

PENTAIR INC
Form 10-K
February 26, 2008

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

FORM 10-K

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2007
OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 000-04689

Pentair, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

41-0907434

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification number)*

**5500 Wayzata Boulevard,
Suite 800, Golden Valley, Minnesota**

(Address of principal executive offices)

55416-1259

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (763) 545-1730

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Shares, \$0.162/3 par value

New York Stock Exchange

Preferred Share Purchase Rights

New York Stock Exchange

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

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 Section 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

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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 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer 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 Act). Yes No

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the closing price of \$38.57 per share as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2007 (the last day of Registrant's most recently completed second quarter): \$3,645,896,704

The number of shares outstanding of Registrant's only class of common stock on January 26, 2008 was 99,285,319

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting to be held on May 1, 2008, are incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K in response to Part III, ITEM 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Pentair, Inc.

**Annual Report on Form 10-K
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007**

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Pentair, Inc. is a focused diversified industrial manufacturing company comprised of two operating segments: Water and Technical Products. Our Water Group is a global leader in providing innovative products and systems used worldwide in the movement, storage, treatment, and enjoyment of water. Our Technical Products Group, formerly referred to as our Enclosures Group, is a leader in the global enclosures and thermal management markets, designing and manufacturing standard, modified and custom enclosures that house and protect sensitive electronics and electrical components; thermal management products; and accessories.

Pentair Strategy

Our strategy is to achieve benchmark Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) performance for diversified industrial manufacturing companies by:

building operational excellence through the Pentair Integrated Management System (PIMS) consisting of strategy deployment, lean enterprise, and IGNITE, which is our process to drive organic growth;

driving long-term growth in sales, income and cash flows, through internal growth initiatives and acquisitions;

developing new products and enhancing existing products;

penetrating attractive growth markets, particularly international;

expanding multi-channel distribution; and

proactively managing our business portfolio, including consideration of new business platforms.

Pentair Financial Objectives

Our long-term financial objectives are to:

Achieve 5%+ annual organic sales growth, plus acquisitions

Achieve benchmark financial performance:

Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) Margin	14%
ROIC (after-tax)	15%
Free Cash Flow (FCF)	100% conversion of net income
Earnings Per Share (EPS) Growth	10%+ (sales growth plus margin expansion)
Debt/Total Capital	≤40%

Achieve 5% annual productivity improvement on core business cost

Unless the context otherwise indicates, references herein to Pentair , the Company, and such words as we, us, and include Pentair, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Pentair is a Minnesota corporation that was incorporated in 1966.

BUSINESS AND PRODUCTS

Business segment and geographical financial information is contained in ITEM 8, Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

WATER GROUP

Our Water Group is a global leader in providing innovative products and systems used worldwide in the movement, storage, treatment, and enjoyment of water. Our Water Group offers a broad array of products and systems to multiple markets and customers. The core competencies of our Water Group center around flow and filtration. We have identified a target market totaling \$60 billion, with our current primary focus on three

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markets: Flow Technologies (formerly referred to as Pump) (approximately 40% of group sales), Filtration (approximately 30% of group sales), and Pool & Spa (approximately 30% of group sales).

Flow Technologies Market

We address the Flow Technologies market with products ranging from light duty diaphragm pumps to high-flow turbine pumps and solid handling pumps designed for water and wastewater applications, and agricultural spraying, as well as pressure tanks for residential applications. Applications for our broad range of products include pumps for residential and municipal wells, water treatment, wastewater solids handling, pressure boosting, engine cooling, fluid delivery, circulation, and transfer.

Brand names for the Flow Technologies market include STA-RITE[®], Myers[®], Aurora[®], Hydromatic[®], Fairbanks Morse[™], Flotec[®], Hypro[®], Water Ace[®], Berkeley[®], Aermotor[™], Simer[®], Verti-line[®], Sherwood[®], SherTech[®], Diamond[®], FoamPro[®], Onga[™], Nocchi[™], Shur-Dri[®], SHURflo[®], Edwards[®], JUNG PUMPEN[®], oxynaut[®], and JUNG[®].

Filtration Market

We address the Filtration market with control valves, tanks, filter systems, filter cartridges, pressure vessels, and specialty dispensing pumps providing flow solutions for specific end-user market applications including residential, commercial, foodservice, industrial, recreation vehicles, marine, and aviation. Filtration products are used in the manufacture of water softeners; filtration, deionization, and desalination systems; industrial, commercial and residential water filtration applications; and filtration and separation technologies for hydrocarbon, medical and hydraulic applications.

Brand names for the Filtration market include Everpure[®], SHURflo[®], Fleck[®], CodeLine[®], Structural[™], Pentek[®], SIATA[™], WellMate[™], American Plumber[®], Armor[®], OMNIFILTER[®], Fibredyne[™], and Porous Media[™].

Pool & Spa Market

We address the Pool & Spa market with a complete line of commercial and residential pool/spa equipment and accessories including pumps, filters, heaters, lights, automatic controls, automatic pool cleaners, commercial deck equipment, barbeque deck equipment, aquatic pond products and accessories, pool tile and interior finishing surfaces, maintenance equipment, spa/jetted tub hydrotherapy fittings, and pool/spa accessories. Applications for our pool products include commercial and residential pool and spa construction, maintenance, repair, and service.

Brand names for the Pool & Spa market include Pentair Pool Products[®], Pentair Water Pool and Spa[™], National Pool Tile Group[®], Pentair Aquatics[®], STA-RITE[®], Paragon Aquatics[®], Pentair Spa & Bath[™], Kreepy Krauly[®], Compool[®], WhisperFlo[®], PoolShark[®], Legend[™], Rainbow[™], Ultra Jet[®], Vico[®], FIBERworks[®], IntelliTouch[™], and Acu-Trol[®].

Customers

Our Water Group distributes its products through wholesale distributors, retail distributors, original equipment manufacturers, and home centers. Information regarding significant customers in our Water Group is contained in ITEM 8, Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

Seasonality

We experience seasonal demand in a number of markets within our Water Group. End-user demand for pool equipment follows warm weather trends and is at seasonal highs from April to August. The magnitude of the sales spike is partially mitigated by employing some advance sale early buy programs (generally including extended payment terms and/or additional discounts). Demand for residential and agricultural water systems is also impacted by weather patterns, particularly by heavy flooding and droughts.

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Competition

Our Water Group faces numerous domestic and international competitors, some of which have substantially greater resources. Consolidation, globalization, and outsourcing are continuing trends in the water industry. Competition in commercial and residential flow technologies markets focuses on brand names, product performance, quality, and price. While home center and national retailers are important for residential lines of water and wastewater pumps, they are much less important for commercial pumps. For municipal pumps, competition focuses on performance to meet required specifications, service, and price. Competition in water treatment and filtration components focuses on product performance and design, quality, delivery, and price. For pool and spa equipment, competition focuses on brand names, product performance, quality, and price. We compete by offering a wide variety of innovative and high-quality products, which are competitively priced. We believe our distribution channels and reputation for quality also contribute to our continuing industry penetration.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS GROUP

Our Technical Products Group is a leader in the global enclosures and thermal management markets, designing and manufacturing standard, modified, and custom enclosures that house and protect sensitive electronics and electrical components; thermal management products; and accessories. We have identified a target market of \$30 billion. Our Technical Products Group focuses its business portfolio on four primary industries: Commercial and Industrial (55% of group sales), Telecom and Datacom (20% of group sales), Electronics (20% of group sales), and Networking (5% of group sales). The primary brand names for the Technical Products Group are: Hoffman[®], Schroff[®], Pentair Electronic Packaging[™], Taunus[™], McLean[®], Electronic Solutions[™], Birtcher[™], Calmark[™] and Aspen Motion[™]. Products and related accessories of the Technical Products Group include metallic and composite enclosures, cabinets, cases, subracks, backplanes, heat exchangers, and blowers. Applications served include industrial machinery, data communications, networking, telecommunications, test and measurement, automotive, medical, security, defense, and general electronics.

Customers

Our Technical Products Group distributes its products through electrical and data contractors, electrical and electronic components distributors, and original equipment manufacturers. Information regarding significant customers in our Technical Products Group is contained in ITEM 8, Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

Seasonality

Our Technical Products Group is not significantly impacted by seasonal demand fluctuations.

Competition

Competition in the technical products markets can be intense, particularly in telecom and datacom markets, where product design, prototyping, global supply, price competition, and customer service are significant factors. Our Technical Products Group has continued to focus on cost control and improving profitability. Recent growth in the Technical Products Group is a result of new products development, overall market growth, continued channel penetration, growth in targeted market segments, geographic expansion and acquisitions. Consolidation, globalization, and outsourcing are visible trends in the technical products marketplace and typically play to the strengths of a large and globally positioned supplier. We believe our Technical Products Group has the broadest array of enclosures products available for commercial and industrial uses.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Growth of our business

We continually look at each of our businesses to determine whether they fit with our strategic vision. Our primary focus is on businesses with strong fundamentals and growth opportunities, especially in international markets. We seek growth through product and service innovation, market expansion, and acquisitions. Acquisitions have played an

important part in the growth of our business, and we expect acquisitions will continue to be an important part of our future growth.

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On May 7, 2007, we acquired as part of our Technical Products Group the assets of Calmark Corporation (Calmark), a privately held business, for \$28.5 million, including a cash payment of \$29.3 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million, less cash acquired of \$1.0 million. Calmark's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Calmark's product portfolio includes enclosures, guides, card locks, retainers, extractors, card pullers and other products for the aerospace, medical, telecommunications and military market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$11.8 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$14.0 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as non-compete agreements, customer relationships and proprietary technology of \$10.5 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 8 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Calmark acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On April 30, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all of the capital interests in Porous Media Corporation and Porous Media, Ltd. (together, Porous Media), two privately held filtration and separation technologies businesses, for \$224.9 million, including a cash payment of \$225.0 million and transaction costs of \$0.4 million, less cash acquired of \$0.5 million. Porous Media's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Porous Media brings strong technical ability to our Water Group, including engineering, material science, media development and application capabilities. Porous Media's product portfolio includes high-performance filter media, membranes and related filtration products and purification systems for liquids, gases and solids for the general industrial, petrochemical, refining and healthcare market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$128.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$73.8 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships of \$60.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 11 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Porous Media acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On February 2, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all the outstanding shares of capital stock of Jung Pumpen GmbH (Jung Pump) for \$229.5 million, including a cash payment of \$239.6 million and transaction costs of \$1.3 million, less cash acquired of \$11.4 million. Jung Pump's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Jung Pump is a leading German manufacturer of wastewater products for municipal and residential markets. Jung Pump brings us its strong application engineering expertise and a complementary product offering, including a new line of water re-use products, submersible wastewater and drainage pumps, wastewater disposal units and tanks. Jung Pump also brings to Pentair its well-established European presence, a state-of-the-art training facility in Germany and sales offices in Germany, Austria, France, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$123.4 million, of which approximately \$53 million is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$135.7 million, including definite-lived intangibles, primarily customer relationships of \$71.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 15 years.

On April 12, 2006, we acquired as part of our Water Group the assets of Geyer's Manufacturing & Design Inc. and FTA Filtration, Inc. (together Krystil Klear), two privately-held companies, for \$15.5 million in cash. Krystil Klear's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Krystil Klear expands our industrial filtration product offering to include a full range of steel and stainless steel tanks which house filtration solutions. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$9.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

During 2006, we completed several other small acquisitions totaling \$14.2 million in cash and notes payable, adding to both our Water and Technical Products Groups. Total goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocations was \$9.3 million, of which \$3.1 million is tax deductible.

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On December 1, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Technical Products Group, the McLean Thermal Management, Aspen Motion Technologies, and Electronic Solutions businesses from APW, Ltd. (collectively, Thermal) for \$143.9 million, including a cash payment of \$140.6 million and transaction costs of \$3.3 million. These businesses provide thermal management solutions and integration services to the telecommunications, data communications, medical, and security markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$71.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Final identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$45.6 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships, of \$23.1 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 12 years.

On February 23, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Water Group, certain assets of Delta Environmental Products, Inc. and affiliates (collectively, DEP), a privately-held company, for \$10.3 million, including a cash payment of \$10.0 million, transaction costs of \$0.2 million, and debt assumed of \$0.1 million. The DEP product line addresses the water and wastewater markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$7.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

Also refer to ITEM 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and ITEM 8, Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

Discontinued operations/divestitures

In February 2008, consistent with our strategy to refine our portfolio and more fully focus on our growing core pool equipment business globally, we agreed to sell our National Pool Tile business unit to Pool Corporation in a cash transaction. National Pool Tile is the leading wholesale distributor of pool tile and composite pool finishes serving professional contractors in the swimming pool refurbish and construction markets. NPT has annual net sales of over \$60 million, with the majority of its sales in the refurbish market. The business sale and first quarter results will be treated as discontinued operations. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is targeted to close by the end of the first quarter 2008.

Effective after the close of business on October 2, 2004, we completed the sale of our former Tools Group to The Black & Decker Corporation (BDK). In January 2006, pursuant to the purchase agreement for the sale of our former Tools Group, we completed the repurchase of a manufacturing facility in Suzhou, China from BDK for approximately \$5.7 million. We recorded no gain or loss on the repurchase. In March 2006, we completed an outstanding net asset value arbitration with BDK relating to the purchase price for the sale of our former Tools Group. The decision by the arbitrator constituted a final resolution of all disputes between BDK and us regarding the net asset value. We paid the final net asset value purchase price adjustment pursuant to the purchase agreement of \$16.1 million plus interest of \$1.1 million in March 2006, resulting in an incremental pre-tax loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$3.4 million, or \$1.6 million net of tax. In the third quarter of 2006, we resolved a prior year tax item that resulted in a \$1.4 million income tax benefit related to our former Tools Group.

In 2001, we completed the sale of our former Service Equipment businesses (Century Mfg. Co. /Lincoln Automotive Company) to Clore Automotive, LLC. In the fourth quarter of 2003, we reported an additional loss from discontinued operations of \$2.9 million related to exiting the remaining two facilities. In March 2006, we exited a leased facility from our former Service Equipment business resulting in a net cash outflow of \$2.2 million and an immaterial gain from disposition.

Also refer to ITEM 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and ITEM 8, Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

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Our backlog of orders as of December 31 by segment was:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	\$ change	% change
Water	\$ 306,906	\$ 238,191	\$ 68,715	28.8%
Technical Products	124,919	100,205	24,714	24.7%
Total	\$ 431,825	\$ 338,396	\$ 93,429	27.6%

The \$68.7 million increase in Water Group backlog was primarily due to increased backlog for pumps used in municipal market applications and growth in Asian markets. The \$24.7 million increase in Technical Products Group backlog reflected growth in our electrical markets, recovery in North American Electronics markets and growth in Asian markets. Due to the relatively short manufacturing cycle and general industry practice for the majority of our businesses, backlog, which typically represents less than 30 days of shipments, is not deemed to be a significant item. A substantial portion of our revenues result from orders received and product sold in the same month. We expect that most of our backlog at December 31, 2007 will be filled in 2008.

