMS AND AT HIGHER INTEREST RATES.*

Outstanding revolving loans, A term loans and certain incremental loans under our Credit Agreement will mature on June 30, 2011, and other incremental loans under our Credit Agreement will mature on June 30, 2012. We will need to repay or refinance this indebtedness and we may need to replace our revolving loan facilities with other facilities for our seasonal and other needs. We may not be able to effect this refinancing and, if we are able to effect this refinancing, we may not be able to do so on the same terms (including interest rates) as under our Credit Agreement. Our ability to effect this refinancing and the terms thereof (including interest rates) will depend on a variety of factors, including:

the condition of the credit markets, which have recently experienced substantial disruptions to liquidity and credit availability;

our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors (including the state of the economy and other factors beyond our control) affecting our business and operations;

the timing of the refinancing; and

the amount of debt to be refinanced.

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*WE FACE COMPETITION FROM MANY COMPANIES AND WE MAY LOSE SALES OR EXPERIENCE LOWER MARGINS ON SALES AS A RESULT OF SUCH COMPETITION.*

The manufacture and sale of metal and plastic containers and closures is highly competitive. We compete with other manufacturers of metal and plastic containers and closures and manufacturers of alternative packaging products, as well as packaged goods companies who manufacture containers and closures for their own use and for sale to others. We compete primarily on the basis of price, quality and service. To the extent that any of our competitors is able to offer better prices, quality and/or services, we could lose customers and our sales and margins may decline.

Approximately 90 percent of our metal food container sales, a majority of sales of our domestic closures operations and a majority of sales of our plastic container business in 2009 were pursuant to multi-year supply arrangements. In general, many of these arrangements provide that during the term the customer may receive competitive proposals for all or up to a portion of the products we furnish to the customer. We have the right to retain the business subject to the terms and conditions of the competitive proposal.

If we match a competitive proposal, it may result in reduced sales prices for the products that are the subject of the proposal. If we choose not to match a competitive proposal, we may lose the sales that were the subject of the proposal.

*DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS COULD BE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO FOOD AND BEVERAGES AND CHANGES IN CONSUMER PREFERENCES.*

We manufacture and sell consumer goods packaging products. Many of our products are used to package food and beverages, and therefore they come into direct contact with these products. Accordingly, such products must comply with various laws and regulations for food and beverages applicable to our customers. Changes in such laws and regulations could negatively impact our customers' demand for our products as they comply with such changes and/or require us to make changes to our products. Such changes to our products could include modifications to the coatings and compounds that we use, possibly resulting in the incurrence by us of additional costs. Additionally, because our products are used to package consumer goods, we are subject to a variety of risks that could influence consumer behavior and negatively impact demand for our products, including changes in consumer preferences driven by various health-related concerns and perceptions.

*OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF RAW MATERIALS OR MAINTAIN OUR ABILITY TO PASS RAW MATERIAL PRICE INCREASES THROUGH TO OUR CUSTOMERS.*

We purchase steel, aluminum, plastic resins and other raw materials from various suppliers. Sufficient quantities of these raw materials may not be available in the future, whether due to reductions in capacity because of, among other things, significant consolidation of suppliers, increased demand in excess of available supply, unforeseen events such as significant hurricanes or other reasons. In addition, such materials are subject to price fluctuations due to a number of factors, including increases in demand for the same raw materials, the availability of other substitute materials and general economic conditions that are beyond our control.

Over the last few years, there has been significant consolidation of suppliers of steel. Additionally, tariffs and court cases in the United States have negatively impacted the ability and desire of certain foreign steel suppliers to competitively supply steel in the United States. In recent years, the steel industry in the United States announced significant price increases for steel. Our metal food container and U.S.

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metal closure supply arrangements with our customers provide for the pass through of changes in our metal costs in accordance with such arrangements. For our non-contract customers, we also increase prices to pass through increases in our metal costs.

Our resin requirements are acquired through multi-year arrangements for specific quantities of resins with several major suppliers of resins. The prices that we pay for resins are not fixed and are subject to market pricing, which has fluctuated significantly in the past few years. Our plastic containers and U.S. plastic closures supply arrangements with our customers provide for the pass through of changes in resin prices in accordance with such arrangements, subject in most cases to a lag in the timing of such pass through. For non-contract customers, we also pass through changes in resin prices.

Although no assurances can be given, we expect to be able to purchase sufficient quantities of raw materials to timely meet all of our customers requirements in 2010. Additionally, although no assurances can be given, we generally have been able to pass raw material price increases through to our customers. The loss of our ability to pass those price increases through to our customers or the inability of our suppliers to meet our raw material requirements, however, could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

*A SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN NORMAL CROP YIELD MAY REDUCE DEMAND FOR OUR METAL FOOD CONTAINERS AND CLOSURES.*

Our metal food container business sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States. Our closures business is also dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in applicable regions, and our results of operations could be impacted accordingly. Our sales, income from operations and net income could be materially adversely affected in a year in which crop yields are substantially lower than normal in both of the prime agricultural regions of the United States in which we operate.

*THE SEASONALITY OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PACKING INDUSTRY CAUSES US TO INCUR SHORT TERM DEBT.*

We sell metal containers and closures used in the fruit and vegetable packing process which is a seasonal industry. As a result, we have historically generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations in our third quarter. Additionally, as is common in the packaging industry, we must access working capital to build inventory ahead of the fruit and vegetable packing process. We also provide extended payment terms to some of our customers due to the seasonality of the fruit and vegetable packing process and, accordingly, carry accounts receivable for some customers beyond the end of the packing season. Due to our seasonal requirements, we incur short-term indebtedness to finance our working capital requirements.

*THE COST OF PRODUCING OUR PRODUCTS MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY INCREASES TO THE PRICE OF ENERGY.*

The cost of producing our products is sensitive to our energy costs such as natural gas and electricity. We have, from time to time, entered into contracts to hedge a portion of our natural gas costs. Energy prices, in particular oil and natural gas, have increased in recent years, with a corresponding effect on our production costs.

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### ***WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PURSUE OUR GROWTH STRATEGY BY ACQUISITION.***

Historically, we have grown predominantly through acquisitions. Our future growth will depend in large part on additional acquisitions of consumer goods packaging businesses. We may not be able to locate or acquire other suitable acquisition candidates consistent with our strategy, and we may not be able to fund future acquisitions because of limitations under our indebtedness or otherwise, including due to the limited availability of funds if the financial markets are impaired.

### ***FUTURE ACQUISITIONS MAY CREATE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATING RESULTS AND DIVERT OUR MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION.***

In pursuing our strategy of growth through acquisitions, we will face risks commonly encountered with an acquisition strategy. These risks include:

failing to identify material problems and liabilities in our due diligence review of acquisition targets;

failing to obtain sufficient indemnification rights to fully offset possible liabilities associated with acquired businesses;

failing to assimilate the operations and personnel of the acquired businesses;

disrupting our ongoing business;

diluting our limited management resources;

operating in new geographic regions; and

impairing relationships with employees and customers of the acquired business as a result of changes in ownership and management. Through our experience integrating our acquisitions, we have learned that, depending upon the size of the acquisition, it can take us up to two to three years to completely integrate an acquired business into our operations and systems and realize the full benefit of the integration. During the early part of this integration period, the operating results of an acquired business may decrease from results attained prior to the acquisition due to costs, delays or other problems in integrating the acquired business. Moreover, additional indebtedness incurred to fund acquisitions could adversely affect our liquidity and financial stability.

### ***IF WE ARE UNABLE TO RETAIN KEY MANAGEMENT, WE MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.***

We believe that our future success depends, in large part, on our experienced management team. Losing the services of key members of our current management team could make it difficult for us to manage our business and meet our objectives.

### ***PROLONGED WORK STOPPAGES AT OUR FACILITIES WITH UNIONIZED LABOR COULD JEOPARDIZE OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.***

As of December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 5,400 hourly employees on a full-time basis. Approximately 49 percent of our hourly plant employees in the United States and Canada as of that date were represented by a variety of unions, and most of our hourly employees in Europe, Asia and South America were represented by a variety of unions or other labor organizations. Our labor contracts expire at various times between 2010 and 2013. We cannot assure you that, upon expiration of existing collective bargaining agreements, new agreements will be reached without union action or that any such new agreements will be on terms no less favorable than current agreements. Prolonged work stoppages at our facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.





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In addition, proposed U.S. Congressional legislation, known as The Employee Free Choice Act, or other labor legislation, could make it significantly easier for union organizing drives to be successful and could give third party arbitrators the ability to impose terms, which may be adverse to us, of collective bargaining agreements upon us and a labor union if we and such union are unable to agree to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

### ***WE ARE SUBJECT TO COSTS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.***

We continually review our compliance with environmental and other laws, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act and other laws regulating noise exposure levels and other safety and health concerns in the production areas of our plants in the U.S. and environmental protection, health and safety laws and regulations abroad. We may incur liabilities for noncompliance, or substantial expenditures to achieve compliance, with environmental and other laws or changes thereto in the future or as a result of the application of additional laws and regulations to our business, including those limiting greenhouse gas emissions and those requiring compliance with the European Commission's registration, evaluation and authorization of chemicals (REACH) procedures. In addition, stricter regulations, or stricter interpretations of existing laws or regulations, may impose new liabilities on us, and we may become obligated in the future to incur costs associated with the investigation and/or remediation of contamination at our facilities or other locations. Additionally, many of our products come into contact with the food and beverages that they package, and therefore we may be subject to risks and liabilities related to health and safety matters in connection with our products. Such liabilities and costs could have a material adverse effect on our capital expenditures, results of operations, financial condition or competitive position.