Research and development

We conduct research and development activities in our own facilities, which consist primarily of the development of new products, product applications, and manufacturing processes. Research and development expenditures during 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$58.8 million, \$58.1 million, and \$46.0 million, respectively.

Environmental

Environmental matters are discussed in ITEM 3, ITEM 7, and in ITEM 8, Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

Raw materials

The principal materials used in the manufacturing of our products are electric motors, mild steel, stainless steel, electronic components, plastics (resins, fiberglass, epoxies), and paint (powder and liquid). In addition to the purchase of raw materials, we purchase some finished goods for distribution through our sales channels.

The materials used in the various manufacturing processes are purchased on the open market, and the majority are available through multiple sources and are in adequate supply. We have not experienced any significant work stoppages to-date due to shortages of materials. We have certain long-term commitments, principally price commitments, for the purchase of various component parts and raw materials and believe that it is unlikely that any of these agreements would be terminated prematurely. Alternate sources of supply at competitive prices are available for most materials for which long-term commitments exist, and we believe that the termination of any of these commitments would not have a material adverse effect on operations.

Certain commodities, such as metals and resin, are subject to market and duty-driven price fluctuations. We manage these fluctuations through several mechanisms, including long-term agreements with escalator / de-escalator clauses. Prices for raw materials, such as metals and resins, may continue to trend higher in the future.

Intellectual property

Patents, non-compete agreements, proprietary technologies, customer relationships, trade marks, trade names, and brand names are important to our business. However, we do not regard our business as being materially dependent upon any single patent, non-compete agreement, proprietary technology, customer relationship, trade mark, trade name, or brand name.

Patents, patent applications, and license agreements will expire or terminate over time by operation of law, in accordance with their terms or otherwise. We do not expect the termination of patents, patent applications, and license agreements to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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Employees

As of December 31, 2007, we employed approximately 16,000 people worldwide. Total employees in the United States were approximately 9,300, of whom approximately 900 are represented by five different trade unions having collective bargaining agreements. Generally, labor relations have been satisfactory.

Captive Insurance Subsidiary

We insure certain general and product liability, property, workers' compensation, and automobile liability risks through our regulated wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary, Penwald Insurance Company (Penwald). Reserves for policy claims are established based on actuarial projections of ultimate losses. Accruals with respect to liabilities insured by third parties, such as liabilities arising from acquired businesses, pre-Penwald liabilities and those of certain foreign operations are established without regard to the availability of insurance.

Matters pertaining to Penwald are discussed in ITEM 3 and ITEM 8, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in this Form 10-K.

Available information

We make available free of charge (other than an investor's own Internet access charges) through our Internet website (<http://www.pentair.com>) our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reports of beneficial ownership filed by our directors and executive officers pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are also available on our website. We are not including the information contained on our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors and warnings before making an investment decision. If any of the risks described below actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially adversely affected. In that case, the price of our securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. You should also refer to other information set forth in this document.

General economic conditions, including credit and residential construction markets, affect demand for our products.

We compete globally in varied markets. Among these, the most significant are North American industrial and commercial markets (for both the Water and Technical Products Groups) and the North American residential market (for the Water Group). Economic conditions in the United States affect the robustness of our North American markets. Important factors include the overall strength of the economy and our customers' confidence in the economy; industrial and municipal capital spending; the strength of the residential and commercial real estate markets; the age of existing housing stock; unemployment rates; availability of consumer and commercial financing; and interest rates. New construction for residential housing and home improvement activity fell dramatically in 2007, which reduced revenue growth in our Water Group, especially in the pool and spa and flow technologies markets we address. We believe that recent weaknesses in these markets will likely continue to affect our revenues and margins throughout 2008. Further, while we attempt to minimize our exposure to economic or market fluctuations by serving a balanced mix of end markets and geographic regions, we cannot assure you that a significant or sustained downturn in a specific end market or geographic region would not have a material adverse effect on us.

Our businesses operate in highly competitive markets, so we may be forced to cut prices or to incur additional costs.

Our businesses generally face substantial competition in each of their respective markets. Competition may force us to cut prices or to incur additional costs to remain competitive. We compete on the basis of product design, quality, availability, performance, customer service and price. Present or future competitors may have

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greater financial, technical or other resources which could put us at a disadvantage in the affected business or businesses. We cannot assure you that these and other factors will not have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations.

Our inability to sustain consistent organic growth could adversely affect our financial performance.

In 2007 and 2006, our organic growth was generated in part from expanding international sales, entering new distribution channels, price increases and introducing new products. To grow more rapidly than our end markets, we will have to continue to expand our geographic reach, further diversify our distribution channels, continue to introduce new products, and increase sales of existing products to our customer base. Competitive and economic factors could adversely affect our ability to sustain consistent organic growth. If we are unable to sustain consistent organic growth, we will be less likely to meet our stated revenue growth targets, which together with any resulting impact on our net income growth, would likely adversely affect the market price of our stock.

Our inability to complete, or successfully complete and integrate, acquisitions could adversely affect our financial performance.

Over the past three years, we have grown through acquisitions of businesses within our current business segments, that have generated a significant percentage of our net revenue growth. We may not be able to sustain this level of growth from acquisition activity in the future. We intend to continue to evaluate strategic acquisitions primarily in our current business segments, though we may consider acquisitions outside of these segments as well. Our ability to expand through acquisitions is subject to various risks, including the following:

higher acquisition prices;

lack of suitable acquisition candidates in targeted product or market areas;

increased competition for acquisitions, especially in the water industry;

diversion of management time and attention to acquisitions and acquired businesses;

inability to integrate acquired businesses effectively or profitably; and

inability to achieve anticipated synergies or other benefits from acquisitions.

Acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, particularly in the fiscal quarters immediately following the acquisitions, while we attempt to integrate operations of the acquired businesses into our operations. Once integrated, acquired operations may not achieve the levels of profitability originally anticipated.

Material cost and other inflation could adversely affect our results of operations.

We are experiencing material cost and other inflation in a number of our businesses. We are striving for greater productivity improvements and implementing selective increases in selling prices to help mitigate cost increases in raw materials, especially metals, energy and other costs such as pension, health care and insurance. We also are continuing to implement our excellence in operations initiatives in order to continuously reduce our costs. We cannot assure you, however, that these actions will be successful in managing our costs or increasing our productivity. Continued cost inflation or failure of our initiatives to generate cost savings or improve productivity would likely negatively impact our results of operations.

Seasonality of sales and weather conditions may adversely affect our financial results.

We experience seasonal demand in a number of markets within our Water Group. End-user demand for pool equipment follows warm weather trends and is at seasonal highs from April to August. The magnitude of the sales spike is partially mitigated by employing some advance sale or early buy programs (generally including extended payment terms and/or additional discounts). Demand for residential and agricultural water

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systems is also impacted by weather patterns, particularly by heavy flooding and droughts. We cannot assure you that seasonality and weather conditions will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Intellectual property challenges may hinder product development and marketing.

Patents, non-compete agreements, proprietary technologies, customer relationships, trade marks, trade names, and brand names are important to our business. Intellectual property protection, however, may not preclude competitors from developing products similar to ours or from challenging our names or products. Over the past few years, we have noticed an increasing tendency for participants in our markets to use conflicts over and challenges to intellectual property as a means to compete. Patent and trademark challenges increase our costs to develop, engineer and market our products.

Our results of operations may be negatively impacted by litigation.

Our business exposes us to potential litigation, especially product liability suits that are inherent in the design, manufacture, and sale of our products, such as the Horizon litigation discussed in ITEM 3 and Item 8, Note 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. While we currently maintain what we believe to be suitable product liability insurance, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain this insurance on acceptable terms or that this insurance will provide adequate protection against potential liabilities. In addition, we self-insure a portion of product liability claims. A series of successful claims against us could materially and adversely affect our product reputation, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The availability and cost of capital could have a negative impact on our continued growth.

Our plans to continue growth in our chosen markets will require additional capital for future acquisitions, capital expenditures for existing businesses, growth of working capital, and continued international and regional expansion. In the past, we have financed our growth primarily through debt financing. While we refinanced our primary credit agreements in the second quarter of 2007, future acquisitions may require us to expand our debt financing resources or to issue equity securities. Our financial results may be adversely affected if interest costs under our debt financings are higher than the income generated by acquisitions or other internal growth. In addition, future acquisitions could be dilutive to your equity investment if we issue additional stock as consideration. There can be no assurance that we will be able to issue equity securities or to obtain future debt financing at favorable terms. Without sufficient financing, we will not be able to pursue our growth strategy, especially our acquisition program, which will limit our growth and revenues in the future.

Our international operations are subject to foreign market and currency fluctuation risks.

We expect the percentage of our sales outside of North America to increase in the future. Over the past few years, the economies of some of the foreign countries in which we do business have had slower growth than the U.S. economy. The European Union currently accounts for the majority of our foreign sales and income, in which our most significant European market is Germany. In addition, we have a significant and growing business in the Asia-Pacific area. We cannot predict how changing market conditions in these regions will impact our financial results.

We are also exposed to the risk of fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates which may affect our financial results. In 2007, the weakness of the US dollar benefited our financial results in foreign jurisdictions significantly. We do not anticipate continuing US dollar weakness in foreign exchange markets in 2008 of a similar magnitude, which may hurt our financial results on a comparative basis. In addition, we source certain products, components and raw materials throughout the world, the import of which into the United States has raised the cost of these goods in US dollars and has impacted the results of our domestic businesses as well. We expect a continuing impact of the weak

dollar in 2008, as well, although we expect that we should be able to offset this continuing impact through increased focus on our sourcing programs, productivity gains in our facilities and other cost reductions.

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We are exposed to political, economic and other risks that arise from operating a multinational business.

Sales outside of the United States, including export sales from our domestic businesses, accounted for approximately 32% of our net sales in 2007, up from 27% in 2006. Further, most of our businesses obtain some products, components and raw materials from foreign suppliers. Accordingly, our business is subject to the political, economic and other risks that are inherent in operating in numerous countries. These risks include:

the difficulty of enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through foreign legal systems;

trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;

tax rates in certain foreign countries that exceed those in the U.S. and the imposition of withholding requirements on foreign earnings;

the possibility of terrorist action against us or our operations;

the imposition of tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions;

difficulty in staffing and managing widespread operations in non-U.S. labor markets;

the difficulty of protecting intellectual property in foreign countries;

required compliance with a variety of foreign laws and regulations; and

changes in general economic and political conditions in countries where we operate, particularly in emerging markets.

Our business success depends in part on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks. We cannot assure you that these and other factors will not have a material adverse effect on our international operations or on our business as a whole.

We are exposed to potential environmental and other laws, liabilities and litigation.

We are subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations governing our environmental practices, public and worker health and safety and the indoor and outdoor environment. Compliance with environmental regulations could require us to satisfy environmental liabilities, increase the cost of manufacturing our products or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any violations of these laws by us could cause us to incur unanticipated liabilities that could harm our operating results and cause our business to suffer. We are also required to comply with various environmental laws and maintain permits, some of which are subject to discretionary renewal from time to time, for many of our businesses, and we could suffer if we are unable to renew existing permits or to obtain any additional permits that we may require.

We have been named as defendants, targets, or potentially responsible parties (PRP) in a number of environmental clean-ups relating to our current or former business units. We have disposed of a number of businesses in recent years and, in certain cases, we have retained responsibility and potential liability for certain environmental obligations. We have received claims for indemnification from certain purchasers. We may be named as a PRP at other sites in the future for existing business units, as well as both divested and acquired businesses.

We cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that our eventual environmental clean-up costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of our current reserves.

Provisions of our Restated Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws and Minnesota law could deter takeover attempts.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents, under Minnesota law, and in our shareholder rights plan could prevent or delay transactions that our shareholders may favor.

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Our Restated Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws include provisions relating to the election, appointment and removal of directors, as well as shareholder notice and shareholder voting requirements which could delay, prevent or make more difficult a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or other change of control. In addition, our common share purchase rights could cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us, which could deter some acquirers from making takeover proposals or tender offers. Also, the Minnesota Business Corporations Act contains control share acquisition and business combination provisions which could delay, prevent or make more difficult a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or other change of control. Our shareholders might view any such transaction as being in their best interests since the transaction could result in a higher stock price than the current market price for our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal executive office is in leased premises located in Golden Valley, Minnesota. We carry out our Water Group manufacturing operations at 19 plants located throughout the United States and at 18 plants located in 10 other countries. In addition, our Water Group has 65 distribution facilities and 18 sales offices located in numerous countries throughout the world. We carry out our Technical Products Group manufacturing operations at 8 plants located throughout the United States and 11 plants located in 7 other countries. In addition, our Technical Products Group has 11 distribution facilities and 29 sales offices located in numerous countries throughout the world.

We believe that our production facilities are suitable for their purpose and are adequate to support our businesses.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We have been made parties to a number of actions filed or have been given notice of potential claims relating to the conduct of our business, including those pertaining to commercial disputes, product liability, environmental, safety and health, patent infringement, and employment matters.

We comply with the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, and related guidance, and record liabilities for an estimated loss from a loss contingency where the outcome of the matter is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Factors that are considered when determining whether the conditions for accrual have been met include the (a) nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, (b) progress of the case, including progress after the date of the financial statements but before the issuance date of the financial statements, (c) opinions of legal counsel, and (d) management s intended response to the litigation, claim, or assessment. Where the reasonable estimate of the probable loss is a range, we record the most likely estimate of the loss. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, however, the minimum amount in the range is accrued. Gain contingencies are not recorded until realized.

While we believe that a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows from any such future charges is unlikely, given the inherent uncertainty of litigation, a remote possibility exists that a future adverse ruling or unfavorable development could result in future charges that could have a material adverse impact. We do and will continue to periodically reexamine our estimates of probable liabilities and any associated expenses and receivables and make appropriate adjustments to such estimates based on experience and developments in litigation. As a result, the current estimates of the potential impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the proceedings and claims described in Legal Proceedings could change in the future.

Environmental

We have been named as defendants, targets, or PRP in a small number of environmental clean-ups, in which our current or former business units have generally been given *de minimis* status. To date, none of these claims

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have resulted in clean-up costs, fines, penalties, or damages in an amount material to our financial position or results of operations. We have disposed of a number of businesses in recent years and in certain cases, such as the disposition of the Cross Pointe Paper Corporation uncoated paper business in 1995, the disposition of the Federal Cartridge Company ammunition business in 1997, the disposition of Lincoln Industrial in 2001, and the disposition of the Tools Group in 2004, we have retained responsibility and potential liability for certain environmental obligations. We have received claims for indemnification from purchasers of these businesses and have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for potential liabilities arising out of retained responsibilities. We settled some of the claims in prior years; to date our recorded accruals have been adequate.