### ***OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO VARIOUS RISKS THAT MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS.***

Our international operations generated approximately \$430.5 million, or 14 percent, of our consolidated net sales in 2009, of which approximately \$325.3 million was generated by our closures operations in Europe, Asia and South America. As of February 28, 2010, we have a total of nine manufacturing facilities in a total of eight countries in Europe, Asia and South America, serving customers in over 70 countries worldwide. Our business strategy may include continued expansion of international activities. Accordingly, the risks associated with operating in foreign countries, including countries located in Europe, Asia and South America, may have a negative impact on our liquidity and net income. Risks associated with operating in foreign countries include, but are not limited to:

political, social and economic instability;

inconsistent product regulation or policy changes by foreign agencies or governments;

war, civil disturbance or acts of terrorism;

compliance with and changes in applicable foreign laws;

loss or non-renewal of treaties or similar agreements with foreign tax authorities;

difficulties in enforcement of contractual obligations and intellectual property rights;

high social benefits for labor;

national and regional labor strikes;

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imposition of limitations on conversions of foreign currencies into dollars or payment of dividends and other payments by non-U.S. subsidiaries;

foreign exchange rate risks;

difficulties in expatriating cash generated or held by non-U.S. subsidiaries in a tax efficient manner;

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changes in tax laws, or the interpretation thereof, affecting foreign tax credits or tax deductions relating to our non-U.S. earnings or operations;

hyperinflation and currency devaluation in certain foreign countries;

duties, taxes or government royalties, including the imposition or increase of withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by non-U.S. subsidiaries;

customs, import/export and other trade compliance regulations;

non-tariff barriers and higher duty rates;

difficulty in collecting international accounts receivable and potentially longer payment cycles;

increased costs in maintaining international manufacturing and marketing efforts; and

taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

*WE ARE SUBJECT TO THE EFFECTS OF FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES.*

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. As a result of our international closures operations and our Canadian plastic container operations, a portion of our consolidated net sales, and some of our costs, assets and liabilities, are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, we must translate local currency financial results into U.S. dollars based on average exchange rates prevailing during a reporting period for the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Consequently, changes in exchange rates may unpredictably and adversely affect our consolidated operating results. For example, during times of a strengthening U.S. dollar, our reported international revenue and earnings will be reduced because the local currency will translate into fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, a weakening U.S. dollar will effectively increase the dollar-equivalent of our expenses denominated in foreign currencies. Although we may use currency exchange rate protection agreements from time to time to reduce our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations in some cases, these hedges may not eliminate or reduce the effect of currency fluctuations.

*IF THE INVESTMENTS IN OUR PENSION BENEFIT PLANS DO NOT PERFORM AS EXPECTED, WE MAY HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS TO THESE PLANS, WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE AVAILABLE TO COVER OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES.*

We maintain noncontributory, defined benefit pension plans covering a substantial number of our employees, which we fund based on certain actuarial assumptions. The plans' assets consist primarily of common stocks and fixed income securities. If the investments of the plans do not perform at expected levels, then we will have to contribute additional funds to ensure that the plans will be able to pay out benefits as scheduled. Such an increase in funding could result in a decrease in our available cash flow.

*IF WE WERE REQUIRED TO WRITE-DOWN ALL OR PART OF OUR GOODWILL OR TRADE NAMES, OUR NET INCOME AND NET WORTH COULD BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED.*

As a result of our acquisitions, we have \$303.7 million of goodwill and \$32.1 million of trade names recorded on our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2009. We are required to periodically determine if our goodwill and trade names have become impaired, in which case we would write-down the impaired portion. If we were required to write-down all or part of our goodwill or trade names, our net income and net worth could be materially adversely affected.

*OUR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS HAVE SUBSTANTIAL INFLUENCE OVER US AND THEIR EXERCISE OF THAT INFLUENCE COULD BE ADVERSE TO YOUR INTERESTS.*

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As of December 31, 2009, Messrs. Silver and Horrigan beneficially owned an aggregate of 11,229,014 shares of our common stock, or approximately 29 percent of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, if

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they act together, they will be able to exercise substantial influence over all matters submitted to the stockholders for a vote, including the election of directors. In addition, we and Messrs. Silver and Horrigan have entered into an amended and restated principal stockholders agreement, or the Stockholders Agreement, that provides for certain director nomination rights. Under the Stockholders Agreement, the Group (as defined in the Stockholders Agreement) has the right to nominate for election all of our directors until the Group holds less than one-half of the number of shares of our common stock held by it in the aggregate on February 14, 1997. The Group generally includes Messrs. Silver and Horrigan and their affiliates and related family transferees and estates. At least one of the Group's nominees must be either Mr. Silver or Mr. Horrigan. On February 14, 1997, the Group held 14,306,180 shares of our common stock in the aggregate (as adjusted for our two-for-one stock split in 2005). Additionally, the Group has the right to nominate for election either Mr. Silver or Mr. Horrigan as a member of our Board of Directors when the Group no longer holds at least one-half of the number of shares of our common stock held by it in the aggregate on February 14, 1997 but beneficially owns 5 percent of our common stock. The Stockholders Agreement continues until the death or disability of both of Messrs. Silver and Horrigan. The provisions of the Stockholders Agreement could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of Silgan Holdings Inc. and preventing our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares of our common stock in any proposed acquisition of Silgan Holdings Inc.

*ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN OUR AMENDED AND RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION AND OUR AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS COULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF DISCOURAGING, DELAYING OR PREVENTING A MERGER OR ACQUISITION. ANY OF THESE EFFECTS COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.*

Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws may have the effect of delaying or preventing transactions involving a change of control of Silgan Holdings Inc., including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a substantial premium for their shares over then current market prices, and may limit the ability of stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

In particular, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that:

the Board of Directors is authorized to issue one or more classes of preferred stock having such designations, rights and preferences as may be determined by the Board;

the Board of Directors is divided into three classes, and each year approximately one third of the directors are elected for a term of three years;

the Board of Directors is fixed at seven members; and

action taken by the holders of common stock must be taken at a meeting and may not be taken by consent in writing.

Additionally, our amended and restated by-laws provide that a special meeting of the stockholders may only be called by either of our Co-Chairmen of the Board on their own initiative or at the request of a majority of the Board of Directors, and may not be called by the holders of common stock.

*UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF CERTAIN CHANGE OF CONTROL EVENTS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SATISFY ALL OF OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER OUR CREDIT AGREEMENT AND INDENTURES.*

Under our Credit Agreement, the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in our Credit Agreement) constitutes an event of default, permitting, among other things, the acceleration of amounts owed thereunder. Additionally, upon the occurrence of a change of control as defined in the indenture governing our 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013, or the 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes, and the indenture governing the 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%

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Notes, we must make an offer to repurchase the 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> % Notes and the 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes, respectively, at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of purchase. We may not have sufficient funds or be able to obtain sufficient financing to meet such obligations under our Credit Agreement and indentures.

**ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.**

None.

**Table of Contents****ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.**

Our principal executive offices are located at 4 Landmark Square, Suite 400, Stamford, Connecticut 06901. The administrative headquarters and principal place of business for our metal food container business is located at 21800 Oxnard Street, Woodland Hills, California 91367; the administrative headquarters and principal places of business for our closures business are located at 1140 31<sup>st</sup> Street, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515 and Hansastrasse 4, 30419 Hannover, Germany; and the administrative headquarters and principal place of business for our plastic container business is located at 14515 N. Outer Forty, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017. We lease all of these offices.

We own and lease properties for use in the ordinary course of business. The properties consist primarily of 29 operating facilities for the metal food container business, 14 operating facilities for the closures business and 23 operating facilities for the plastic container business. We own 30 of these facilities and lease 36. The leases expire at various times through 2020. Some of these leases provide renewal options as well as various purchase options.

Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 28, 2010 for our metal food container business:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Approximate Building Area (square feet)</b>
Antioch, CA	144,500 (leased)
Kingsburg, CA	54,000 (leased)
Modesto, CA	37,800 (leased)
Modesto, CA	128,000 (leased)
Modesto, CA	150,000 (leased)
Riverbank, CA	167,000
Sacramento, CA	284,900 (leased)
Hoopeston, IL	323,600
Rochelle, IL	220,900
Waukegan, IL	74,200 (leased)
Hammond, IN	158,000 (leased)
Laporte, IN	144,000 (leased)
Ft. Dodge, IA	232,400 (leased)
Fort Madison, IA	150,700 (56,000 leased)
Savage, MN	160,000
Mt. Vernon, MO	100,000
St. Joseph, MO	206,500
Maxton, NC	231,800 (leased)
Edison, NJ	265,500
Lyons, NY	149,700
Napoleon, OH	302,100 (leased)
Crystal City, TX	26,000 (leased)
Paris, TX	266,300 (leased)
Toppenish, WA	126,000
Menomonee Falls, WI	116,000
Menomonie, WI	129,400 (leased)
Oconomowoc, WI	114,600
Plover, WI	91,400 (leased)
Waupun, WI	212,000



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Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 28, 2010 for our closures business:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Approximate Building Area (square feet)</b>
Athens, GA	113,000 (leased)
Champaign, IL	184,900 (leased)
Evansville, IN	186,000
Richmond, IN	462,700
West Hazleton, PA	151,500 (leased)
Pocos de Caldas, Brazil	39,800
Hannover, Germany	549,000 (leased)
Battipaglia, Italy	155,500
Niepolomice, Poland	170,100
Niepolomice, Poland	21,500
Torello, Spain	71,900 (leased)
Shanghai, China	49,400
Santa Rosa City, Philippines	75,500 (leased)
Valencia, Venezuela	87,800

Below is a list of our operating facilities, including attached warehouses, as of February 28, 2010 for our plastic container business:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Approximate Building Area (square feet)</b>
Deep River, CT	140,000
Monroe, GA	139,600
Flora, IL	56,400
Woodstock, IL	187,900 (leased)
Woodstock, IL	129,800 (leased)
Ligonier, IN	469,000 (276,000 leased)
Plainfield, IN	105,700 (leased)
Seymour, IN	402,000
Franklin, KY	122,000 (leased)
Cape Girardeau, MO	119,600 (leased)
Penn Yan, NY	100,000
Ottawa, OH	267,000
Port Clinton, OH	401,400 (leased)
Breinigsville, PA	70,000 (leased)
Langhorne, PA	172,600 (leased)
Houston, TX	335,200
Triadelphia, WV	168,400
Mississauga, Ontario	75,000 (leased)
Scarborough, Ontario	117,000
Woodbridge, Ontario	147,500 (leased)
Woodbridge, Ontario	97,600 (leased)
Lachine, Quebec	113,300 (leased)
Lachine, Quebec	77,800 (leased)

We lease our research facilities in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Downers Grove, Illinois, Hannover, Germany and Norcross, Georgia. We also own and lease other warehouse facilities that are detached from our manufacturing facilities. Additionally, we sublease other facilities that we previously operated.



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We believe that our plants, warehouses and other facilities are in good operating condition, adequately maintained, and suitable to meet our present needs and future plans. We believe that we have sufficient capacity to satisfy the demand for our products in the foreseeable future. To the extent that we need additional capacity, we believe that we can convert certain facilities to continuous operation or make the appropriate capital expenditures to increase capacity.

**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

We are a party to routine legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. We are not a party to, and none of our properties are subject to, any pending legal proceedings which could have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

**ITEM 4. [RESERVED]**

**Table of Contents****PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.**

Our common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market System under the symbol SLGN. As of January 31, 2010, we had 49 holders of record of our common stock.

We began paying quarterly cash dividends on our common stock in 2004, and have increased the amount of the quarterly cash dividend payable on our common stock each year since then. In February 2009, our Board of Directors increased the amount of our quarterly cash dividend payable on our common stock from \$0.17 per share to \$0.19 per share. In February 2010, our Board of Directors increased the amount of our quarterly cash dividend payable on our common stock to \$0.21 per share. The payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our consolidated results of operations and financial condition, federal tax policies and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. Additionally, we are allowed to pay cash dividends on our common stock up to specified limits under our Credit Agreement and our indentures for the 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes and the 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes. Such limits are materially higher than our current dividend amount.

The table below sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market System for the periods indicated below and the cash dividends paid per share of our common stock in the periods indicated below.

	Closing Sales Prices		Cash Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share
<b>2009</b>			
First Quarter	\$ 52.68	\$ 44.64	\$0.19
Second Quarter	52.50	43.87	0.19
Third Quarter	52.95	47.91	0.19
Fourth Quarter	58.54	51.60	0.19
	Closing Sales Prices		Cash Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share
<b>2008</b>			
First Quarter	\$ 50.84	\$ 45.94	\$0.17
Second Quarter	57.23	48.63	0.17
Third Quarter	57.54	47.39	0.17
Fourth Quarter	50.37	40.40	0.17

**Table of Contents****ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.**

In the table that follows, we provide you with selected financial data of Silgan Holdings Inc. We have derived this data from our consolidated financial statements for the five years ended December 31, 2009. Our consolidated financial statements for the five years ended December 31, 2009 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm.

You should read this selected financial data along with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report, as well as the section of this Annual Report titled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

**Selected Financial Data**

	2009	Year Ended December 31,			2005(a)
		2008(a)	2007(a)	2006(a)(b)	
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)					
<b>Operating Data:</b>					
Net sales	\$ 3,066.8	\$ 3,121.0	\$ 2,923.0	\$ 2,667.5	\$ 2,495.6
Cost of goods sold	2,605.7	2,694.4	2,502.7	2,310.9	2,167.0
Gross profit	461.1	426.6	420.3	356.6	328.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	161.0	160.7	148.8	131.4	114.7
Rationalization charges	1.5	12.2	5.7	16.4	0.3
Income from operations	298.6	253.7	265.8	208.8	213.6
Interest and other debt expense	49.7	60.1	66.0	59.2	49.4
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	1.3			0.2	11.2
Interest and other debt expense	51.0	60.1	66.0	59.4	60.6
Income before income taxes	247.6	193.6	199.8	149.4	153.0
Provision for income taxes	88.2	68.6	73.0	48.9	62.7
Net income	\$ 159.4	\$ 125.0	\$ 126.8	\$ 100.5	\$ 90.3
<b>Per Share Data:</b>					
Basic net income per share	\$ 4.18	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.37	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.43
Diluted net income per share	\$ 4.14	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.32	\$ 2.65	\$ 2.40
Dividends per share	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.40
<b>Selected Segment Data:</b>					
Net sales:					
Metal food containers	\$ 1,916.2	\$ 1,786.3	\$ 1,680.4	\$ 1,624.9	\$ 1,609.8
Closures	609.1	682.8	615.2	450.3	275.7
Plastic containers	541.5	651.9	627.4	592.3	610.1
Income from operations:					
Metal food containers (c)	206.4	162.2	151.3	133.4	151.4
Closures (d)	74.1	59.8	66.2	49.8	27.3
Plastic containers (e)	31.3	43.8	56.8	36.7	45.4

*(continued)*



**Table of Contents****Selected Financial Data**

	2009	Year Ended December 31,			2005(a)
		2008(a)	2007(a)	2006(a)(b)	
<b>Other Data:</b>					
Capital expenditures	\$ 99.6	\$ 122.9	\$ 155.0	\$ 121.7	\$ 89.1
Depreciation and amortization (f)	145.3	144.0	138.0	126.2	121.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	322.8	345.4	279.7	221.6	209.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(96.7)	(135.7)	(158.9)	(438.4)	(86.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(83.3)	(142.6)	(41.6)	213.1	(138.1)
<b>Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 305.8	\$ 163.0	\$ 95.9	\$ 16.7	\$ 20.5
Goodwill	303.7	300.4	310.7	304.4	201.2
Total assets	2,214.4	2,164.3	2,151.7	2,013.5	1,541.5
Total debt	799.4	884.9	992.5	955.6	700.4
Stockholders' equity	685.8	525.0	507.2	369.6	279.9

**Notes to Selected Financial Data**

- (a) Amounts have been adjusted for the retrospective application of the change in the method of accounting for inventory for the U.S. plastic container business from last in, first out, or LIFO, to first in, first out, or FIFO, as if such accounting change had occurred as of the beginning of the earliest period presented.
- (b) In 2006, we acquired the White Cap closures operations in Europe and Asia. We subsequently acquired the White Cap closures operations in South America in 2007 and 2008.
- (c) Income from operations of the metal food container business includes rationalization charges of \$3.3 million, \$5.5 million, \$12.1 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.
- (d) Income from operations of the closures business includes rationalization charges of \$1.3 million and \$7.9 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (e) Income from operations of the plastic container business includes rationalization charges of \$0.2 million, \$1.0 million, \$0.2 million, \$4.3 million and \$0.3 million in 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.
- (f) Depreciation and amortization excludes amortization of debt discount and issuance costs.

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

The following discussion and analysis is intended to assist you in understanding our consolidated financial condition and results of operations for the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. Our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report contain detailed information that you should refer to in conjunction with the following discussion and analysis.

#### **GENERAL**

We are a leading manufacturer of metal and plastic consumer goods packaging products. We currently produce steel and aluminum containers for human and pet food; metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products; and custom designed plastic containers, tubes and closures for personal care, health care, pharmaceutical, household and industrial chemical, food, pet care, agricultural chemical, automotive and marine chemical products. We are the largest manufacturer of metal food containers in North America, with a unit volume market share for the year ended December 31, 2009 of approximately half of the market in the United States, a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum closures for food and beverage products and a leading manufacturer of plastic containers in North America for a variety of markets, including the personal care, health care, household and industrial chemical and food markets.

Our objective is to increase shareholder value by efficiently deploying capital and management resources to grow our business, reduce operating costs, build sustainable competitive positions, or franchises, and to complete acquisitions that generate attractive cash returns. We have grown our net sales and income from operations largely through acquisitions but also through internal growth, and we continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market.