In addition, there are ongoing environmental issues at a limited number of sites, including one site acquired in the acquisition of Essef Corporation in 1999, which relate to operations no longer carried out at the sites. We have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for remediation costs at these sites. We do not believe that projected response costs will result in a material liability.

We may be named as a PRP at other sites in the future, for both divested and acquired businesses. When the outcome of the matter is probable and it is possible to provide reasonable estimates of our liability with respect to environmental sites, provisions have been made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, our undiscounted reserves for such environmental liabilities were approximately \$3.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. We cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that our eventual environmental clean-up costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of our current reserves.

Product liability claims

We are subject to various product liability lawsuits and personal injury claims. A substantial number of these lawsuits and claims are insured and accrued for by Penwald, our captive insurance subsidiary. See discussion in ITEM 1 and ITEM 8, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Insurance subsidiary. Penwald records a liability for these claims based on actuarial projections of ultimate losses. For all other claims, accruals covering the claims are recorded, on an undiscounted basis, when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated based on existing information. The accruals are adjusted periodically as additional information becomes available. We have not experienced significant unfavorable trends in either the severity or frequency of product liability lawsuits or personal injury claims.

Horizon litigation

Twenty-eight separate lawsuits involving 29 primary plaintiffs, a class action and claims for indemnity by Celebrity Cruise Lines, Inc. (Celebrity) were brought against Essef Corporation (Essef) and certain of its subsidiaries prior to our acquisition of Essef in August 1999. The claims against Essef and its involved subsidiaries were based upon the allegation that Essef designed, manufactured and marketed two sand swimming pool filters that were installed as a part of the spa system on the Horizon cruise ship and allegations that the spa and filters contained Legionnaire s disease bacteria that infected certain passengers on cruises in July 1994.

The individual and class claims by passengers were tried and resulted in an adverse jury verdict finding liability on the part of the Essef defendants (70%) and Celebrity and its sister company, Fantasia (together 30%). After expiration of post-trial appeals, we paid all outstanding punitive damage awards of \$7.0 million in the passenger cases, plus interest of approximately \$1.6 million, in January 2004. All of the passenger cases have now been resolved through either settlement or judgment.

The only remaining unresolved claims in this case were those brought by Celebrity for damages resulting from the outbreak. Celebrity filed an amended complaint seeking attorney fees and costs for prior litigation as well as out-of-pocket losses, lost profits and loss of business enterprise value. The first trial in 2006 resulted in a verdict

against the Essef defendants for Celebrity s out-of-pocket expenses of \$10.4 million. Verdicts at this trial for lost profits (\$47.6 million) and lost enterprise value (\$135 million) were reversed in January 2007. In the retrial in June 2007, the jury awarded Celebrity damages for lost profits for 1994 and 1995 of \$15.2 million

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(after netting for amounts taken into account by the earlier verdict for out-of-pocket expenses). The verdicts are exclusive of pre-judgment interest and attorneys' fees.

In January 2008, the District Court ruled on post-trial motions and other previously undecided issues in this litigation. Our motion to reverse the jury verdict in the second trial on lost profits after 1994 was not granted; Celebrity's damages for out-of-pocket costs and lost profits were reduced by 30% reflecting an earlier finding of its contributory negligence; and pre-judgment interest was awarded to Celebrity at a rate equal to semiannual T-Bill rates compounded annually. In addition, Celebrity and the Essef defendants settled Celebrity's claim for attorneys' fees in the passenger cases for \$3 million, inclusive of all interest. This amount was paid and expensed in the fourth quarter of 2007.

In the aggregate, damages against the Essef defendants in this litigation total approximately \$30.5 million, inclusive of interest through 2007. Judgment on the verdicts has not yet been entered. Once entered, both parties will have thirty days in which to appeal from the judgment. The Essef defendants have not yet determined whether and on what issues they may appeal in this case.

We have assessed the impact of the latest ruling on our previously established reserves for this matter and, based on information available at this time, have not changed our reserves, except to take into account appropriate interest accruals.

We believe that any judgment we pay in this matter would be tax-deductible in the year paid or in subsequent years. In addition to the impact of any loss on this matter on our earnings per share when recognized, we may need to borrow funds from our banks or other sources to pay any judgment, plus interest, upon settlement or finally determined after exhaustion of all appeals.

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

None.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

Current executive officers of Pentair, their ages, current position, and their business experience during at least the past five years are as follows:

Name	Age	Current Position and Business Experience
Randall J. Hogan	52	Chief Executive Officer since January 2001 and Chairman of the Board effective May 1, 2002; President and Chief Operating Officer, December 1999 December 2000; Executive Vice President and President of Pentair's Electrical and Electronic Enclosures Group, March 1998 December 1999; United Technologies Carrier Transicold President 1995 1997; Pratt & Whitney Industrial Turbines Vice President and General Manager 1994 1995; General Electric various executive positions 1988 1994; McKinsey & Company consultant 1981 1987.
Michael V. Schrock	55	President and Chief Operating Officer since September 2006; President and Chief Operating Officer of Filtration and Technical Products, October 2005 September 2006; President and Chief Operating Officer of Enclosures October 2001 September 2005; President, Pentair Water Technologies Americas, January 2001 October 2001; President, Pentair Pump and Pool Group, August 2000 January 2001; President, Pentair Pump Group, January 1999 August 2000; Vice President and General Manager, Aurora, Fairbanks Morse and Pentair Pump Group International, March 1998 December 1998; Divisional Vice President and General Manager, Honeywell Inc., 1994 1998.
John L. Stauch	43	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since February 2007; Chief Financial Officer of the Automation and Control Systems unit of Honeywell International Inc., July 2005 February 2007; Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Sensing and Controls unit of Honeywell International Inc., January 2004 July 2005; Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Automation & Control Products unit of Honeywell International Inc., July 2002 January 2004; Chief Financial Officer and IT Director of PerkinElmer Optoelectronics, a unit of PerkinElmer, Inc., April 2000 April 2002; Various executive, investor relations and managerial finance positions with Honeywell International Inc. and its predecessor AlliedSignal Inc., 1994 2000.
Louis L. Ainsworth	60	Senior Vice President and General Counsel since July 1997 and Secretary since January 2002; Shareholder and Officer of the law firm of Henson & Efron, P.A., November 1985 June 1997.
Frederick S. Koury	47	Senior Vice President, Human Resources, since August 2003; Vice President of Human Resources of the Victoria's Secret unit of Limited Brands, September 2000 August 2003; PepsiCo, Inc., various executive positions, June 1985 September 2000.
Michael G. Meyer	49	Vice President of Treasury and Tax since April 2004; Treasurer, January 2002 March 2004; Assistant Treasurer, September 1994 December 2001. Various executive positions with Federal-Hoffman, Inc. (former subsidiary of Pentair), August 1985 August 1994.

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

Our common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange and trades under the symbol PNR. As of December 31, 2007, there were 3,817 shareholders of record.

The high, low, and closing sales price for our common stock and the dividends declared for each of the quarterly periods for 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	2007				2006			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth
High	\$ 33.22	\$ 39.37	\$ 39.67	\$ 36.59	\$ 41.90	\$ 41.55	\$ 34.43	\$ 33.49
Low	\$ 29.35	\$ 30.09	\$ 31.47	\$ 32.03	\$ 34.01	\$ 32.05	\$ 25.69	\$ 26.25
Close	\$ 31.16	\$ 38.57	\$ 33.18	\$ 34.81	\$ 40.75	\$ 34.19	\$ 26.19	\$ 31.40
Dividends declared	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14

Pentair has paid 128 consecutive quarterly dividends and has increased dividends each year for 31 consecutive years.

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The following information under the caption "Stock Performance Graph" in this ITEM 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent we specifically incorporate it by reference into such a filing.

The following graph sets forth the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the last five years, assuming the investment of \$100 on December 31, 2002 and the reinvestment of all dividends since that date to December 31, 2007. The graph also contains for comparison purposes the S&P 500 Index and the S&P MidCap 400 Index, assuming the same investment level and reinvestment of dividends.

By virtue of our market capitalization, we are a component of the S&P MidCap 400 Index. On the basis of our size and diversity of businesses, we have not found a readily identifiable peer group. We believe the S&P MidCap 400 Index is an appropriate comparison. We have evaluated other published indices, but have determined that the results are skewed by significantly larger companies included in the indices. We believe such a comparison would not be meaningful.

Company/Index	Base Period December 2002	INDEXED RETURNS Years Ending December 31:				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
PENTAIR INC	100	135.06	261.25	209.84	194.03	218.97
S&P 500 INDEX	100	128.68	142.69	149.70	173.34	182.86
S&P MIDCAP 400 INDEX	100	135.62	157.97	177.81	196.16	211.81

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The following table provides information with respect to purchases made by Pentair of common stock during the fourth quarter of 2007:

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
September 30 – October 27, 2007	30,869	\$ 34.64	30,296	\$ 12,472,131
October 28 – November 24, 2007	532,909	\$ 34.91	362,479	\$ 0
November 25 – December 31, 2007	1,790	\$ 36.76		\$ 0
Total	565,568		392,775	

- (a) The purchases in this column include shares repurchased as part of our publicly announced programs and in addition, 573 shares for the period September 30 – October 27, 2007, 170,430 shares for the period October 28 – November 24, 2007, and 1,790 shares for the period November 25 – December 31, 2007 deemed surrendered to us by participants in our Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan and the Outside Directors Nonqualified Stock Option Plan (the Plans) to satisfy the exercise price or withholding of tax obligations related to the exercise of stock options and non-vested shares.
- (b) The average price paid in this column includes shares repurchased as part of our publicly announced programs and shares deemed surrendered to us by participants in the Plans to satisfy the exercise price or withholding of tax obligations related to the exercise price of stock options and non-vested shares.
- (c) The number of shares in this column represents the number of shares repurchased as part of publicly announced programs to repurchase up to \$100 million of our common stock.
- (d) During 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$100 million. As of December 31, 2006, we had purchased 1,986,026 shares for \$59.4 million pursuant to this authorization during 2006. In December 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the continuation of the repurchase program in 2007 with a maximum dollar limit of \$40.6 million. This authorization expired on December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007 we repurchased an additional 1,209,257 shares for \$40.6 million pursuant to this plan. In December 2007, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$50 million starting in 2008. The authorization expires on December 31, 2008.

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

*Dollars in thousands,
except per-share data*

	Years ended December 31				
	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	2005⁽¹⁾	2004	2003
Statement of operations					
Net sales					
Water	\$ 2,348,565	\$ 2,155,225	\$ 2,131,505	\$ 1,563,394	\$ 1,060,303
Technical					
Products	1,050,133	999,244	815,074	714,735	582,684
Total	3,398,698	3,154,469	2,946,579	2,278,129	1,642,987
<i>Sales growth</i>	7.7%	7.1%	29.3%	38.7%	10.4%
Cost of goods sold	2,374,048	2,248,219	2,098,558	1,623,419	1,196,757
Gross profit	1,024,650	906,250	848,021	654,710	446,230
<i>Margin %</i>	30.1%	28.7%	28.8%	28.7%	27.2%
Selling, general and administrative	587,865	537,877	478,370	376,015	253,088
Research and development	58,810	58,055	46,042	31,453	22,932
Operating income ⁽²⁾					
Water	271,367	215,830	267,675	197,310	143,962
Technical					
Products	153,586	148,905	109,229	87,844	51,094
Other	(46,978)	(54,417)	(53,295)	(37,912)	(24,846)
Total	377,975	310,318	323,609	247,242	170,210
<i>Margin %</i>	11.1%	9.8%	11.0%	10.9%	10.4%
Net interest expense	70,237	51,881	44,989	37,210	26,395
Gain (loss) on sale of investment, net	(1,230)	364	5,435		
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary	(2,865)	(3,332)	(537)		
Provision for income taxes	93,154	71,702	98,469	73,008	45,665
Income from continuing operations	210,489	183,767	185,049	137,024	98,150
				40,248	46,138

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax							
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	438	(36)		(6,047)	(2,936)		
Net income	\$ 210,927	\$ 183,731	\$ 185,049	\$ 171,225	\$ 141,352		
Common share data*							
Basic EPS continuing operations	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.00		
Basic EPS discontinued operations				0.34	0.44		
Basic EPS net income	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.44		
Diluted EPS continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.99		
Diluted EPS discontinued operations				0.33	0.43		
Diluted EPS net income	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.42		
Cash dividends declared per common share	0.60	0.56	0.52	0.43	0.41		
Stock dividends declared per common share				100%			
Market value per share (December 31)	34.81	31.40	34.52	43.56	22.85		

(1) In 2005 we early adopted SFAS 123R retroactively to January 1, 2005. The incremental impact of the SFAS 123R to the results of operations for 2007, 2006 and 2005 include after tax expense of \$9.2 million, \$9.9 million, and \$12.0 million, respectively, or (\$0.09), (\$0.10) and (\$0.12) diluted EPS, respectively.

(2) Amounts reflect the effects of the reclassification of equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary described in Item 8, Note 1 of this Form 10-K.

* All share and per share information presented in this FORM 10-K has been retroactively restated to reflect the effect of a 100% stock dividend in 2004.

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*Dollars in thousands,
except per-share data*

	Years ended December 31				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Balance sheet data					
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 472,222	\$ 422,134	\$ 423,847	\$ 396,459	\$ 251,475
Inventories	407,127	398,857	349,312	323,676	166,862
Property, plant and equipment, net	367,426	330,372	311,839	336,302	233,106
Goodwill	2,021,526	1,718,771	1,718,207	1,620,404	997,183
Total assets	4,000,614	3,364,979	3,253,755	3,120,575	2,780,677
Total debt	1,060,991	744,061	752,614	736,105	806,493
Shareholders' equity	1,910,871	1,669,999	1,555,610	1,447,794	1,261,478
Other data					
Debt/total capital	35.7%	30.8%	32.6%	33.7%	39.0%
Depreciation					
Water	38,056	35,978	35,842	26,751	20,517
Technical Products	19,696	19,617	19,318	19,408	19,721
Other	1,196	1,304	1,405	904	571
Total	58,948	56,899	56,565	47,063	40,809
Other amortization	25,601	18,197	15,995	7,501	377
Net cash provided by operating activities	341,880	231,611	247,858	264,091	262,939
Capital expenditures continuing operations	62,129	51,078	62,471	43,107	29,004
Capital expenditures discontinued operations				5,760	14,618
Capital expenditures continuing and discontinued operations	62,129	51,078	62,471	48,867	43,622
Employees of continuing operations	16,000	14,800	14,700	12,900	9,000
Days sales outstanding in receivables ⁽¹⁾	53	54	54	52	54
Days inventory on hand ⁽¹⁾	77	76	70	62	59

(1) Calculated using a 13-month average.

In 2004, we divested our Tools Group. Our financial statements have been restated to reflect the Tools Group as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. The 2004 results reflect a pre-tax gain on the sale of the Tools Group of \$3.0 million (\$6.0 million loss after tax).