#### **SALES GROWTH**

We have increased net sales and market share in our metal food container, closures and plastic container businesses through both acquisitions and internal growth. As a result, we have expanded and diversified our customer base, geographic presence and product lines.

During the past twenty years, the metal food container market has experienced significant consolidation primarily due to the desire by food processors to reduce costs and focus resources on their core operations rather than self-manufacture their metal food containers. Our acquisitions of the metal food container manufacturing operations of Nestlé, Dial, Del Monte, Birds Eye, Campbell and Pacific Coast reflect this trend. We estimate that approximately 7 percent of the market for metal food containers is still served by self-manufacturers.

The metal food container market in North America was relatively flat during this period, despite losing market share as a result of more dining out, fresh produce and competing materials. However, we increased our share of the market for metal food containers in the United States primarily through acquisitions, and we have enhanced our business by focusing on providing customers with high levels of quality and service and value-added features such as our Quick Top® easy-open ends, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. We anticipate that the market will be relatively flat in the future, but will continue to increase in areas of consumer convenience products such as single-serve sizes and easy-open ends. In 2009, 60 percent of our metal food containers sold had a Quick Top® easy-open end.

With our acquisitions of our closure operations in North America, Europe, Asia and South America, we established ourselves as a leading worldwide manufacturer of metal, composite and plastic vacuum



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losures for food and beverage products, with leadership positions in the North American and European markets. We may pursue further consolidation in these markets. In particular, the closures segment of the consumer goods packaging industry in Europe is highly fragmented, and we intend to pursue further consolidation opportunities in this market. Additionally, we expect to continue to generate internal growth in our closures business, particularly in plastic vacuum closures.

We have improved the market position of our plastic container business since 1987, with net sales increasing more than sixfold to \$541.5 million in 2009. We achieved this improved market position primarily through strategic acquisitions as well as through internal growth. The plastic container market of the consumer goods packaging industry is highly fragmented, with growth rates in excess of population expansion due to substitution of plastic for other materials. We have focused on the segment of this market where custom design and decoration allows customers to differentiate their products such as in personal care. We intend to pursue further acquisition opportunities in markets where we believe that we can successfully apply our acquisition and value-added operating expertise and strategy.

### **OPERATING PERFORMANCE**

We operate in a competitive industry where it is necessary to realize cost reduction opportunities to offset continued competitive pricing pressure. We have improved the operating performance of our plant facilities through the investment of capital for productivity improvements and manufacturing cost reductions. Our acquisitions have enabled us to rationalize plant operations and decrease overhead costs through plant closings and downsizings and to realize manufacturing efficiencies as a result of optimizing production scheduling. From 2006, we have closed three metal food container manufacturing facilities, one closures manufacturing facility and two plastic container manufacturing facilities in connection with our continuing efforts to streamline our plant operations, reduce operating costs and better match supply with geographic demand. In furtherance of such efforts, in 2010 we announced plans to close our Port Clinton, Ohio plastic container manufacturing facility and to consolidate that facility's operations into other production sites.

We have also invested substantial capital in the past few years for new market opportunities and value-added products such as new Quick Top® easy-open ends for metal food containers, shaped metal food containers and alternative color offerings for metal food containers. Over the past five years, we have invested \$588.3 million in capital to invest in new market opportunities, maintain our market position, improve our productivity and reduce our manufacturing costs.

Historically, we have been successful in renewing our multi-year supply arrangements with our customers such as our metal food container supply agreements with our two largest customers, Nestlé (through 2013 for approximately 80 percent of our sales to Nestlé and through 2011 for our remaining sales to Nestlé) and Campbell (through 2013). We estimate that in 2010 approximately 90 percent of our projected metal food container sales, a majority of our projected closures sales in the United States and a majority of our projected plastic container sales will be under multi-year arrangements.

Many of our multi-year customer supply arrangements generally provide for the pass through of changes in raw material, labor and other manufacturing costs, thereby significantly reducing the exposure of our results of operations to the volatility of these costs. In recent years, the steel industry in the United States announced significant price increases for steel. Under our supply arrangements, we were able to increase prices to pass through higher steel costs. For our non-contract customers, we also increased prices to pass through higher steel costs. Resin prices have also fluctuated significantly in the past few years, and we have been able to pass through changes in resin costs in accordance with our supply arrangements.

Our metal food container business' sales and income from operations are dependent, in part, upon the vegetable and fruit harvests in the midwest and western regions of the United States. Our closures business

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is also dependent, in part, upon vegetable and fruit harvests. The size and quality of these harvests varies from year to year, depending in large part upon the weather conditions in applicable regions. Because of the seasonality of the harvests, we have historically experienced higher unit sales volume in the third quarter of our fiscal year and generated a disproportionate amount of our annual income from operations during that quarter. Additionally, as is common in the packaging industry, we provide extended payment terms to some of our customers in our metal food container business due to the seasonality of the vegetable and fruit packing process.

### **USE OF CAPITAL**

Historically, we have used leverage to support our growth and increase shareholder returns. Our stable and predictable cash flow, generated largely as a result of our long-term customer relationships and generally recession resistant business, supports our financial strategy. We intend to continue using reasonable leverage, supported by our stable cash flows, to make value enhancing acquisitions. In determining reasonable leverage, we evaluate our cost of capital and manage our level of debt to maintain an optimal cost of capital based on current market conditions. If acquisition opportunities are not identified over a longer period of time, we may use our cash flow to repay debt, repurchase shares of our common stock or increase dividends to our stockholders or for other permitted uses. Since 2007, we have maintained a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents to ensure our access to liquidity. At December 31, 2009, we had \$305.8 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand.

To the extent we utilize debt for acquisitions or other permitted purposes in future periods, our interest expense may increase. Further, since the revolving loan and term loan borrowings under our Credit Agreement bear interest at floating rates, our interest expense is sensitive to changes in prevailing rates of interest and, accordingly, our interest expense may vary from period to period. After taking into account interest rate swap agreements that we entered into to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations, at December 31, 2009 we had \$77.0 million of indebtedness, or 10 percent of our total outstanding indebtedness, which bore interest at floating rates. You should read Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report for information regarding our interest rate swap agreements.

In light of our strategy to use leverage to support our growth and optimize shareholder returns, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant interest expense. For 2009, 2008 and 2007, our aggregate interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt as a percentage of our income from operations was 16.7 percent, 23.7 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively.

### **CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING METHOD**

In the fourth quarter of 2009, we changed our method of valuing the inventory of our U.S. plastic container business from the LIFO method to the FIFO method. We believe the FIFO method of inventory valuation is preferable for our plastic container business because FIFO provides a better matching of revenues to expenses due to a lag in the pass through of changes in resin costs to customers and enhances the comparability of results to our peers. As a result of this change, all prior year amounts have been retrospectively adjusted as of the beginning of the earliest period presented.

**Table of Contents****RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth certain income statement data expressed as a percentage of net sales for each of the periods presented. You should read this table in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2007 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Operating Data:</b>			
Net sales:			
Metal food containers	62.5%	57.2%	57.5%
Closures	19.9	21.9	21.0
Plastic containers	17.6	20.9	21.5
Consolidated	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of goods sold	85.0	86.4	85.6
Gross profit	15.0	13.6	14.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5.2	5.1	5.1
Rationalization charges	0.1	0.4	0.2
Income from operations	9.7	8.1	9.1
Interest and other debt expense	1.6	1.9	2.3
Income before income taxes	8.1	6.2	6.8
Provision for income taxes	2.9	2.2	2.5
Net income	5.2%	4.0%	4.3%

Summary results for our business segments for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008 <sup>(1)</sup>	2007 <sup>(1)</sup>
	(Dollars in millions)		
Net sales:			
Metal food containers	\$ 1,916.2	\$ 1,786.3	\$ 1,680.4
Closures	609.1	682.8	615.2
Plastic containers	541.5	651.9	627.4
Consolidated	\$ 3,066.8	\$ 3,121.0	\$ 2,923.0
Income from operations:			
Metal food containers <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 206.4	\$ 162.2	\$ 151.3
Closures <sup>(3)</sup>	74.1	59.8	66.2
Plastic containers <sup>(4)</sup>	31.3	43.8	56.8
Corporate	(13.2)	(12.1)	(8.5)
Consolidated	\$ 298.6	\$ 253.7	\$ 265.8

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- (1) Amounts have been adjusted for the retrospective application of the change in the method of accounting for inventory for the plastic container business from LIFO to FIFO.
- (2) Includes rationalization charges of \$3.3 million and \$5.5 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively. You should also read Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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- (3) Includes rationalization charges of \$1.3 million and \$7.9 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. You should also read Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.
- (4) Includes rationalization charges of \$0.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.2 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. You should also read Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

***YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008***

**Overview.** Consolidated net sales were \$3.067 billion in 2009, representing a 1.7 percent decrease as compared to 2008 primarily as a result of lower average selling prices in the plastic container business largely attributable to the pass through of lower resin prices, lower volumes in the closures and plastic container businesses and the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation, partially offset by higher average selling prices in the metal food container business due to the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs. Income from operations in 2009 increased \$44.9 million, or 17.7 percent, as compared to 2008 due primarily to improved manufacturing efficiencies and ongoing cost controls across all businesses and lower rationalization charges, partially offset by increased pension expense and the impact from lower unit volumes in the closures and plastic container businesses. Our results for 2009 and 2008 included rationalization charges of \$1.5 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. Net income in 2009 increased \$34.4 million to \$159.4 million as compared to 2008.

**Net Sales.** The \$54.2 million decrease in consolidated net sales in 2009 as compared to 2008 was the result of lower net sales in our closures and plastic container businesses, partially offset by higher net sales in our metal food container business.

Net sales for the metal food container business increased \$129.9 million, or 7.3 percent, in 2009 as compared to 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to higher average selling prices due to the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs. Unit volume was essentially flat year-over-year, as volume increases from a favorable fruit and vegetable pack in the third quarter of 2009 were offset by the effect of a buy ahead in the fourth quarter of 2008 as a result of certain customers buying in advance of 2009 raw material price increases.

Net sales for the closures business decreased \$73.7 million, or 10.8 percent, as compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily the result of lower unit volumes attributable to demand softness in the single-serve beverage markets and a buy ahead in the fourth quarter of 2008 due to 2009 raw material price increases and unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$15.7 million, partially offset by higher pricing for metal closures due to the pass through of higher raw material costs.

Net sales for the plastic container business in 2009 decreased \$110.4 million, or 16.9 percent, as compared to 2008. This decrease was principally attributable to the impact of lower average selling prices as a result of the pass through of lower raw material costs, a decline in unit volumes due to general weakness in demand and unfavorable foreign currency translation of \$9.1 million.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit margin increased to 15.0 percent in 2009 as compared to 13.6 percent in 2008 for the reasons discussed below in Income from Operations.

**Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.** Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$0.3 million in 2009 as compared to 2008. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales increased to 5.2 percent in 2009 from 5.1 percent in 2008.

**Income from Operations.** Income from operations for 2009 increased by \$44.9 million as compared to 2008, and operating margin increased to 9.7 percent from 8.1 percent over the same periods. Income from operations for 2009 and 2008 included rationalization charges of \$1.5 million and \$12.2 million, respectively.

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Income from operations of the metal food container business for 2009 increased \$44.2 million, or 27.3 percent, as compared to 2008, and operating margin increased to 10.8 percent from 9.1 percent over the same periods. These increases were primarily the result of improved manufacturing efficiencies due in part to the significant fruit and vegetable pack volume in the third quarter of 2009, ongoing improvements in cost controls and a decrease in rationalization charges of \$3.3 million, partially offset by higher pension and depreciation expense.

Income from operations of the closures business for 2009 increased \$14.3 million, or 23.9 percent, as compared to 2008, and operating margin increased to 12.2 percent from 8.8 percent over the same periods. These increases were primarily attributable to the benefits of ongoing cost reduction initiatives, improved manufacturing efficiencies and lower rationalization charges, partially offset by lower unit volumes. Rationalization charges were \$1.3 million and \$7.9 million for the years ended 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Income from operations of the plastic container business for 2009 decreased \$12.5 million, or 28.5 percent, as compared to 2008, and operating margin decreased to 5.8 percent from 6.7 percent over the same periods. These decreases were primarily attributable to lower unit volumes and higher pension expense, partially offset by ongoing cost reductions.

**Interest and Other Debt Expense.** Interest and other debt expense before loss on early extinguishment of debt for 2009 decreased \$10.4 million to \$49.7 million as compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily due to lower average debt balances outstanding in 2009 as compared to 2008, partially offset by slightly higher interest rates largely as a result of the issuance of \$250 million aggregate principal amount of the 7 1/4% Notes in May 2009. During 2009, we utilized the net proceeds from this issuance and cash on hand to prepay certain term loan installment payments under the Credit Agreement and foreign debt. As a result of these prepayments, we incurred a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.3 million.

**Provision for Income Taxes.** The effective tax rate for 2009 was 35.6 percent as compared to 35.4 percent in 2008.

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007**

**Overview.** Consolidated net sales were \$3.121 billion in 2008, representing a 6.8 percent increase as compared to 2007 principally due to higher average selling prices across all businesses primarily as a result of the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs, favorable foreign currency translation and increased volumes in the metal food container and closure businesses, partially offset by a decline in volumes in the plastic container business. Income from operations in 2008 decreased \$12.1 million, or 4.6 percent, as compared to 2007 due primarily to inflation in manufacturing and other costs, a \$6.5 million increase in rationalization charges and a decrease in unit volumes in the plastic container business, partially offset by the benefits of ongoing cost control and manufacturing efficiencies. Our results for 2008 and 2007 included rationalization charges of \$12.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. Net income in 2008 decreased \$1.8 million to \$125.0 million as compared to 2007.

**Net Sales.** The \$198.0 million increase in consolidated net sales in 2008 as compared to 2007 was the result of higher net sales across all businesses.

Net sales for the metal food container business increased \$105.9 million, or 6.3 percent, in 2008 as compared to 2007. This increase was primarily attributable to higher average selling prices due to the pass through of higher raw material and other manufacturing costs as well as higher unit volumes partially due to a buy ahead by certain customers in the fourth quarter of 2008 in advance of 2009 raw material price increases.

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Net sales for the closures business in 2008 increased \$67.6 million, or 11.0 percent, as compared to 2007. This increase was primarily the result of higher unit volumes which included sales from operations acquired in 2008 in Brazil, Spain and China, favorable foreign currency translation of \$22.6 million and higher average selling prices due to the pass through of higher raw material costs, partially offset by the impact from weaker demand for single-serve beverage products later in 2008.

Net sales for the plastic container business in 2008 increased \$24.5 million, or 3.9 percent, as compared to 2007. This increase was principally attributable to higher average selling prices as a result of the pass through of higher raw material costs, partially offset by lower unit volumes due to general market declines.

**Gross Profit.** Gross profit margin decreased to 13.6 percent in 2008 as compared to 14.4 percent in 2007 for the reasons discussed below in Income from Operations.

**Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.** Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of consolidated net sales remained unchanged at 5.1 percent in 2008 as compared to 2007. Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2008 increased \$11.9 million as compared to 2007 due primarily to the impact of foreign currency and the inclusion of the closures operations acquired in 2008.

**Income from Operations.** Income from operations for 2008 decreased by \$12.1 million as compared to 2007 and operating margin decreased to 8.1 percent from 9.1 percent over the same periods. Income from operations for 2008 and 2007 included rationalization charges of \$12.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively.

Income from operations of the metal food container business for 2008 increased \$10.9 million, or 7.2 percent, as compared to 2007, and operating margin increased to 9.1 percent from 9.0 percent over the same periods despite the mathematical consequence of passing through significant manufacturing cost inflation to our customers in the form of price increases during the year. The increases in income from operations and operating margin were the result of benefits derived from continued cost control and manufacturing efficiencies, a \$2.2 million reduction in rationalization charges in 2008 as compared to 2007 and higher unit volumes, partially offset by the negative effects of a substantial reduction in inventories during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the impact of higher depreciation expense.

Income from operations of the closures business for 2008 decreased \$6.4 million, or 9.7 percent, as compared to 2007, and operating margin decreased to 8.8 percent from 10.8 percent over the same periods. These decreases were attributable to rationalization charges of \$7.9 million in 2008 related to the shut down of the manufacturing facility in Turkey and the consolidation of various administrative positions in Europe as well as significant inflation in manufacturing and other costs. These decreases were partially offset by rationalization benefits, ongoing cost controls, improved manufacturing efficiencies and higher unit volumes.

Income from operations of the plastic container business for 2008 decreased \$13.0 million, or 22.9 percent, as compared to 2007, and operating margin decreased to 6.7 percent from 9.1 percent over the same periods. Income from operations and operating margin decreased primarily as a result of inflation in manufacturing and other costs, a decrease in unit volumes and the negative impact from the lag in passing through resin price increases to customers. These decreases were partially offset by ongoing cost controls, rationalization benefits and improved manufacturing performance.

**Interest and Other Debt Expense.** Interest and other debt expense for 2008 decreased \$5.9 million to \$60.1 million as compared to 2007. This decrease was primarily due to lower market interest rates and higher interest income attributable to more cash and cash equivalents held during 2008, partially offset by the effects of higher average borrowings as we maintained higher revolving loan borrowings to ensure access to liquidity in light of general credit market issues.

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***Provision for Income Taxes.*** The effective tax rate for 2008 was 35.4 percent as compared to 36.6 percent in 2007. The 2008 effective tax rate benefited from tax credits relating to certain non-recurring state tax incentives and research and development credits, partially offset by a valuation allowance established to offset deferred tax benefits related to net operating losses in Turkey as a result of our decision to close the manufacturing facility in Turkey.

**CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY**

Our principal sources of liquidity have been net cash from operating activities and borrowings under our debt instruments, including our Credit Agreement. Our liquidity requirements arise primarily from our obligations under the indebtedness incurred in connection with our acquisitions and the refinancing of that indebtedness, capital investment in new and existing equipment and the funding of our seasonal working capital needs.