In 2004, we acquired as part of our Water Group all of the capital stock of WICOR Inc., from Wisconsin Energy Corporation for \$889.6 million, including cash payment of \$871.1 million, cash acquired of \$15.5 million, transaction costs of \$5.8 million, plus debt assumed of \$21.6 million.

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

This report contains statements that we believe to be forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give our current expectations or forecasts of future events. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, estimate, anticipate, believe, project, or continue, or the negative thereof. From time to time, we also may provide oral or written forward-looking statements in other materials we release to the public. Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this report and in any public statements we make could be materially different from actual results. They can be affected by assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks or uncertainties. Consequently, we cannot guarantee any forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Investors should also understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors and should not consider the following list to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties.

The following factors and those discussed in ITEM 1A, Risk Factors, of this Form 10-K may impact the achievement of forward-looking statements:

changes in general economic and industry conditions, such as:

- the strength of product demand and the markets we serve;
 - the intensity of competition, including that from foreign competitors;
 - pricing pressures;
 - market acceptance of new product introductions and enhancements;
 - the introduction of new products and enhancements by competitors;
 - our ability to maintain and expand relationships with large customers;
 - our ability to source raw material commodities from our suppliers without interruption and at reasonable prices;
 - our ability to source components from third parties, in particular from foreign manufacturers, without interruption and at reasonable prices; and
 - the financial condition of our customers;
- our ability to access capital markets and obtain anticipated financing under favorable terms;
- our ability to successfully limit any final judgment arising out of the Horizon litigation;
- our ability to identify, complete and integrate acquisitions successfully and to realize expected synergies on our anticipated timetable;
- changes in our business strategies, including acquisition, divestiture and restructuring activities;
- domestic and foreign governmental and regulatory policies;

general economic and political conditions, such as political instability, the rate of economic growth in our principal geographic or product markets or fluctuations in exchange rates;

changes in operating factors, such as continued improvement in manufacturing activities and the achievement of related efficiencies, cost reductions and inventory risks due to shifts in market demand and costs associated with moving production overseas;

our ability to generate savings from our excellence in operations initiatives consisting of lean enterprise, supply management and cash flow practices;

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unanticipated developments that could occur with respect to contingencies such as litigation, intellectual property matters, product liability exposures and environmental matters; and

our ability to accurately evaluate the effects of contingent liabilities such as tax, product liability, environmental and other claims.

The foregoing factors are not exhaustive, and new factors may emerge or changes to the foregoing factors may occur that would impact our business. We assume no obligation, and disclaim any duty, to update the forward-looking statements in this report.

Overview

We are a focused diversified industrial manufacturing company comprised of two operating segments: Water and Technical Products. Our Water Group is a global leader in providing innovative products and systems used worldwide in the movement, storage, treatment and enjoyment of water. Our Technical Products Group is a leader in the global enclosures and thermal management markets, designing and manufacturing standard, modified and custom enclosures that house and protect sensitive electronics and electrical components; thermal management products; and accessories. In 2008, we expect our Water Group and Technical Products Group to generate approximately 70% and 30% of total revenues, respectively.

Our Water Group has progressively become a more important part of our business portfolio with sales increasing from approximately \$125 million in 1995 to approximately \$2.3 billion in 2007. We believe the water industry is structurally attractive as a result of a growing demand for clean water and the large global market size (of which we have identified a target market totaling \$60 billion). Our vision is to be a leading global provider of innovative products and systems used in the movement, storage, treatment and enjoyment of water.

Our Technical Products Group operates in a large global market with significant potential for growth in industry segments such as defense, security, medical and networking. We believe we have the largest enclosures industrial and commercial distribution network in North America and the highest enclosures brand recognition in the industry in North America. From mid-2001 through 2003, the Technical Products Group experienced significantly lower sales volumes as a result of severely reduced capital spending in the industrial and commercial markets and over-capacity and weak demand in the datacommunication and telecommunication markets. From 2004 through 2007, sales volumes increased due to the addition of new distributors, new products and higher demand in targeted markets.

Key Trends and Uncertainties

The following trends and uncertainties affected our financial performance in 2007 and will likely impact our results in the future:

The housing market and new pool starts slowed in the last three quarters of 2006 and continued to shrink in 2007. We believe that construction of new homes and new pools starts in North America affects approximately 12% of our sales, especially for our pool and spa businesses. This downturn will likely have an adverse impact on our revenues for 2008.

The telecommunication equipment market, particularly in North America, has slowed over the past year and a half and impacted North American electronics sales within our Technical Products Group. For the full year 2007, North American electronics sales declined approximately 15% when compared with 2006. The revenue decrease was attributable to telecommunication industry consolidation (which has delayed enclosure product sales) and some OEM datacommunication programs reaching end-of-life. Based on some recovery of telecommunications equipment procurement in the second half of 2007, we anticipate continuing improvement in 2008 and growth rates in the low

double digits for our North American electronics sales. A weak economy in the United States and Europe could reduce the telecommunications capital investments and therefore our anticipated revenue growth.

We experience seasonal demand in a number of markets within our Water Group. End-user demand for pool equipment follows warm weather trends and is at seasonal highs from April to August. The magnitude of

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the sales spike is partially mitigated by employing some advance sale early buy programs (generally including extended payment terms and/or additional discounts). Demand for residential and agricultural water systems is also impacted by economic conditions and weather patterns, particularly by heavy flooding and droughts.

We expect our operations to continue to benefit from our PIMS initiatives, which include strategy deployment; lean enterprise with special focus on sourcing and supply management, cash flow management and lean operations; and IGNITE, our process to drive organic growth.

We are experiencing material cost and other inflation in a number of our businesses. We are striving for greater productivity improvements and implementing selective increases in selling prices to help mitigate cost increases we have experienced in base materials such as stainless steel, carbon steel and copper and other costs such as health care and other employee benefit costs.

If sales of products into residential end-markets in our Water business continue to slow appreciably, we may consider reducing our investments and consequentially organic growth in those markets and further restructure our operations by closing or downsizing facilities, reducing headcount or taking other market-related actions as we did in 2006 and 2007.

We have a long-term goal to consistently generate free cash flow that equals or exceeds 100% conversion of our net income. We define free cash flow as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures plus proceeds from sale of property and equipment. Free cash flow for the full year 2007 was approximately \$285 million, or 135% of our net income. See our discussion of *Other financial measures* under the caption Liquidity and Capital Resources in this report.

We experienced favorable foreign currency effects on net sales in 2007. Our currency effect is primarily for the U.S. dollar against the euro, which may or may not trend favorably in the future.

The effective tax rate for 2007 was 30.7%. The tax rate for 2007 includes a favorable adjustment related to the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities to account for changes in German tax law enacted on August 17, 2007. We estimate our effective income tax rate for the full year 2008 to be between 33.5% and 34.5%. We continue to actively pursue initiatives to reduce our effective tax rate. The tax rate in any quarter can be affected positively or negatively by adjustments that are required to be reported in the specific quarter of resolution.

Outlook

In 2008, our operating objectives include the following:

Continue to drive operating excellence through lean enterprise initiatives, with special focus on sourcing and supply management, cash flow management, and lean operations;

Continue the integration of acquisitions and realize identified synergistic opportunities;

Continue proactive talent development, particularly in international management and other key functional areas;

Achieve organic sales growth (in excess of market growth rates), particularly in international markets; and

Continue to make strategic acquisitions to grow and expand our existing platforms in our Water and Technical Products Groups.

On February 5, 2008, we reaffirmed our previously issued fiscal 2008 guidance, which anticipates our earnings per share growth between 8% and 15% to approximately \$2.25 to \$2.40 per share. Our estimate is based on three primary variables. First, we anticipate modest organic growth in the range of 3% to 5%, including some price and product mix improvements, bringing our total revenues to \$3.5 to \$3.6 billion for the full year. Second, we anticipate that our manufacturing productivity initiatives, in particular our materials sourcing programs, will improve through our lean enterprise initiatives and through somewhat higher unit volumes. Third, we anticipate our selling, marketing and R&D expenses will flex with economic conditions in our primary markets.

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If economic conditions worsen in North America and Europe, then we expect that our sales and productivity increases may deteriorate from current forecast. In that event, we would reduce discretionary selling, marketing and R&D costs in order to minimize the impact of these declines on our earnings per share, which we anticipate would still meet the bottom of our guidance range. Conversely, if economic conditions hold up and improve over the year, we expect our net income should be able to reach the top of our guidance range. We would then have the flexibility to increase expenditures in our selling, marketing and R&D efforts to maximize organic sales growth in 2008 and sustain anticipated growth in 2009.

We based our guidance on an absence of significant acquisitions or divestitures in 2008. As noted above, in 2008 our objectives may seek to expand our geographic reach internationally, expand our presence in our various channels to market and acquire technologies and products to broaden our businesses' capabilities to serve additional markets. We may also consider the divestiture of discrete business units to further focus our businesses on their most attractive markets.

The ability to achieve our operating objectives and 2008 guidance will depend, to a certain extent, on factors outside our control. See "Risk Factors" under Part I of this report.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS***Net sales***

The components of the net sales change were:

<i>Percentages</i>	2007 vs. 2006	2006 vs. 2005
Volume	3.5	4.4
Price	2.6	2.5
Currency	1.6	0.2
Total	7.7	7.1

The 7.7 percent increase in consolidated net sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

an increase in sales volume due to our February 2, 2007 acquisition of Jung Pumpen GmbH ("Jung Pump") and our April 30, 2007 acquisition of Porous Media Corporation and Porous Media, Ltd. (together "Porous Media");

organic sales growth of approximately 2 percent for the full year 2007 (excluding acquisitions and foreign currency exchange), which included selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases:

growth in the Europe and Asia-Pacific markets;

higher Technical Product sales into electrical markets;

higher second quarter sales of municipal pumps related to a large flood control project; and

growth in commercial and industrial water markets.

These increases were partially offset by:

lower Technical Products sales into North American electronics markets driven by contraction and consolidation in the telecommunication equipment industry which have delayed buying activity and by datacommunication projects reaching end-of-life; and

lower sales of certain pump, pool and filtration products related to the downturn in the North American residential housing market and softness in residential pool construction markets; and

favorable foreign currency effects.

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The 7.1 percent increase in consolidated net sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

an increase in sales volume due to our acquisitions, primarily the December 1, 2005 acquisition of the McLean Thermal Management, Aspen Motion Technologies, and Electronic Solutions businesses from APW, Ltd. (collectively, Thermal); and

organic sales growth of approximately two percent (excluding the effects of acquisitions and foreign currency exchange), which includes selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases.

Sales by segment and the year-over-year changes were as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005	2007 vs. 2006		2006 vs. 2005	
				\$ change	% change	\$ change	% change
Water	\$ 2,348,565	\$ 2,155,225	\$ 2,131,505	\$ 193,340	9.0%	\$ 23,720	1.1%
Technical Products	1,050,133	999,244	815,074	50,889	5.1%	184,170	22.6%
Total	\$ 3,398,698	\$ 3,154,469	\$ 2,946,579	\$ 244,229	7.7%	\$ 207,890	7.1%

Water

The 9.0 percent increase in Water segment sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

an increase in sales volume driven by our February 2, 2007 acquisition of Jung Pump and our April 30, 2007 acquisition of Porous Media;

organic sales were up 2 percent for the full year 2007 (excluding acquisitions and foreign currency exchange), which included selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases:

continued growth in China and in other markets in Asia-Pacific as well as continued success in penetrating markets in Europe and the Middle East;

higher second quarter sales of municipal pumps related to a large flood control project; and

growth in commercial and industrial water markets.

These increases were partially offset by:

a decline in sales of certain pump, pool and filtration products into North American residential markets and softness in residential pool construction markets; and

favorable foreign currency effects.

The 1.1 percent increase in Water segment sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

organic sales growth of approximately one percent (excluding foreign currency exchange), which includes selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases;

strong pump sales in our commercial markets;

increased sales in Europe driven by higher pump and filtration sales;

sales growth in emerging markets in Asia-Pacific;

sales growth of filtration products in our foodservice, commercial, and industrial markets; and

favorable foreign currency effects.

These increases were partially offset by:

lower sales of pool and spa products due to softening of the U.S. residential housing market and inventory draw-downs by pool distribution customers to position themselves for the softening market.

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Technical Products

The 5.1 percent increase in Technical Products segment sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

organic sales which were up approximately 2 percent for the full year 2007 (excluding acquisitions and foreign currency exchange), which included selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases;

strong sales performance in Asia; and

increased sales into electrical markets.

These increases were partially offset by:

lower sales into North American electronics markets driven by contraction and consolidation in the telecommunication equipment industry which have delayed buying activity and by datacommunication projects reaching end-of-life; and

favorable foreign currency effects.

The 22.6 percent increase in Technical Products segment sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

an increase in sales volume due to our December 1, 2005 acquisition of the Thermal businesses;

organic sales growth of approximately six percent (excluding acquisitions and foreign currency exchange), which includes selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases:

increased sales in our commercial and industrial markets;

increased sales in European test and measurement and telecom markets;

higher sales in Asia driven by key OEM programs in China and stronger sales in the telecom and semiconductor markets in Japan; and

favorable foreign currency effects.

These increases were partially offset by:

lower sales to North American telecom businesses due to weaker markets conditions, customer consolidation and certain key projects reaching end-of-life; and

lower sales in data markets related to OEM projects that reached end-of-life or were transitioned to our Asian operations.

Gross profit

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	% of sales	2006	% of sales	2005	% of sales
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Gross profit	\$ 1,024,650	30.1%	\$ 906,250	28.7%	\$ 848,021	28.8%
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Percentage point change	1.4 pts	(0.1) pts
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The 1.4 percentage point increase in gross profit as a percent of sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

savings generated from our PIMS initiatives including lean and supply management practices;

selective increases in selling prices in our Water and Technical Products Groups to mitigate inflationary cost increases; and

a decrease in costs related to capacity rationalization and market-related actions in 2007 compared to 2006.

These increases were partially offset by:

inflationary increases related to raw materials and labor; and

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higher cost as a result of a fair market value inventory step-up related to the Jung Pump and Porous Media acquisitions.

The 0.1 percentage point decrease in gross profit as a percent of sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

inflationary increases related to material, labor and freight costs;

increased reserves for inventory and warranty expenses in our Water Group due to the effects of the U.S. residential housing market downturn on the spa and bath markets and new pool starts, and also due to inventory reserves established for pump motors that we no longer expect to need;

lower sales of pool and spa products related to the U.S. residential housing market downturn; and

operating inefficiencies related to product moves and plant consolidations.

These decreases were partially offset by:

selective increases in selling prices in our Water and Technical Products Groups to mitigate inflationary cost increases;

savings generated from our PIMS initiatives including lean and supply management practices;

cost leverage from increased sales volume in our Technical Products Group; and

absence of start-up costs in new water facilities (incurred in 2005).

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A)

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	% of sales	2006	% of sales	2005	% of sales
SG&A	\$ 587,865	17.3%	\$ 537,877	17.1%	\$ 478,370	16.2%
Percentage point change		0.2 pts		0.9 pts		

The 0.2 percentage point increase in SG&A expense as a percent of sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

higher selling and general expense to fund investments in future growth with emphasis on growth in the international markets, including personnel and business infrastructure investments;

proportionately higher SG&A expenses in the acquired Jung Pump and Porous Media businesses caused in part by amortization expense related to the intangible assets from those acquisitions; and

exit costs incurred in 2007 related to a previously announced 2001 French facility closure.

These increases were partially offset by:

a decrease in costs related to capacity rationalization and market-related actions in 2007 compared to 2006.

The 0.9 percentage point increase in SG&A expense as a percent of sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

higher selling, general and administrative expense to fund investments in future growth in our Water Group, including personnel and business infrastructure, with an emphasis on growth in our international markets; and

severance costs in our Water Group and at our corporate headquarters, and increased reserves for accounts receivable due to the effects of the U.S. residential housing market downturn on the spa and bath markets and new pool starts in our Water Group.

These increases were partially offset by:

cost leverage from our increase in sales volume in the Technical Products Group.

Table of Contents***Research and development (R&D)***

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	% of sales	2006	% of sales	2005	% of sales
R&D	\$ 58,810	1.7%	\$ 58,055	1.8%	\$ 46,042	1.6%
Percentage point change		(0.1) pts		0.2 pts		

The 0.1 percentage point decrease in R&D expense as a percent of sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

relatively flat R&D expense spending on higher volume.

The 0.2 percentage point increase in R&D expense as a percent of sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

additional investments related to new product development initiatives in our Water and Technical Products Groups; and

proportionately higher R&D spending in the acquired Thermal businesses.

Operating income***Water***

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	% of sales	2006	% of sales	2005	% of sales
Operating income	\$ 271,367	11.6%	\$ 215,830	10.0%	\$ 267,675	12.6%
Percentage point change		1.6 pts		(2.6) pts		

The 1.6 percentage point increase in Water segment operating income as a percent of net sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases;

savings generated from our PIMS initiatives including lean and supply management practices;

income generated by our February 2, 2007 acquisition of Jung Pump and our April 30, 2007 acquisition of Porous Media;

curtailment of long-term defined benefit pension and retiree medical plans; and

a decrease in costs related to capacity rationalization and market-related actions in 2007 compared to 2006.

These increases were partially offset by:

inflationary increases related to raw materials and labor;

a decline in sales of certain pump, pool and filtration products into North American residential markets;

amortization expense related to the intangible assets from the Jung Pump and Porous Media acquisitions; and

higher cost as a result of a fair market value inventory step-up related to the Jung Pump and Porous Media acquisitions.

The 2.6 percentage point decrease in Water segment operating income as a percent of net sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

inflationary increases related to material, labor, and freight costs;

lower sales of pool and spa products related to the U.S. residential housing market downturn;

planned investments in new products and new customers, reinforcing international talent, and implementing a unified business infrastructure in Europe;

unfavorable product mix;

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increased inventory, warranty, and accounts receivable reserves and severance costs due to the effects of the U.S. residential housing market downturn on the spa and bath markets and new pool starts; and

manufacturing inefficiencies resulting from plant and product line moves.

These decreases were partially offset by:

selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases; and

savings realized from continued success of PIMS, including lean and supply management activities.

Technical Products

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	% of sales	2006	% of sales	2005	% of sales
Operating income	\$ 153,586	14.6%	\$ 148,905	14.9%	\$ 109,229	13.4%
Percentage point change		(0.3) pts		1.5 pts		

The 0.3 percentage point decrease in Technical Products segment operating income as a percent of net sales in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

inflationary increases related to raw materials such as stainless steel and labor costs;

lower sales into North American electronics markets driven by contraction and consolidation in the telecommunication equipment industry which have delayed buying activity and by datacommunication projects reaching end-of-life; and

exit costs incurred in 2007 related to a previously announced 2001 French facility closure.

These decreases were partially offset by:

selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases;

savings realized from the continued success of PIMS, including lean and supply management activities; and

increased sales in our electrical markets.

The 1.5 percentage point increase in Technical Products segment operating income as a percent of net sales in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

leverage gained on volume expansion through market share growth;

savings realized from the continued success of PIMS, including lean and supply management activities; and

selective increases in selling prices to mitigate inflationary cost increases.

These increases were partially offset by:

inflationary increases related to materials, labor and freight costs.

Net interest expense

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	Difference	% change	2006	2005	Difference	% change
Net interest expense	\$ 70,237	\$ 51,881	\$ 18,356	35.4%	\$ 51,881	\$ 44,989	\$ 6,892	15.3%

The 35.4 percent increase in interest expense from continuing operations in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

an increase in outstanding debt primarily related to the Jung Pump and Porous Media acquisitions.

The 15.3 percent increase in interest expense from continuing operations in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

increases in interest rates;

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higher average outstanding debt in 2006 primarily as a result of the acquired Thermal businesses and an increase in inventory; and

incremental interest expense related to the payments made in connection with the final resolution of the net asset value dispute with The Black and Decker Corporation (BDK) in the first quarter of 2006.

These increases were partially offset by:

favorable adjustments to interest expense related to the favorable settlement of prior years' federal tax returns in the second and third quarters of 2006.

Provision for income taxes

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 303,643	\$ 255,469	\$ 283,518
Provision for income taxes	93,154	71,702	98,469
Effective tax rate	30.7%	28.1%	34.7%

The 2.6 percentage point increase in the tax rate in 2007 from 2006 was primarily the result of:

higher utilization of foreign tax credits in 2006; and

the favorable settlement in 2006 of prior years' federal tax returns.

These increases were partially offset by:

a favorable adjustment in 2007 related to the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities to account for changes in German tax law enacted on August 17, 2007.

The 6.6 percentage point decrease in the tax rate in 2006 from 2005 was primarily the result of:

higher utilization of foreign tax credits in 2006;

the favorable settlement in 2006 of prior years' federal tax returns; and

an unfavorable settlement in 2005 for a routine tax exam for prior years in Germany.

These decreases were partially offset by:

a favorable settlement in 2005 related to prior years' federal tax returns; and

a favorable adjustment in 2005 related to the filing of our 2004 federal tax return.

We expect our full year effective tax rate in 2008 to be between 33.5% and 34.5%. We will continue to pursue tax rate reduction opportunities.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash requirements for working capital, capital expenditures, equity investments, acquisitions, debt repayments, dividend payments and share repurchases are generally funded from cash generated from operations, availability under existing committed revolving credit facilities, and in certain instances, public and private debt and equity offerings. In 2007, we invested \$488 million in acquisitions, repurchased \$41 million of our stock, and paid \$60 million in dividends.

We experience seasonal cash flows primarily due to seasonal demand in a number of markets within our Water Group. End-user demand for pool equipment follows warm weather trends and is at seasonal highs from April to August. The magnitude of the sales spike is partially mitigated by employing some advance sale early buy programs (generally including extended payment terms and/or additional discounts). Demand for residential and agricultural water systems is also impacted by weather patterns, particularly by heavy flooding and droughts.

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The following table presents selected working capital measurements calculated from our monthly operating results based on a 13-month moving average:

<i>Days</i>	December 31 2007	December 31 2006	December 31 2005
Days of sales in accounts receivable	53	54	54
Days inventory on hand	77	76	70
Days in accounts payable	54	56	56

Operating activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$341.9 million in 2007, or \$110.3 million higher compared with the same period in 2006. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to working capital reductions during 2007 versus 2006 and higher net income. In the future, we expect our working capital ratios to improve as we continue to capitalize on our PIMS initiatives.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$231.6 million in 2006, or \$16.2 million lower compared with the same period in 2005. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was due primarily to working capital increases related to increased inventory levels and decreases in various accruals. The increase in days inventory on hand as of December 31, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005 was attributable to increased inventory levels to support product moves and plant rationalizations, inventory to support product sourced from low cost countries, higher value of inventories due to rising raw material input costs, and due to the purchase of additional submersible pump motors for competitive reasons.

In December 2007 and 2006, we sold approximately \$50 million and \$30 million, respectively, of accounts receivable to a third-party financial institution to mitigate accounts receivable concentration risk because we did not offer or the customer did not take advantage of the early pay discounts. In compliance with SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, sales of accounts receivable are reflected as a reduction of accounts receivable in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the proceeds are included in the cash flows from operating activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In 2007 and 2006, a loss in the amount of \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million related to the sale of accounts receivable is included in the line item *Gain(loss) on sale of assets, net* in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Investing activities

Capital expenditures in 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$62.1 million, \$51.1 million and \$62.5 million, respectively. We anticipate capital expenditures for fiscal 2008 to be approximately \$65 to \$75 million, primarily for capacity expansions in our low cost country manufacturing facilities, new product development, and general maintenance capital.

On May 7, 2007, we acquired as part of our Technical Products Group the assets of Calmark Corporation (Calmark), a privately held business, for \$28.5 million, including a cash payment of \$29.3 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million, less cash acquired of \$1.0 million. Calmark's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Calmark's product portfolio includes enclosures, guides, card locks, retainers, extractors, card pullers and other products for the aerospace, medical, telecommunications and military market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$11.8 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$14.0 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as non-compete agreements, customer relationships and proprietary technology of

\$10.5 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 8 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Calmark acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On April 30, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all of the capital interests in Porous Media, two privately held filtration and separation technologies businesses, for \$224.9 million, including a cash payment of \$225.0 million and transaction costs of \$0.4 million, less cash acquired of \$0.5 million. Porous Media s

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results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Porous Media brings strong technical ability to our Water Group, including engineering, material science, media development and application capabilities. Porous Media's product portfolio includes high-performance filter media, membranes and related filtration products and purification systems for liquids, gases and solids for the general industrial, petrochemical, refining and healthcare market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$128.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$73.8 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships of \$60.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 11 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Porous Media acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On February 2, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all the outstanding shares of capital stock of Jung Pump for \$229.5 million, including a cash payment of \$239.6 million and transaction costs of \$1.3 million, less cash acquired of \$11.4 million. Jung Pump's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Jung Pump is a leading German manufacturer of wastewater products for municipal and residential markets. Jung Pump brings us its strong application engineering expertise and a complementary product offering, including a new line of water re-use products, submersible wastewater and drainage pumps, wastewater disposal units and tanks. Jung Pump also brings to Pentair its well-established European presence, a state-of-the-art training facility in Germany and sales offices in Germany, Austria, France, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$123.4 million, of which approximately \$53 million is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$135.7 million, including definite-lived intangibles, primarily customer relationships of \$71.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 15 years.

On April 12, 2006, we acquired as part of our Water Group the assets of Geyer's Manufacturing & Design Inc. and FTA Filtration, Inc. (together Krystil Klear), two privately-held companies, for \$15.5 million in cash. Krystil Klear's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Krystil Klear expands our industrial filtration product offering to include a full range of steel and stainless steel tanks which house filtration solutions. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$9.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

During 2006, we completed several other small acquisitions totaling \$14.2 million in cash and notes payable, adding to both our Water and Technical Products Groups. Total goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocations was \$9.3 million, of which \$3.1 million is tax deductible.

Effective after the close of business on October 2, 2004, we completed the sale of our former Tools Group to The Black & Decker Corporation (BDK). In January 2006, pursuant to the purchase agreement for the sale of our former Tools Group, we completed the repurchase of a manufacturing facility in Suzhou, China from BDK for approximately \$5.7 million. We recorded no gain or loss on the repurchase. In March 2006, we completed an outstanding net asset value arbitration with BDK relating to the purchase price for the sale of our former Tools Group. The decision by the arbitrator constituted a final resolution of all disputes between BDK and us regarding the net asset value. We paid the final net asset value purchase price adjustment pursuant to the purchase agreement of \$16.1 million plus interest of \$1.1 million in March 2006, resulting in an incremental pre-tax loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$3.4 million, or \$1.6 million net of tax. In the third quarter of 2006, we resolved a prior year tax item that resulted in a \$1.4 million income tax benefit related to our former Tools Group.

During 2007, we made investments in and loans to certain joint ventures in the amount of \$5.5 million.

Cash proceeds from the sale of property and equipment of \$5.2 million in 2007 was primarily related to the sale of a facility for our Technical Products Group. Cash proceeds from the sale of property and equipment of \$17.1 million in 2005 was primarily related to the sale of three facilities for our Water Group.

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On December 1, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Technical Products Group, the Thermal businesses from APW, Ltd. for \$143.9 million, including a cash payment of \$140.6 million and transaction costs of \$3.3 million. These businesses provide thermal management solutions and integration services to the telecommunications, data communications, medical, and security markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$71.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Final identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$45.6 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships, of \$23.1 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 12 years.

On February 23, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Water Group, certain assets of Delta Environmental Products, Inc. and affiliates (collectively, DEP), a privately-held company, for \$10.3 million, including a cash payment of \$10.0 million, transaction costs of \$0.2 million, and debt assumed of \$0.1 million. The DEP product line addresses the water and wastewater markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$7.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

In the third quarter 2005, we paid \$10.4 million in post-closing purchase price adjustments related to the October 2004 sale of our former Tools Group to BDK.

In April 2005, we sold our interest in the stock of LN Holdings Corporation for cash consideration of \$23.6 million, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$5.2 million and an after tax gain of \$3.3 million. The terms of the sale agreement established two escrow accounts totaling \$14 million to be used for payment of any potential adjustments to the purchase price, transaction expenses, and indemnification for certain losses such as environmental claims. In December 2005, we received \$0.2 million from the escrow accounts which increased our gain from the sale. During 2006 we received \$1.2 million from the escrow accounts which also increased our gain from the sale. Any remaining escrow balances are to be distributed by April 2008 to the former shareholders in accordance with their ownership percentages. Any funds received from settlement of escrows in future periods will be accounted for as additional gain on the sale of this interest.

Financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$222.7 million in 2007 versus a cash use of \$117.8 million and \$43.8 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase in 2007 primarily relates to the additional borrowings to fund the Jung Pumpen and Porous Media acquisitions. Financing activities consisted primarily of proceeds from debt issuances and draw downs and repayments on our revolving credit facilities to fund our operations in the normal course of business, dividend payments, share repurchases, cash received from stock option exercises and tax benefits related to stock-based compensation.

In June 2007, we entered into an amended and restated multi-currency revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility). The Credit Facility creates an unsecured, committed revolving credit facility of up to \$800 million, with multi-currency sub-facilities to support investment outside the U.S. The Credit Facility expires June 4, 2012. Borrowings under the Credit Facility will bear interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.50%. Interest rates and fees under the Credit Facility vary based on our credit ratings.