On May 12, 2009, we issued \$250 million aggregate principal amount of the 7 1/4% Notes. The issue price for the 7 1/4% Notes was 97.28 percent of their principal amount. Interest on the 7 1/4% Notes is payable semi-annually in cash on August 15 and February 15 of each year and the 7 1/4% Notes mature on August 15, 2016. Net proceeds from the issuance of the 7 1/4% Notes of \$237.9 million were used to prepay all of the 2009 term loan installment payments and substantially all of the 2010 term loan installment payments due under the Credit Agreement.

In 2009, we used cash from operations of \$322.8 million, increases in outstanding checks of \$40.9 million, proceeds from the issuance of the 7 1/4% Notes of \$243.2 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation issuances of \$4.7 million to fund net payments of foreign revolving loans of \$16.8 million, repayment of term loans of \$320.7 million, net capital expenditures of \$96.7 million, debt issuance costs of \$5.3 million and dividends paid on our common stock of \$29.4 million and to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$142.7 million.

In 2009, changes in working capital and outstanding checks generated cash of \$42.6 million as compared to \$24.0 million in 2008. This increase was due primarily to strong cash collections of trade accounts receivable in 2009.

In 2008, we used cash from operations of \$345.4 million, net borrowings of revolving loans of \$3.0 million, other debt borrowings of \$10.8 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation issuances of \$5.4 million to fund net capital expenditures of \$121.2 million, the repayment of debt of \$94.0 million, our acquisitions of the metal vacuum closures operations of Grup Vemsa 1857, S.L. and White Cap operations in Brazil for \$14.5 million, net of cash acquired, decreases in outstanding checks of \$41.8 million and dividends paid on our common stock of \$26.0 million and to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$67.1 million.

In 2007, we used cash from operations of \$279.7 million and net proceeds from stock-based compensation issuances of \$2.7 million to fund our acquisition of the White Cap operations in Venezuela for \$7.8 million, net of cash acquired, net capital expenditures of \$151.0 million, decreases in outstanding checks of \$7.2 million, net payments of debt of \$12.9 million and dividends paid on our common stock of \$24.3 million and to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$79.2 million.

Since 2007, we have maintained a significant amount of cash and cash equivalents to ensure our access to liquidity. Our cash and cash equivalents balance at December 31, 2009 was \$305.8 million.

In February 2010, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend on our common stock of \$0.21 per share, payable on March 23, 2010 to the holders of record of our common stock on March 9, 2010. The cash payment for this quarterly dividend is expected to be approximately \$8.2 million.



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At December 31, 2009, we had \$799.4 million of total consolidated indebtedness. In addition, at December 31, 2009, after taking into account letters of credit of \$29.7 million, we had \$408.3 million and Cdn \$14.0 million of revolving loans available to be borrowed under our Credit Agreement. Under our Credit Agreement, we also have available to us an uncommitted incremental loan facility in an amount of up to an additional \$350 million, and we may incur additional indebtedness as permitted by our Credit Agreement and our other instruments governing our indebtedness.

Revolving loans under our Credit Agreement may be used for working capital needs and other general corporate purposes, including acquisitions. Revolving loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed over the life of our Credit Agreement until their final maturity on June 30, 2011. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no revolving loans outstanding under our Credit Agreement.

Because we sell metal containers used in fruit and vegetable pack processing, we have seasonal sales. As is common in the industry, we must utilize working capital to build inventory and then carry accounts receivable for some customers beyond the end of the packing season. Due to our seasonal requirements, which generally peak sometime in the summer or early fall, we may incur short-term indebtedness to finance our working capital requirements. In recent years, our incremental peak seasonal working capital requirements were approximately \$300 million, which were funded through a combination of revolving loans under our Credit Agreement and cash on hand. For 2010, we expect to fund our peak seasonal working capital requirements with cash on hand and revolving loans available under our Credit Agreement. We may use the available portion of our revolving loan facilities, after taking into account our seasonal needs and outstanding letters of credit, for acquisitions and other permitted purposes.

In addition to our operating cash needs, we believe our cash requirements over the next few years will consist primarily of:

annual capital expenditures of \$110 to \$140 million;

principal amortization payments of bank term loans under our Credit Agreement and other outstanding debt agreements of \$26.1 million in 2010, \$178.0 million in 2011, \$151.7 million in 2012 and \$200.0 million in 2013;

cash payments for quarterly dividends on our common stock of approximately \$8.2 million (assuming our Board of Directors continues to approve dividends at the same level);

annual payments to satisfy employee withholding tax requirements resulting from certain restricted stock units becoming vested, which payments are dependent upon the price of our common stock at the time of vesting and the number of restricted stock units that vest, none of which is estimable at this time (payments in 2009 were not significant);

our interest requirements, including interest on revolving loans (the principal amount of which will vary depending upon seasonal requirements) and bank term loans under our Credit Agreement, which bear fluctuating rates of interest, the 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes and the 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes;

payments of approximately \$85 to \$95 million for federal, state and foreign tax liabilities in 2010, which may increase annually thereafter; and

payments for pension benefit plan contributions which will be dependent on the funded status of our pension benefit plans.

We believe that cash generated from operations and funds from borrowings available under our Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet our expected operating needs, planned capital expenditures, debt service, tax obligations, pension benefit plan contributions, share repurchases required under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan and common stock dividends for the foreseeable future. We continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities in the consumer goods packaging market and may incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness under our Credit Agreement, to finance any such acquisition.



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Our Credit Agreement and the indentures with respect to the 6<sup>3/4</sup>% Notes and the 7<sup>1/4</sup>% Notes contain restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to incur debt, sell assets, pay dividends and engage in certain transactions. We do not expect these limitations to have a material effect on our business or our results of operations. We are in compliance with all financial and operating covenants contained in our financing agreements and believe that we will continue to be in compliance during 2010 with all of these covenants.

**CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

Our contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2009 are provided below:

	Total	Payment due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
		(Dollars in millions)			
Long-term debt obligations <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 805.8	\$ 26.1	\$ 329.7	\$ 200.0	\$ 250.0
Interest on fixed rate debt <sup>(2)</sup>	172.4	31.6	63.2	48.1	29.5
Interest on variable rate debt <sup>(3)</sup>	39.5	13.8	16.0	9.7	
Operating lease obligations	140.8	27.7	46.2	33.0	33.9
Purchase obligations <sup>(4)</sup>	9.1	9.1			
Other postretirement benefit obligations <sup>(5)</sup>	43.6	4.6	9.3	9.1	20.6
<b>Total <sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 1,211.2</b>	<b>\$ 112.9</b>	<b>\$ 464.4</b>	<b>\$ 299.9</b>	<b>\$ 334.0</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> These amounts represent expected cash payments of our long-term debt.

<sup>(2)</sup> These amounts represent expected cash payments of interest on our fixed rate long-term debt.

<sup>(3)</sup> These amounts represent expected cash payments of interest on our variable rate long-term debt, after taking into consideration our interest rate swap agreements, at prevailing interest rates at December 31, 2009.

<sup>(4)</sup> Purchase obligations consist of commitments for capital expenditures. Obligations that are cancelable without penalty are excluded.

<sup>(5)</sup> Other postretirement benefit obligations have been actuarially determined through the year 2019.

<sup>(6)</sup> Based on current legislation, there are no significant minimum required contributions to our pension benefit plans in 2010.

At December 31, 2009, we also had outstanding letters of credit of \$29.7 million that were issued under our Credit Agreement.

You should also read Notes 7, 8, 9 and 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

**OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

**EFFECT OF INFLATION AND INTEREST RATE FLUCTUATIONS**

Historically, inflation has not had a material effect on us, other than to increase our cost of borrowing. In general, we have been able to increase the sales prices of our products to reflect any increases in the prices of raw materials (subject to contractual lag periods for resin costs) and to significantly reduce the exposure of our results of operations to increases in other costs, such as labor and other manufacturing costs.

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Because we have indebtedness which bears interest at floating rates, our financial results will be sensitive to changes in prevailing market rates of interest. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$799.4 million of indebtedness outstanding, of which \$77.0 million bore interest at floating rates, after taking into account interest rate swap agreements that we entered into to mitigate the effect of interest rate fluctuations. Under these interest rate swap agreements, we pay fixed rates of interest ranging from 3.9 percent to 4.9 percent and receive floating rates of interest based on three month LIBOR or Euribor, as appropriate. These interest rate swap agreements mature as follows: \$75 million and Cdn \$25 million in 2010, 20 million in 2011 and 105 million in 2014. Depending upon market conditions, we may enter into additional interest rate swap or hedge agreements (with counterparties that, in our judgment, have sufficient creditworthiness) to hedge our exposure against interest rate volatility.

### **RATIONALIZATION CHARGES**

In March 2009, we approved a plan to reduce costs at our Hannover, Germany closures manufacturing facility, which plan included the termination of 14 employees. Total costs related to this plan of \$1.3 million for employee severance and benefit costs were recognized in 2009. Cash payments of \$1.1 million were paid in 2009. Remaining cash payments of \$0.2 million are expected to be paid in the first quarter of 2010.

In 2008, as part of our ongoing effort to streamline operations and reduce costs, we approved plans to close our metal food container manufacturing facility in Tarrant, Alabama, our plastic container manufacturing facility in Richmond, Virginia and our closures manufacturing facility in Turkey and to consolidate various administrative positions within our European closures operations.