We are authorized to sell short-term commercial paper notes to the extent availability exists under the Credit Facility. We use the Credit Facility as back-up liquidity to support 100% of commercial paper outstanding. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$106.0 million of commercial paper outstanding that matures within 71 days. All of the commercial paper was classified as long-term as we have the intent and the ability to refinance such obligations on a long-term basis under the Credit Facility.

In May 2007, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with various institutional investors (the Agreement) for the sale of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.87% Senior Notes (Fixed Notes) and \$105 million aggregate

principal amount of our Floating Rate Senior Notes (Floating Notes and with the Fixed Notes, the Notes). The Fixed Notes are due in May 2017. The Floating Notes are due in May 2012 and bear interest equal to the 3 month LIBOR plus 0.50%. The Agreement contains customary events of default.

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We used \$250 million of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes to retire a \$250 million 364-day Term Loan Agreement that we entered into in April 2007, which we used in part to pay the cash purchase price of our Porous Media acquisition which closed in April 2007.

We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of December 31, 2007.

In addition to the Credit Facility, we have \$29.7 million of uncommitted credit facilities, under which we had drawn \$13.5 million in borrowings as of December 31, 2007.

Our current credit ratings are as follows:

Rating Agency	Long-Term Debt Rating	Current Rating Outlook
Standard & Poor's	BBB	Negative
Moody's	Baa3	Stable

On March 7, 2007, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services revised its current rating outlook on us from stable to negative. At the same time, Standard & Poor's affirmed its long-term debt rating of BBB. Standard & Poor's stated that the outlook revision reflects the additional leverage and stress on credit metrics that would result from the acquisition of Porous Media. The negative outlook indicates the rating could be lowered if financial policies become more aggressive or if operating results are weaker than expected.

We believe the potential impact of a downgrade in our financial outlook is currently not significant to our liquidity exposure or cost of debt. A credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program. The credit rating takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The ratings outlook also highlights the potential direction of a short or long-term rating. It focuses on identifiable events and short-term trends that cause ratings to be placed under observation by the respective rating agencies. A change in rating outlook does not mean a rating change is inevitable. Prior changes in our ratings outlook have had no immediate impact on our liquidity exposure or on our cost of debt.

We issue short-term commercial paper notes that are currently not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's. Even though our short-term commercial paper is unrated, we believe a downgrade in our long-term debt rating could have a negative impact on our ability to continue to issue unrated commercial paper.

We do not expect that a one rating downgrade of our long-term debt by either Standard & Poor's or Moody's would substantially affect our ability to access the long term debt capital markets. However, depending upon market conditions, the amount, timing and pricing of new borrowings could be adversely affected. If both of our long-term debt ratings were downgraded to below BBB-/Baa3, our flexibility to access the term debt capital markets would be reduced.

As of December 31, 2007, our capital structure consisted of \$1,061.0 million in total indebtedness and \$1,910.9 million in shareholders' equity. The ratio of debt-to-total capital at December 31, 2007 was 35.7%, compared with 30.8% at December 31, 2006. Our targeted debt-to-total capital ratio is 40% or less.

We expect to continue to have cash requirements to support working capital needs and capital expenditures, to pay interest and service debt, and to pay dividends to shareholders. In order to meet these cash requirements, we intend to use available cash and internally generated funds, and to borrow under our committed and uncommitted credit facilities.

We paid dividends in 2007 of \$59.9 million, compared with \$56.6 million in 2006 and \$53.1 million in 2005. We anticipate continuing the practice of paying dividends on a quarterly basis.

During 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$100 million. As of December 31, 2006, we had purchased 1,986,026 shares for \$59.4 million pursuant to this authorization during 2006. In December 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the continuation of the repurchase program in 2007 with a maximum dollar limit of \$40.6 million. This authorization expired on December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007 we repurchased an additional

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1,209,257 shares for \$40.6 million pursuant to this plan. In December 2007, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$50 million starting in 2008. The authorization expires on December 31, 2008.

The following summarizes our significant contractual obligations that impact our liquidity:

<i>In thousands</i>	Payments Due by Period					More than 5 Years	Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 18,768	\$ 251,176	\$ 235	\$ 123	\$ 290,451	\$ 500,238	\$ 1,060,991
Interest obligations on fixed-rate debt	42,215	42,215	22,590	22,590	22,590	84,225	236,425
Capital lease obligations	244	275	182	121			822
Operating lease obligations, net of sublease rentals	27,004	21,176	16,291	14,071	9,673	13,370	101,585
Other long-term liabilities	1,452	945	226	226	226		3,075
Total contractual cash obligations, net	\$ 89,683	\$ 315,787	\$ 39,524	\$ 37,131	\$ 322,940	\$ 597,833	\$ 1,402,898

In addition to the summary of significant contractual obligations, we will incur annual interest expense on outstanding variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2007, variable interest rate debt, including the effects of derivative financial instruments, was \$202.4 million at a weighted average interest rate of 5.27%.

We expect to make contributions in the range of \$20 million to \$25 million to our pension plans in 2008. The 2008 expected contributions will equal or exceed our minimum funding requirements.

As of December 31, 2007, the gross liability for uncertain tax positions under FIN 48 is \$23.9 million. We do not expect a significant payment related to these obligations to be made within the next twelve months. We are not able to provide a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of future payments relating to the non-current FIN 48 obligations.

Other financial measures

In addition to measuring our cash flow generation or usage based upon operating, investing, and financing classifications included in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, we also measure our free cash flow and our conversion of net income. We have a long-term goal to consistently generate free cash flow that equals or exceeds 100% conversion of net income. Free cash flow and conversion of net income are non-GAAP financial measures that we use to assess our cash flow performance. We believe free cash flow and conversion of net income are important measures of operating performance because they provide us and our investors a measurement of cash generated from

operations that is available to pay dividends and repay debt. In addition, free cash flow and conversion of net income are used as a criterion to measure and pay compensation-based incentives. Our measure of free cash flow and conversion of net income may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. The following table is a reconciliation of free cash flow and a calculation of the conversion of net income with cash flows from continuing and discontinued operating activities:

<i>In thousands</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 341,880	\$ 231,611	\$ 247,858
Capital expenditures	(62,129)	(51,078)	(62,471)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	5,209	684	17,111
Free cash flow	284,960	181,217	202,498
Net income	210,927	183,731	185,049
Conversion of net income	135%	99%	109%

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In 2008, our objective is to generate free cash flow that equals or exceeds 100% of net income.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

At December 31, 2007, we had no off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental

We have been named as defendants, targets, or potentially responsible parties (PRP) in a small number of environmental clean-ups, in which our current or former business units have generally been given *de minimis* status. To date, none of these claims have resulted in clean-up costs, fines, penalties, or damages in an amount material to our financial position or results of operations. We have disposed of a number of businesses in recent years and in certain cases, such as the disposition of the Cross Pointe Paper Corporation uncoated paper business in 1995, the disposition of the Federal Cartridge Company ammunition business in 1997, the disposition of Lincoln Industrial in 2001, and the disposition of the Tools Group in 2004, we have retained responsibility and potential liability for certain environmental obligations. We have received claims for indemnification from purchasers of these businesses and have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for potential liabilities arising out of retained responsibilities. We settled some of the claims in prior years; to date our recorded accruals have been adequate.

In addition, there are ongoing environmental issues at a limited number of sites, including one site acquired in the acquisition of Essef Corporation in 1999, which relate to operations no longer carried out at the sites. We have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for remediation costs at these sites. We do not believe that projected response costs will result in a material liability.

We may be named as a PRP at other sites in the future, for both divested and acquired businesses. When the outcome of the matter is probable and it is possible to provide reasonable estimates of our liability with respect to environmental sites, provisions have been made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, our undiscounted reserves for such environmental liabilities were approximately \$3.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. We cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that our eventual environmental clean-up costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of our current reserves.

Stand-by letters of credit

In the ordinary course of business, we are required to commit to bonds that require payments to our customers for any non-performance. The outstanding face value of the bonds fluctuates with the value of our projects in process and in our backlog. In addition, we issue financial stand-by letters of credit primarily to secure our performance to third parties under self-insurance programs and certain legal matters. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the outstanding value of these instruments totaled \$58.5 million and \$59.6 million, respectively.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

See ITEM 8, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information pertaining to recently adopted accounting standards or accounting standards to be adopted in the future.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We have adopted various accounting policies to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in ITEM 8, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain of our accounting policies require the application of significant judgment by management in selecting the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. These judgments are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, our

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observance of trends in the industry, and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. We consider an accounting estimate to be critical if:

it requires us to make assumptions about matters that were uncertain at the time we were making the estimate; and

changes in the estimate or different estimates that we could have selected would have had a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our critical accounting estimates include the following:

Impairment of Goodwill

The fair value of each of our reporting units was estimated using a discounted cash flow approach. The test for impairment requires us to make several estimates about projected future cash flows and appropriate discount rates. If these estimates change, we may incur charges for impairment of goodwill. During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed our annual impairment test of goodwill and determined there was no impairment.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

We review the recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used, such as property, plant and equipment, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Impairment losses on long-lived assets held for sale are determined in a similar manner, except that fair values are reduced for the cost to dispose of the assets. The measurement of impairment requires us to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-lived assets.

Pension

We sponsor domestic and foreign defined-benefit pension and other post-retirement plans. The amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements related to our defined-benefit pension and other post-retirement plans are determined from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are assumptions including expected return on plan assets, discount rates, rate of increase in future compensation levels, and health care cost trend rates. These assumptions are updated annually and are disclosed in ITEM 8, Note 11 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Changes to these assumptions will affect pension expense.

In December 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)* (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires that we recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of our defined benefit and retiree medical plans as an asset or liability in our 2006 year-end balance sheet, with changes in the funded status recognized through comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

Discount rate

The discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension liabilities could be effectively settled at the end of the year based on our December 31 measurement date. The discount rate was determined by matching our expected benefit payments to payments from a stream of AA or higher bonds available in the marketplace, adjusted to eliminate the effects of call provisions. This produced a discount rate for our U.S. plans of 6.50% in 2007, 6.00% in 2006 and 5.75% in 2005. The discount rates on our foreign plans ranged from 2.00% to 5.25% in 2007, 2.00% to 5.15% in 2006 and 2.00% to 4.90% in 2005. There are no other known or anticipated changes in our discount rate assumption that will impact our pension expense in 2008.

Expected rate of return

Our expected rate of return on plan assets in 2007 equaled 8.5%, which remained unchanged from 2006 and 2005. The expected rate of return is designed to be a long-term assumption that may be subject to considerable

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year-to-year variance from actual returns. In developing the expected long-term rate of return, we considered our historical returns, with consideration given to forecasted economic conditions, our asset allocations, input from external consultants and broader longer-term market indices. In 2007, the pension plan assets yielded a return of 7.8%, compared to returns of 12.3% in 2006 and 4.2% in 2005. In 2007, our expected return on plan assets was higher than our actual return on plan assets, in 2006, our expected return on plan assets was lower than our actual return on plan assets and in 2005, our expected return on plan assets was higher than our actual return on plans assets. The significant difference between our expected return on plan assets compared to our actual return on plan assets in 2005 was primarily attributable to the fluctuations of our common stock during 2005 which approximates 10% of the plan assets. There are no known or anticipated changes in our return assumption that will impact our pension expense in 2008.

We base our determination of pension expense or income on a market-related valuation of assets which reduces year-to-year volatility. This market-related valuation recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of assets and the actual return based on the market-related value of assets. Since the market-related value of assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year-period, the future value of assets will be impacted as previously deferred gains or losses are recorded.

See ITEM 8, Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding pension plans.

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

Market risk is the potential economic loss that may result from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments. We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates. We use derivative financial instruments to manage or reduce the impact of some of these risks. Counterparties to all derivative contracts are major financial institutions, thereby minimizing the risk of credit loss. All instruments are entered into for other than trading purposes. The major accounting policies and utilization of these instruments is described more fully in ITEM 8, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our derivatives and other financial instruments consist of long-term debt (including current portion), short-term borrowing and interest rate swaps. The net market value of these financial instruments combined is referred to below as the net financial instrument position. As of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the net financial instrument position was a liability of \$1,076.5 million and \$753.6 million, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Our debt portfolio, including swap agreements, as of December 31, 2007 was primarily comprised of debt predominantly denominated in U.S. dollars (97%). This debt portfolio is comprised of 62% fixed-rate debt and 38% variable-rate debt, not considering the effects of our interest rate swaps. Taking into account the variable to fixed rate swap agreement we entered with an effective date of April 2006 and August 2007, our debt portfolio is comprised of 81% fixed-rate debt and 19% variable-rate debt. Changes in interest rates have different impacts on the fixed and variable-rate portions of our debt portfolio. A change in interest rates on the fixed portion of the debt portfolio impacts the net financial instrument position but has no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. A change in interest rates on the variable portion of the debt portfolio impacts the interest incurred and cash flows but does not impact the net financial instrument position.

Based on the variable-rate debt included in our debt portfolio, including the interest rate swap agreements, as of December 31, 2007, a 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would result in a \$2.0 million increase or

decrease in interest incurred.

Foreign currency risk

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates because some sales transactions, and the assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries, are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the euro.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Pentair, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is 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. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to 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 the 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 the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting for December 31, 2007. That attestation report is set forth immediately following the report of Deloitte & Touche LLP on the financial statements included herein.