In February 2008, we approved and announced to employees a plan to exit our Tarrant, Alabama metal food container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 35 employees and other related plant exit costs. Total costs of \$1.8 million for the rationalization of this facility were recognized in 2008 and consisted of \$0.6 million for employee severance and benefits, \$0.8 million for plant exit costs and \$0.8 million for the acceleration of depreciation to write-down equipment for abandonment upon the exit of the facility, offset by \$0.4 million for a non-cash curtailment gain for other postretirement benefits. We have ceased operations at this facility and all cash has been expended. We expect to sell the building for estimated proceeds at or in excess of its net book value.

In March 2008, we approved and announced to employees a plan to exit our Richmond, Virginia plastic container manufacturing facility. Our plan included the termination of approximately 15 employees and other related plant exit costs. The total costs for the rationalization of this facility of \$1.1 million consisted of \$0.1 million for employee severance and benefits, \$0.7 million for plant exit costs and \$0.3 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets. We recognized substantially all of these costs in 2008. We have ceased operations at this facility and all cash has been expended.

During 2008, we approved and announced to employees in our closures business plans to consolidate various administrative positions and streamline operations in Europe and exit our closures manufacturing facility in Turkey. Our plans included the termination of approximately 150 employees, the relocation of certain operations into existing facilities and other related plant exit costs. The total costs for this rationalization of \$8.0 million consisted of \$4.3 million for employee severance and benefits, \$2.4 million for the non-cash write-down in carrying value of assets and \$1.3 million for plant exit costs. We recognized substantially all of these costs in 2008 and have ceased operations at the Turkey facility. Remaining cash payments of \$0.3 million are expected in 2010.

In 2006, we approved and announced plans to exit our metal food container manufacturing facilities in St. Paul, Minnesota and Stockton, California. Under these plans, we terminated 170 employees and recognized total charges of \$19.1 million. We have ceased operations at these facilities and expect to sell the owned facilities for estimated proceeds at or in excess of their respective net book values. Remaining cash payments of \$3.1 million are expected in 2010 and thereafter.

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Under our rationalization plans, we made cash payments of \$3.6 million, \$8.5 million and \$2.9 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Additional cash spending of approximately \$3.6 million is expected for our plans in 2010 and thereafter.

You should also read Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

We continually evaluate cost reduction opportunities in our business, including rationalizations of our existing facilities through plant closings and downsizings. We use a disciplined approach to identify opportunities that generate attractive cash returns.

### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Some of these estimates and assumptions require difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments. Critical accounting policies cover accounting matters that are inherently uncertain because the future resolution of such matters is unknown. We believe that our accounting policies for pension expense and obligations, rationalization charges and acquisition reserves and testing goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment reflect the more significant judgments and estimates in our consolidated financial statements. You should also read our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our pension expense and obligations are developed from actuarial valuations. Two critical assumptions in determining pension expense and obligations are the discount rate and expected long-term return on plan assets. We evaluate these assumptions at least annually. Other assumptions reflect demographic factors such as retirement, mortality and turnover and are evaluated periodically and updated to reflect our actual experience. Actual results may differ from actuarial assumptions. The discount rate represents the market rate for non-callable high-quality fixed income investments and is used to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows for benefit obligations under our pension benefit plans. A decrease in the discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense, while an increase in the discount rate decreases the present value of benefit obligations and decreases pension expense. A 25 basis point change in the discount rate would impact our annual pension expense by approximately \$1.3 million. For 2010, we decreased our domestic discount rate from 6.3 percent to 5.9 percent to reflect market interest rate conditions. We consider the current and expected asset allocations of our pension benefit plans, as well as historical and expected long-term rates of return on those types of plan assets, in determining the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. A 25 basis point decrease in the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets would increase our annual pension expense by approximately \$0.9 million. Our expected long-term rate of return on plan assets will remain at 8.5 percent in 2010. You should also read Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Historically, we have maintained a strategy of acquiring businesses and enhancing profitability through productivity and cost reduction opportunities. Acquisitions require us to estimate the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transactions. These estimates of fair value are based on market participant perspectives when available and our business plans for the acquired entities, which include eliminating operating redundancies, facility closings and rationalizations and assumptions as to the ultimate resolution of liabilities assumed. We also continually evaluate the operating performance of our existing facilities and our business requirements and, when deemed appropriate, we exit or rationalize existing operating facilities. Establishing reserves for acquisition plans and facility rationalizations requires the use of estimates. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of these plans, actual costs incurred may differ from these estimates.

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Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment each year and more frequently if circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Our tests for impairment require us to make assumptions regarding the expected earnings and cash flows of our reporting units. These assumptions are based on our internal forecasts. Developing these assumptions requires the use of significant judgment and estimates. Actual results may differ from these forecasts. If an impairment were to be identified, it could result in additional expense recorded in our consolidated statements of income.

### **NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS**

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued a standard that establishes a single authoritative definition for fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. As of January 1, 2009, we completed the adoption of this standard which did not have a significant effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. You should also read Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a standard on business combinations which retains the fundamental requirements in existing U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations and an acquirer be identified for each business combination. This standard establishes principles and requirements for the reporting entity in a business combination, including recognition and measurement in the financial statements of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest at their fair values at the acquisition date. This standard also requires that acquisition-related costs be recognized separately from the acquisition. This standard applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. In addition, this standard requires that any changes in an acquired deferred tax account or related valuation allowance that occur after January 1, 2009 will be recognized as adjustments to income tax expense. The initial adoption of this standard did not have an effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, our unrecognized tax benefit positions will impact our effective tax rate if recognition of such positions is required in future periods. You should also read Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

### **FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

The statements we have made in **Risk Factors** and **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition** and elsewhere in this Annual Report which are not historical facts are forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements are made based upon management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of uncertainties and risks. Therefore, the actual results of our operations or our financial condition could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements.

The discussion in our **Risk Factors** and our **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition** sections highlight some of the more important risks identified by our management, but should not be assumed to be the only factors that could affect future performance. Other factors that could cause the actual results of our operations or our financial condition to differ from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, our ability to effect cost reduction initiatives and realize benefits from capital investments; our ability to retain sales with our major customers or to satisfy our obligations under our contracts; the impact of customer claims; compliance by our suppliers with the terms of our arrangements with them; changes in consumer

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preferences for different packaging products; changes in general economic conditions; the adoption of new accounting standards or interpretations; changes in income tax provisions; and other factors described elsewhere in this Annual Report or in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Except to the extent required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The foregoing review of factors pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 should not be construed as exhaustive or as any admission regarding the adequacy of our disclosures. Certain risk factors are detailed from time to time in our various public filings. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosures we make on related subjects in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historic or current facts. Forward-looking statements use terms such as anticipates, believes, continues, could, estimates, expects, intends, may, plans, potential, predicts, will, or similar expressions in connection with any disclosure of future operating or financial performance. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks described under Risk Factors, that may cause our actual results of operations, financial condition, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results of operations, financial condition, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.**

Market risks relating to our operations result primarily from changes in interest rates and, with respect to our international closures operations and our Canadian plastic container operations, from foreign currency exchange rates. In the normal course of business, we also have risk related to commodity price changes for items such as natural gas. We employ established policies and procedures to manage our exposure to these risks. Interest rate, foreign currency and commodity pricing transactions are used only to the extent considered necessary to meet our objectives. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

**INTEREST RATE RISK**

Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on our net income and cash flow. To achieve our objective, we regularly evaluate the amount of our variable rate debt as a percentage of our aggregate debt. During 2009 and 2008, our average outstanding variable rate debt, after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements, was 32 percent and 55 percent of our average outstanding total debt, respectively. In May 2009, we issued \$250 million principal amount of the 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% Notes and utilized the net proceeds from such issuance to prepay variable rate term loans under our Credit Agreement, significantly reducing our variable rate debt. At December 31, 2009, our outstanding variable rate debt, after taking into account interest rate swap agreements, was approximately 10 percent of our outstanding total debt. We manage a significant portion of our exposure to interest rate fluctuations in our variable rate debt through interest rate swap agreements. These agreements effectively convert interest rate exposure from variable rates to fixed rates of interest. We have entered into these agreements with banks under our Credit Agreement, and our obligations under these agreements are guaranteed and secured on a pari passu basis with our obligations under our Credit Agreement. You should also read Notes 3, 7 and 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report which outline the principal and notional amounts, interest rates, fair values and other terms required to evaluate the expected cash flows from these agreements.

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Based on the average outstanding amount of our variable rate indebtedness in 2009, a one percentage point change in the interest rates for our variable rate indebtedness would have impacted our 2009 interest expense by an aggregate of approximately \$3.5 million, after taking into account the average outstanding notional amount of our interest rate swap agreements during 2009.