Randall J. Hogan
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

John L. Stauch
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Pentair, Inc.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Pentair, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company'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 Managements Report on Internal Controls 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.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at ITEM 15 as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, of the Company, and our report dated February 25, 2008, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company's changes in its method of accounting for uncertain tax positions in 2007.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
February 25, 2008

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Pentair, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pentair, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for uncertain tax benefits in 2007 and as discussed in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans in 2006.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 25, 2008, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
February 25, 2008

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income**

<i>In thousands, except per-share data</i>	Years ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 3,398,698	\$ 3,154,469	\$ 2,946,579
Cost of goods sold	2,374,048	2,248,219	2,098,558
Gross profit	1,024,650	906,250	848,021
Selling, general and administrative	587,865	537,877	478,370
Research and development	58,810	58,055	46,042
Operating income	377,975	310,318	323,609
Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net	(1,230)	364	5,435
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary	(2,865)	(3,332)	(537)
Interest income	1,657	745	576
Interest expense	71,894	52,626	45,565
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	303,643	255,469	283,518
Provision for income taxes	93,154	71,702	98,469
Income from continuing operations	210,489	183,767	185,049
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	438	(36)	
Net income	\$ 210,927	\$ 183,731	\$ 185,049
Earnings per common share			
<i>Basic</i>			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84
Discontinued operations			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84
<i>Diluted</i>			
Continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80
Discontinued operations			

Diluted earnings per common share	\$	2.10	\$	1.81	\$	1.80
Weighted average common shares outstanding						
Basic		98,762		99,784		100,665
Diluted		100,205		101,371		102,618

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31	
<i>In thousands, except share and per-share data</i>	2007	2006
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70,795	\$ 54,820
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowances of \$28,565 and \$34,254, respectively	472,222	422,134
Inventories	407,127	398,857
Deferred tax assets	51,556	50,578
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	36,321	31,239
Total current assets	1,038,021	957,628
Property, plant and equipment, net	367,426	330,372
Other assets		
Goodwill	2,021,526	1,718,771
Intangibles, net	491,403	287,011
Other	82,238	71,197
Total other assets	2,595,167	2,076,979
Total assets	\$ 4,000,614	\$ 3,364,979

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 13,586	\$ 14,563
Current maturities of long-term debt	5,182	7,625
Accounts payable	231,643	206,286
Employee compensation and benefits	112,147	88,882
Current pension and post-retirement benefits	8,557	7,918
Accrued product claims and warranties	49,382	44,093
Income taxes	12,599	22,493
Accrued rebates and sales incentives	36,867	39,419
Other current liabilities	90,943	90,003
Total current liabilities	560,906	521,282

Other liabilities		
Long-term debt	1,042,223	721,873
Long-term income taxes payable	21,306	
Pension and other retirement compensation	161,042	207,676
Post-retirement medical and other benefits	37,147	47,842
Deferred tax liabilities	170,033	109,781
Other non-current liabilities	97,086	86,526
Total liabilities	2,089,743	1,694,980
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders equity		
Common shares par value \$0.162/3; 99,221,831 and 99,777,165 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	16,537	16,629
Additional paid-in capital	476,242	488,540
Retained earnings	1,296,226	1,148,126
Accumulated other comprehensive income	121,866	16,704
Total shareholders equity	1,910,871	1,669,999
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 4,000,614	\$ 3,364,979

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

<i>In thousands</i>	Years Ended December 31		
	2007	2006	2005
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 210,927	\$ 183,731	\$ 185,049
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
(Gain) loss on disposal of discontinued operations	(438)	36	
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary	2,865	3,332	537
Depreciation	58,948	56,899	56,565
Amortization	25,601	18,197	15,995
Deferred income taxes	(16,496)	(11,085)	5,898
Stock compensation	22,913	25,377	24,186
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(4,204)	(3,043)	(8,676)
Gain on sale of investment, net	(1,929)	(364)	(5,435)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquisitions and dispositions			
Accounts and notes receivable	(16,777)	15,873	(20,946)
Inventories	19,057	(39,354)	(19,201)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,504	(5,052)	(120)
Accounts payable	18,134	(18,935)	6,629
Employee compensation and benefits	4,129	(13,229)	(21,394)
Accrued product claims and warranties	4,739	456	(1,099)
Income taxes	1,885	9,556	10,357
Other current liabilities	(2,947)	(13,784)	4,609
Pension and post-retirement benefits	6	19,398	16,512
Other assets and liabilities	12,963	3,554	(976)
Net cash provided by continuing operations	341,880	231,563	248,490
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities of discontinued operations		48	(632)
Net cash provided by operating activities	341,880	231,611	247,858
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(62,129)	(51,078)	(62,471)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	5,209	684	17,111
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(487,561)	(29,286)	(150,534)
Divestitures		(24,007)	(10,155)
Proceeds from sale of investment		1,153	23,835
Other	(5,544)	(7,523)	(2,071)

Net cash used for investing activities	(550,025)	(110,057)	(184,285)
Financing activities			
Net short-term (repayments) borrowings	(1,830)	13,831	
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,269,428	608,975	413,279
Repayment of long-term debt	(954,077)	(631,755)	(395,978)
Debt issuance costs	(1,876)		
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	4,204	3,043	8,676
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	7,388	4,066	8,380
Repurchases of common stock	(40,641)	(59,359)	(25,000)
Dividends paid	(59,910)	(56,583)	(53,134)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	222,686	(117,782)	(43,777)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1,434	2,548	(2,791)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	15,975	6,320	17,005
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	54,820	48,500	31,495
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 70,795	\$ 54,820	\$ 48,500

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

<i>except share and per-share data</i>	Common shares		Additional	Retained	Unearned	Accumulated	Total
	Number	Amount	paid-in capital	earnings	non-vested stock compensation	other comprehensive income (loss)	
December 31, 2004	100,967,385	\$ 16,828	\$ 517,369	\$ 889,063	\$ (7,872)	\$ 32,406	\$ 1,447,794
				185,049			185,049
relative translation adjustment						(28,406)	(28,406)
minimum pension liability, net of profit						(5,702)	(5,702)
market value of derivative financial instruments						716	716
income							
Accounting change (SFAS 123R)			(7,872)		7,872		
stock compensation			10,707				10,707
\$0.52 per common share repurchases	(755,663)	(126)	(24,874)	(53,134)			(53,134)
stock options, net of 549,150 shares exercised	747,282	125	1,371				1,496
restricted shares, net of cancellations	289,764	48	248				296
restricted shares forfeited by employees to pay taxes	(46,531)	(8)	(1,920)				(1,928)
retirement plan contribution			23,722				23,722
December 31, 2005	101,202,237	\$ 16,867	\$ 518,751	\$ 1,020,978	\$	\$ (986)	\$ 1,555,610
				183,731			183,731
relative translation adjustment						28,471	28,471
minimum pension liability, net of profit						1,513	1,513
market value of derivative financial instruments						657	657
income							

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initially apply SFAS 158, net of									
fit								(12,951)	(12,951)
stock compensation				3,338					3,338
\$0.56 per common share					(56,583)				(56,583)
es	(1,986,026)	(332)	(59,027)						(59,359)
stock options, net of 183,866 shares									
vestment	310,963	52	2,846						2,898
restricted shares, net of									
	324,219	54	304						358
restricted shares					10,677				10,677
red by employees to pay taxes	(74,228)	(12)	(2,589)						(2,601)
ation					14,240				14,240
December 31, 2006	99,777,165	\$ 16,629	\$ 488,540	\$ 1,148,126	\$	\$	\$ 16,704	\$	1,669,999
					210,927				210,927
relative translation adjustment							72,901		72,901
minimum pension liability, net of								37,201	37,201
market value of derivative financial								(4,940)	(4,940)
income									
initially apply FIN 48					(2,917)				(2,917)
stock compensation				5,654					5,654
\$0.60 per common share					(59,910)				(59,910)
es	(1,209,257)	(202)	(40,439)						(40,641)
stock options, net of 342,870 shares									
vestment	491,618	83	4,348						4,431
restricted shares, net of									
	313,160	52	530						582
restricted shares					9,256				9,256
red by employees to pay taxes	(150,855)	(25)	(4,820)						(4,845)
ation					13,173				13,173
December 31, 2007	99,221,831	\$ 16,537	\$ 476,242	\$ 1,296,226	\$	\$	\$ 121,866	\$	1,910,871

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fiscal year

Our fiscal year ends on December 31. We report our interim quarterly periods on a 13-week basis ending on a Saturday.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pentair and all subsidiaries, both U.S. and non-U.S., that we control. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Investments in companies of which we own 20% to 50% of the voting stock or have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and, as a result, our share of the earnings or losses of such equity affiliates is included in the statement of income. The cost method of accounting is used for investments in which Pentair has less than a 20% ownership interest and we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence. These investments are carried at cost and are adjusted only for other-than-temporary declines in fair value.

Use of estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be based upon amounts that could differ from those estimates. The critical accounting policies that require our most significant estimates and judgments include:

the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets, including goodwill; and

accounting for pension benefits, because of the importance in making the estimates necessary to apply these policies.

Revenue recognition

We recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and has been earned. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; shipment or delivery has occurred (depending on the terms of the sale); the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Generally, there is no post-shipment obligation on product sold other than warranty obligations in the normal, ordinary course of business. In the event significant post-shipment obligations were to exist, revenue recognition would be deferred until substantially all obligations were satisfied.

Sales returns

The right of return may exist explicitly or implicitly with our customers. Revenue from a transaction is recognized only if our price is fixed and determinable at the date of sale; the customer has paid or is obligated to pay; the customer's obligation would not be changed in the event of theft, physical destruction, or damage of the product; the customer has economic substance apart from our Company; we do not have significant obligations for future performance to directly bring about resale of the product by the customer; and the amount of returns can reasonably be estimated.

Our return policy allows for customer returns only upon our authorization. Goods returned must be product we continue to market and must be in salable condition. Returns of custom or modified goods are normally not allowed.

At the time of sale, we reduce revenue for the estimated effect of returns. Estimated sales returns include consideration of historical sales levels, the timing and magnitude of historical sales return levels as a percent of sales, type of product, type of customer, and a projection of this experience into the future.

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)

Pricing and sales incentives

We record estimated reductions to revenue for customer programs and incentive offerings including pricing arrangements, promotions, and other volume-based incentives at the later of the date revenue is recognized or the incentive is offered. Sales incentives given to our customers are recorded as a reduction of revenue unless we (1) receive an identifiable benefit for the goods or services in exchange for the consideration and (2) we can reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received. The following represents a description of our pricing arrangements, promotions, and other volume-based incentives:

Pricing arrangements

Pricing is established up front with our customers, and we record sales at the agreed upon net selling price. However, one of our businesses allows customers to apply for a refund of a percentage of the original purchase price if they can demonstrate sales to a qualifying OEM customer. At the time of sale, we estimate the anticipated refund to be paid based on historical experience and reduce sales for the probable cost of the discount. The cost of these refunds is recorded as a reduction in gross sales.

Promotions

Our primary promotional activity is what we refer to as cooperative advertising. Under our cooperative advertising programs, we agree to pay the customer a fixed percentage of sales as an allowance that may be used to advertise and promote our products. The customer is not required to provide evidence of the advertisement or promotion. We recognize the cost of this cooperative advertising at the time of sale. The cost of this program is recorded as a reduction in gross sales.

Volume-based incentives

These incentives involve rebates that are negotiated up front with the customer and are redeemable only if the customer achieves a specified cumulative level of sales or sales increase. Under these incentive programs, at the time of sale, we reforecast the anticipated rebate to be paid based on forecasted sales levels. These forecasts are updated at least monthly, for each customer and sales are reduced for the anticipated cost of the rebate. If the forecasted sales for a customer changes, the accrual for rebates is adjusted to reflect the new amount of rebates expected to be earned by the customer.

There have been no material accounting revisions for revenue-recognition related estimates.

Shipping and handling costs

Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling are recorded in *Net sales* in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Shipping and handling costs incurred by Pentair for the delivery of goods to customers are included in *Cost of goods sold* in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Cash equivalents

We consider highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Trade receivables and concentration of credit risk

We record an allowance for doubtful accounts; reducing our receivables balance to an amount we estimate is collectible from our customers. Estimates used in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts are based on historical collection experience, current trends, aging of accounts receivable, and periodic credit evaluations of our

customers' financial condition. We generally do not require collateral. No customer receivable balances exceeded 10% of total net receivable balances as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In December 2007 and 2006, we sold approximately \$50 million and \$30 million, respectively, of accounts receivable to a third-party financial institution to mitigate accounts receivable concentration risk because we did not offer or the customer did not take advantage of the early pay discounts. In compliance with Statement

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, sales of accounts receivable are reflected as a reduction of accounts receivable in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and the proceeds are included in the cash flows from operating activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In 2007 and 2006, a loss in the amount of \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million related to the sale of accounts receivable is included in the line item *Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net* in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with substantially all costed using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and with an insignificant amount of inventories located outside the United States costed using a moving average method which approximates FIFO.

Change in accounting principle

Prior to October 1, 2006, inventories in the United States were costed using both the last-in, first-out (LIFO) and FIFO methods, and inventories outside the United States were costed primarily using the FIFO methods with smaller amounts of inventory using the LIFO and moving average methods. Effective that date, we elected to change our method of accounting to cost all inventories previously costed using the LIFO method using the FIFO method to better reflect the current value of inventory in the balance sheet and to provide a better matching of revenue and expense in the consolidated statements of income. In addition, this change results in a more unified method of inventory costing. The result of the accounting change was immaterial to our consolidated financial statements for all periods presented. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of the accounting change was recorded in the consolidated statement of income in the fourth quarter of 2006, rather than retrospectively applied to the prior period consolidated financial statements.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at historical cost. We compute depreciation by the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Land improvements	5 to 20
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5 to 50
Machinery and equipment	3 to 15

Significant improvements that add to productive capacity or extend the lives of properties are capitalized. Costs for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. When property is retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any related gains or losses are included in income.

We review the recoverability of long-lived assets to be held and used, such as property, plant and equipment, when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on our ability to recover the carrying value of the asset or asset group from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related

operations. If these cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. Impairment losses on long-lived assets held for sale are determined in a similar manner, except that fair values are reduced for the cost to dispose of the assets. The measurement of impairment requires us to estimate future cash flows and the fair value of long-lived assets.

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquired businesses over the fair value of identifiable tangible net assets and identifiable intangible assets purchased.

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis. During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed our annual impairment test of goodwill and determined there was no impairment.

Our primary identifiable intangible assets include trade marks and trade names, brand names, patents, non-compete agreements, proprietary technology, and customer relationships. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, identifiable intangibles with finite lives are amortized and those identifiable intangibles with indefinite lives are not amortized. Identifiable intangible assets that are subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Identifiable intangible assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events warrant. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount. During the fourth quarter of 2007, we completed our annual impairment test for those identifiable assets not subject to amortization and determined there was no impairment.

Cost and equity method investments

We have investments that are accounted for at historical cost or, if we have significant influence over the investee, using the equity method. Our proportionate share of income or losses from investments accounted for under the equity method is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We write down or write off an investment and recognize a loss when events or circumstances indicate there is impairment in the investment that is other-than-temporary. This requires significant judgment, including assessment of the investees' financial condition and in certain cases the possibility of subsequent rounds of financing, as well as the investees' historical and projected results of operations and cash flows. If the actual outcomes for the investees are significantly different from projections, we may incur future charges for the impairment of these investments.

Income taxes

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, including a decision whether to file or not to file a tax return in a particular jurisdiction. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and we adopted it on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 increased total liabilities by \$2.9 million and decreased total shareholders' equity by \$2.9 million. The adoption of FIN 48 had no impact on our consolidated results of operations.

We use the asset and liability approach to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period when the change is enacted. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in our tax provision in the period of change.

Environmental

In accordance with SOP 96-1, *Environmental Remediation Liabilities*, we recognize environmental clean-up liabilities on an undiscounted basis when a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Such liabilities

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

generally are not subject to insurance coverage. The cost of each environmental clean-up is estimated by engineering, financial, and legal specialists based on current law. Such estimates are based primarily upon the estimated cost of investigation and remediation required and the likelihood that, where applicable, other potentially responsible parties (PRPs) will be able to fulfill their commitments at the sites where Pentair may be jointly and severally liable. The process of estimating environmental clean-up liabilities is complex and dependent primarily on the nature and extent of historical information and physical data relating to a contaminated site, the complexity of the site, the uncertainty as to what remedy and technology will be required, and the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other PRPs at multi-party sites. In future periods, new laws or regulations, advances in clean-up technologies, and additional information about the ultimate clean-up remedy that is used could significantly change our estimates. Accruals for environmental liabilities are included in *Other current liabilities* and *Other non-current liabilities* in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Insurance subsidiary

We insure certain general and product liability, property, workers' compensation, and automobile liability risks through our regulated wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary, Penwald Insurance Company (Penwald). Reserves for policy claims are established based on actuarial projections of ultimate losses. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, reserves for policy claims were \$61.4 million (\$10.0 million included in *Accrued product claims and warranties* and \$51.4 million included in *Other non-current liabilities*) and \$54.3 million (\$10.0 million included in *Accrued product claims and warranties* and \$44.3 million included in *Other non-current liabilities*), respectively.