### **FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE RISK**

Currently, we conduct a portion of our manufacturing and sales activity outside the United States, primarily in Europe and Canada. In an effort to minimize foreign currency exchange risk, we have financed our acquisitions of our European and Canadian operations primarily with term loans borrowed under our Credit Agreement denominated in Euros and Canadian dollars, respectively. Our European operations include non-Euro denominated entities in Turkey, Poland and the United Kingdom. We also have operations in Asia and South America that are not considered significant to our consolidated financial statements. Where available, we have borrowed funds in local currency or implemented certain internal hedging strategies to minimize our foreign currency risk related to foreign operations. In addition, we are exposed to gains and losses from limited transactions of our operations denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of such operations. We are also exposed to possible losses in the event of a currency devaluation in any of the foreign countries where we have operations. We have not utilized external derivative financial instruments to manage our foreign currency risk.

### **COMMODITY PRICING RISK**

We purchase raw materials for our products such as metal and resins. These raw materials are generally purchased pursuant to contracts or at market prices established with the vendor. In general, we do not engage in hedging activities for these raw materials due to our ability to pass on price changes to our customers.

We also purchase commodities, such as natural gas and electricity, and are subject to risks on the pricing of these commodities. In general, we purchase these commodities pursuant to contracts or at market prices. We manage a portion of our exposure to natural gas price fluctuations through natural gas swap agreements. The natural gas swap agreements that we entered into for 2008 were not significant. During 2009, we entered into natural gas swap agreements to hedge approximately 33 percent of our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. As of December 31, 2009, we had entered into natural gas swap agreements to hedge approximately 25 percent of our expected 2010 exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. These agreements effectively convert pricing exposure for natural gas from market pricing to a fixed price. You should also read Notes 3 and 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 included elsewhere in this Annual Report which outline the terms necessary to evaluate these transactions.

Based on our natural gas usage in 2009, a ten percent change in natural gas costs would have impacted our 2009 cost of goods sold by approximately \$2.1 million, after taking into account our natural gas swap agreements.

### **ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.**

We refer you to Item 15, Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules, below for a listing of financial statements and schedules included in this Annual Report which are incorporated here in this Annual Report by this reference.

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

Not applicable.



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**ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.**

**DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based upon that evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that all material information required to be disclosed in this Annual Report has been made known to them in a timely fashion.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, these internal controls.

**MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment and those criteria, management believes that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, and Ernst & Young LLP has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting which is provided below.

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.**

We have audited Silgan Holdings Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Silgan Holdings Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Silgan Holdings Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Silgan Holdings Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 of Silgan Holdings Inc. and our report dated March 1, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Stamford, Connecticut

March 1, 2010

**ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.**

None.

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**PART III**

**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.**

The information with respect to directors, executive officers and corporate governance required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

**ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.**

The information with respect to executive compensation required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

**ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.**

The information with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

**ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.**

The information with respect to certain relationships and related transactions, and director independence required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

**ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.**

The information with respect to principal accountant fees and services required by this Item is incorporated here in this Annual Report by reference to our Proxy Statement, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, for our annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2010.

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**PART IV**

**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:**

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-1
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7

**SCHEDULE:**

II. <u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-38
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All other financial statement schedules not listed have been omitted because they are not applicable or not required, or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

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<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 13, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 13, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
3.3	First Amendment to Amended and Restated By-laws of Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.1	Indenture, dated as of November 14, 2003, between Silgan Holdings Inc. and National City Bank, N.A., as trustee, with respect to the 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated January 13, 2004, Registration Statement No. 333-111893).
4.2	Form of Silgan Holdings Inc. 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Senior Subordinated Notes due 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated January 13, 2004, Registration Statement No. 333-111893).
4.3	Indenture dated as of May 12, 2009 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 13, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
4.4	Form of Silgan Holdings Inc. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Senior Notes due 2016 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with our Registration Statement on Form S-4, dated September 10, 2009, Registration Statement No. 333-161837).
4.5	Registration Rights Agreement dated May 12, 2009 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 13, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.1	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of November 6, 2001, among R. Philip Silver, D. Greg Horrigan and Silgan Holdings Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.2	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2005, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, each other revolving borrower party thereto from time to time, each other incremental term loan borrower party thereto from time to time, various lenders party thereto from time to time, Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A. and Morgan Stanley Bank, as Co-Syndication Agents, and BNP Paribas and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.3	First Amendment to Credit Agreement and US Pledge Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2005, and effective as of December 22, 2005, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan Plastics Canada Inc., 827599 Ontario Inc., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement from time to time and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 29, 2005, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
10.4	Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2006, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan Plastics Canada Inc., 827599 Ontario Inc., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement from time to time and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 6, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.5	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 19, 2006 and effective as of December 20, 2006, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan Plastics Canada Inc., 827599 Ontario Inc., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement from time to time and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated December 27, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.6	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2009, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers LLC, Silgan Plastics LLC, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan White Cap LLC, Silgan Plastics Canada Inc., 827599 Ontario Inc., the lenders party to the Credit Agreement from time to time and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.7	US Security Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2005, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan Corporation, Silgan LLC, RXI Plastics, Inc., Silgan Closures Corporation, Silgan Closures LLC, Silgan Closures Holding Company, Silgan Closures International Holding Company, Silgan Equipment Company, Silgan Tubes Corporation, Silgan Tubes Holding Company, and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.8	US Pledge Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2005, among Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan Can Company, Silgan LLC, Silgan Corporation, RXI Plastics, Inc., Silgan Closures Corporation, Silgan Closures LLC, Silgan Closures Holding Company, Silgan Closures International Holding Company, Silgan Equipment Company, Silgan Tubes Corporation, Silgan Tubes Holding Company, and Deutsche Bank AG New York Branch, as collateral agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.9	US Borrower/Subsidiaries Guaranty, dated as of June 30, 2005, made by each of Silgan Holdings Inc., Silgan Containers Corporation, Silgan Plastics Corporation, Silgan Containers Manufacturing Corporation, Silgan LLC, Silgan Corporation, RXI Plastics, Inc., Silgan Closures Corporation, Silgan Closures LLC, Silgan Closures Holding Company, Silgan Closures International Holding Company, Silgan Equipment Company, Silgan Tubes Corporation and Silgan Tubes Holding Company, in favor of the creditors thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated July 7, 2005, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.10	Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1998, by and among Campbell, Silgan Can Company and Silgan Containers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 1998, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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<b>Exhibit</b>	
<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
10.11	Purchase Agreement by and between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Amcor Limited dated as of February 22, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.12	Amendment to Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2006, by and between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Amcor Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 6, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
10.13	Purchase Agreement dated May 5, 2009 among Silgan Holdings Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, as representatives of the Initial Purchasers named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 11, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.14	Employment Agreement, dated April 12, 2004, between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Anthony J. Allott (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.15	Employment Agreement dated June 30, 2004 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Robert B. Lewis (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.16	Employment Agreement dated October 1, 2007 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Adam J. Greenlee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.17	Officer Agreement dated October 1, 2007 between Silgan Holdings Inc. and Adam J. Greenlee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.18	Contract of Employment between Silgan White Cap Deutschland GmbH (formerly Amcor White Cap Deutschland GmbH) and Peter Konieczny, effective from September 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.19	InnoPak Plastics Corporation (Plastics) Pension Plan for Salaried Employees (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 filed with Silgan Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1988, Commission File No. 33-18719).
+10.20	Containers Pension Plan for Salaried Employees (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 filed with Silgan Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1988, Commission File No. 33-18719).
+10.21	Silgan Holdings Inc. Fourth Amended and Restated 1989 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.22	Form of Silgan Holdings Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.23	Silgan Holdings Inc. 2002 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.24	Silgan Holdings Inc. Senior Executive Performance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 000-22117).

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**Exhibit**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Description</b>
+10.25	Amendment to Silgan Holdings Inc. Senior Executive Performance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.26	Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.27	Amendment to the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.28	Second Amendment to the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K, dated May 29, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.29	Form of Option Agreement (Employee) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.30	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Employee) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.31	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Outside Director) under the Silgan Holdings Inc. 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.32	Silgan Containers Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
+10.33	Silgan Plastics Corporation Supplemental Savings and Pension Plan Supplemental Pension Plan, as restated and subsequently amended, and Contributory Retirement Plan, as restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009, Commission File No. 000-22117).
*12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 and 2005.
14	Code of Ethics applicable to Silgan Holdings principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, Commission File No. 000-22117).
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, Commission File No. 000-22117).
*18	Letter regarding Change in Accounting Principles.
*23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
*31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
*32.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

\* Filed herewith.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.



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**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

SILGAN HOLDINGS INC.

Date: March 1, 2010

By: /s/ Anthony J. Allott  
 Anthony J. Allott  
 President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ R. Philip Silver  (R. Philip Silver)	Co-Chairman of the Board	March 1, 2010
/s/ D. Greg Horrigan  (D. Greg Horrigan)	Co-Chairman of the Board	March 1, 2010
/s/ John W. Alden  (John W. Alden)	Director	March 1, 2010
/s/ Jeffrey C. Crowe  (Jeffrey C. Crowe)	Director	March 1, 2010
/s/ William C. Jennings  (William C. Jennings)	Director	March 1, 2010
/s/ Edward A. Lapekas  (Edward A. Lapekas)	Director	March 1, 2010
/s/ Anthony J. Allott  (Anthony J. Allott)	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 1, 2010
/s/ Robert B. Lewis  (Robert B. Lewis)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 1, 2010

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**Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

**The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Silgan Holdings Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Silgan Holdings Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Silgan Holdings Inc. at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the informatio