Stock-based compensation

We account for the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R (revised 2004), *Share Based Payment*, (SFAS 123R) which revised SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123) and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25) requiring us to recognize expense related to the fair value of our stock-based compensation awards.

In accordance with SFAS 123R, the estimated grant date fair value of each stock-based award is recognized in income on an accelerated basis over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). The estimated fair value of each option is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. From time to time, we have elected to modify the terms of the original grant. These modified grants are accounted for as a new award and measured using the fair value method under SFAS 123R, resulting in the inclusion of additional compensation expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Non-vested share awards are recorded as compensation cost over the requisite service periods based on the market value on the date of grant.

Earnings per common share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, including the dilutive effects of stock options and non-vested shares. Unless otherwise noted, references are to diluted earnings per share.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated using the following:

<i>In thousands, except per-share data</i>	2007	2006	2005
Earnings per common share basic			
Continuing operations	\$ 210,489	\$ 183,767	\$ 185,049
Discontinued operations	438	(36)	
Net income	\$ 210,927	\$ 183,731	\$ 185,049
Continuing operations	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84
Discontinued operations			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84
Earnings per common share diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ 210,489	\$ 183,767	\$ 185,049
Discontinued operations	438	(36)	
Net income	\$ 210,927	\$ 183,731	\$ 185,049
Continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80
Discontinued operations			
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.80
Weighted average common shares outstanding basic	98,762	99,784	100,665
Dilutive impact of stock-based compensation	1,443	1,587	1,953
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	100,205	101,371	102,618
	2,841	3,089	1,040

Stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares

Derivative financial instruments

We recognize all derivatives, including those embedded in other contracts, as either assets or liabilities at fair value in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. If the derivative is designated as a fair-value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item are recognized in earnings. If the derivative is designated and is effective as a cash-flow hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income when the hedged item affects earnings. If the underlying hedged transaction ceases to exist or if the hedge becomes ineffective, all changes in fair value of the related derivatives that have not been settled are recognized in current earnings. For a derivative that is not designated as or does not qualify as a hedge, changes in fair value are reported in earnings immediately.

We use derivative instruments for the purpose of hedging interest rate and currency exposures, which exist as part of ongoing business operations. All hedging instruments are designated and effective as hedges, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedge Activities*, as amended. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. All other contracts that contain provisions meeting the definition of a derivative also meet the requirements of, and have been designated as, normal purchases or sales. Our policy is not to enter into contracts with terms that cannot be designated as normal purchases or sales.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)*****Foreign currency translation***

The financial statements of subsidiaries located outside of the United States are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. The resultant translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of shareholders' equity. Income and expense items are translated at average monthly rates of exchange.

New accounting standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather eliminates inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 157 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 159 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2007, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 06-11, *Accounting for Income Tax Benefits of Dividends on Share Based Payment Awards* (EITF 06-11). EITF 06-11 requires companies to recognize the income tax benefit realized from dividends or dividend equivalents that are charged to retained earnings and paid to employees for nonvested equity-classified employee share-based awards as an increase to additional paid-in capital. EITF 06-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2007. The adoption of EITF 06-11 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R replaces SFAS No. 141. SFAS 141R retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. SFAS 141R also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. SFAS 141R is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 141R on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB 51* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 changes the accounting and reporting for minority interests. Minority interests will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and will be reported as a component of equity separate from the parent's equity, and purchases or sales of equity interests that do not result in a change in control will be accounted for as equity transactions. In addition, net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement and upon a loss of control, the interest sold, as well as any interest retained, will be recorded at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in earnings. SFAS 160

is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which will apply retrospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 160 on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)*****Reclassifications***

The 2006 and 2005 Consolidated Statements of Income and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows has been reclassified from the 2006 and 2005 presentation to conform to the 2007 presentation. The reclassification reflects the presentation of *Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary* of \$3.3 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, as a separate line item below *Operating income* in the Consolidated Statements of Income rather than as a component of *Selling, general and administrative*, and as a separate line in the *Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities* in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, rather than as a component of *Other assets and liabilities*. This reclassification corrects the previous presentation and was not material to the financial statements. It did not affect *Net income* within the Consolidated Statements of Income or net cash provided by (used in) operating, investing or financing activities within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

2. Acquisitions

On May 7, 2007, we acquired as part of our Technical Products Group the assets of Calmark Corporation (Calmark), a privately held business, for \$28.5 million, including a cash payment of \$29.3 million and transaction costs of \$0.2 million, less cash acquired of \$1.0 million. Calmark's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Calmark's product portfolio includes enclosures, guides, card locks, retainers, extractors, card pullers and other products for the aerospace, medical, telecommunications and military market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$11.8 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$14.0 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as non-compete agreements, customer relationships and proprietary technology of \$10.5 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 8 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Calmark acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On April 30, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all of the capital interests in Porous Media Corporation and Porous Media, Ltd. (together, Porous Media), two privately held filtration and separation technologies businesses, for \$224.9 million, including a cash payment of \$225.0 million and transaction costs of \$0.4 million, less cash acquired of \$0.5 million. Porous Media's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Porous Media brings strong technical ability to our Water Group, including engineering, material science, media development and application capabilities. Porous Media's product portfolio includes high-performance filter media, membranes and related filtration products and purification systems for liquids, gases and solids for the general industrial, petrochemical, refining and healthcare market segments, among others. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$128.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$73.8 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships of \$60.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 11 years. We continue to evaluate the purchase price allocation for the Porous Media acquisition, including intangible assets, contingent liabilities and property, plant and equipment. We expect to revise the purchase price allocation as better information becomes available.

On February 2, 2007, we acquired as part of our Water Group all the outstanding shares of capital stock of Jung Pumpen GmbH (Jung Pump) for \$229.5 million, including a cash payment of \$239.6 million and transaction costs of \$1.3 million, less cash acquired of \$11.4 million. Jung Pump's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Jung Pump is a leading German manufacturer of wastewater products for municipal and residential markets. Jung Pump brings us its strong application engineering

expertise and a complementary product offering, including a new line of water re-use products, submersible wastewater and drainage pumps, wastewater disposal units and tanks. Jung Pump also brings to Pentair its well-established European presence, a state-of-the-art training facility in Germany

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

and sales offices in Germany, Austria, France, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$123.4 million, of which approximately \$53 million is tax deductible. Identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$135.7 million, including definite-lived intangibles, primarily customer relationships of \$71.6 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 15 years.

On April 12, 2006, we acquired as part of our Water Group the assets of Geyer's Manufacturing & Design Inc. and FTA Filtration, Inc. (together Krystil Klear), two privately-held companies, for \$15.5 million in cash. Krystil Klear's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Krystil Klear expands our industrial filtration product offering to include a full range of steel and stainless steel tanks which house filtration solutions. Goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$9.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

During 2006, we completed several other small acquisitions totaling \$14.2 million in cash and notes payable, adding to both our Water and Technical Products Groups. Total goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocations was \$9.3 million, of which \$3.1 million is tax deductible.

On December 1, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Technical Products Group, the McLean Thermal Management, Aspen Motion Technologies, and Electronic Solutions businesses from APW, Ltd. (collectively, Thermal) for \$143.9 million, including a cash payment of \$140.6 million and transaction costs of \$3.3 million. These businesses provide thermal management solutions and integration services to the telecommunications, data communications, medical, and security markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$71.1 million, all of which is tax deductible. Final identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition were \$45.6 million, including definite-lived intangibles, such as proprietary technology and customer relationships, of \$23.1 million with a weighted average amortization period of approximately 12 years.

On February 23, 2005, we acquired, as part of our Water Group, certain assets of Delta Environmental Products, Inc. and affiliates (collectively, DEP), a privately-held company, for \$10.3 million, including a cash payment of \$10.0 million, transaction costs of \$0.2 million, and debt assumed of \$0.1 million. The DEP product line addresses the water and wastewater markets. Final goodwill recorded as part of the purchase price allocation was \$7.2 million, all of which is tax deductible.

The following pro forma consolidated condensed financial results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, and 2006 are presented as if the acquisitions had been completed at the beginning of each period presented:

<i>In thousands, except per-share data</i>	Years Ended December 31	
	2007	2006
Pro forma net sales from continuing operations	\$ 3,428,601	\$ 3,314,976
Pro forma net income from continuing operations	210,173	184,931
Pro forma net income	210,611	184,895
Pro forma earnings per common share - continuing operations		
Basic	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.85

Diluted	\$	2.10	\$	1.82
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic		98,762		99,784
Diluted		100,205		101,371

These pro forma consolidated condensed financial results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and include certain adjustments, such as increased interest expense on acquisition debt. The adjustments do

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

not reflect the effect of synergies that would have been expected to result from the integration of these acquisitions. The pro forma information does not purport to be indicative of the results of operations that actually would have resulted had the combination occurred on January 1 of each year presented, or of future results of the consolidated entities.

3. Discontinued Operations/Divestitures

Effective after the close of business on October 2, 2004, we completed the sale of our former Tools Group to The Black & Decker Corporation (BDK). In January 2006, pursuant to the purchase agreement for the sale of our former Tools Group, we completed the repurchase of a manufacturing facility in Suzhou, China from BDK for approximately \$5.7 million. We recorded no gain or loss on the repurchase. In March 2006, we completed an outstanding net asset value arbitration with BDK relating to the purchase price for the sale of our former Tools Group. The decision by the arbitrator constituted a final resolution of all disputes between BDK and us regarding the net asset value. We paid the final net asset value purchase price adjustment pursuant to the purchase agreement of \$16.1 million plus interest of \$1.1 million in March 2006, resulting in an incremental pre-tax loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$3.4 million or \$1.6 million net of tax. In the third quarter of 2006, we resolved a prior year tax item that resulted in a \$1.4 million income tax benefit related to our former Tools Group.

In 2001, we completed the sale of our former Service Equipment businesses (Century Mfg. Co. /Lincoln Automotive Company) to Clore Automotive, LLC. In the fourth quarter of 2003, we reported an additional loss from discontinued operations of \$2.9 million related to exiting the remaining two facilities. In March 2006, we exited a leased facility from our former Service Equipment business resulting in a net cash outflow of \$2.2 million and an immaterial gain from disposition.

Operating results of the discontinued operations are summarized below. The amounts exclude general corporate overhead previously allocated to the Tools Group. The amounts include an allocation of interest based on a ratio of the net assets of the discontinued operations to the total net assets of Pentair.

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ 762	\$ (3,621)	\$ (4,197)
Income tax (benefit) expense	324	(3,585)	(4,197)
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 438	\$ (36)	\$

We recorded a pretax gain on the disposal of discontinued operations of \$0.8 million as of December 31, 2007 and pre-tax losses on the disposal of discontinued operations of \$3.6 million and \$4.2 million as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The 2007 gain was primarily due to the decrease of accruals as we settled certain obligations. The 2006 loss was primarily due to an unfavorable arbitration ruling resulting in a purchase price adjustment associated with the sale of our former Tools Group. The additional 2005 loss relates to increased reserve requirements

for product recalls and contingent purchase price adjustments associated with the sale of our former Tools Group. Income tax expense of \$0.3 was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2007 and income tax benefits of \$3.6 million and \$4.2 million were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The effective tax rate for discontinued operations in 2007 differs from the statutory rate primarily due to the settlement of prior period tax returns. The effective tax rate for discontinued operations in 2006 differs from the statutory rate primarily due to the reversal of prior years' tax reserves and research and development tax credits. The effective tax rate in 2005 for discontinued operations differs from the statutory rate due primarily to research and development tax credits and permanent book/tax differences.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)****4. Goodwill and Other Identifiable Intangible Assets**

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2007 by segment is as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	December 31, 2006	Acquisitions	Foreign Currency Translation	December 31, 2007
Water	\$ 1,449,460	\$ 253,380	\$ 26,193	\$ 1,729,033
Technical Products	269,311	11,634	11,548	292,493
Consolidated Total	\$ 1,718,771	\$ 265,014	\$ 37,741	\$ 2,021,526

The acquired goodwill in the Water Group is related primarily to our acquisitions of Jung Pump and Porous Media acquisitions during 2007. The acquired goodwill in the Technical Products Group is related primarily to our acquisition of Calmark during 2007.

<i>In thousands</i>	December 31, 2005	Acquisitions	Foreign Currency Translation	December 31, 2006
Water	\$ 1,433,280	\$ 5,357	\$ 10,823	\$ 1,449,460
Technical Products	284,927	(22,253)	6,637	269,311
Consolidated Total	\$ 1,718,207	\$ (16,896)	\$ 17,460	\$ 1,718,771

The acquired goodwill in the Water Group is related primarily to our acquisition of Krystil Klear during 2006. The acquired goodwill in the Technical Products Group is related primarily to a purchase price allocation adjustment of our December 2005 Thermal acquisition and one small acquisition during 2006.

The detail of acquired intangible assets consisted of the following:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007			2006		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Finite-life intangible assets						
Patents	\$ 15,457	\$ (7,904)	\$ 7,553	\$ 15,433	\$ (6,001)	\$ 9,432
Non-compete agreements	4,922	(4,110)	812	4,343	(3,091)	1,252
Proprietary technology	59,944	(12,564)	47,380	45,755	(8,240)	37,515
Customer relationships	238,712	(30,378)	208,334	110,616	(15,924)	94,692
Total finite-life intangible assets	\$ 319,035	\$ (54,956)	\$ 264,079	\$ 176,147	\$ (33,256)	\$ 142,891
Indefinite-life intangible assets						
Brand names	\$ 227,324	\$	\$ 227,324	\$ 144,120	\$	\$ 144,120
Total intangibles, net	\$ 546,359	\$ (54,956)	\$ 491,403	\$ 320,267	\$ (33,256)	\$ 287,011

Intangible asset amortization expense in 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$21.8 million, \$13.2 million, and \$11.7 million, respectively.

The estimated future amortization expense for identifiable intangible assets during the next five years is as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estimated amortization expense	\$ 22,365	\$ 21,831	\$ 21,158	\$ 21,031	\$ 20,004

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)****5. Supplemental Balance Sheet Information**

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006
Inventories		
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 199,330	\$ 186,508
Work-in-process	51,807	55,141
Finished goods	155,990	157,208
Total inventories	\$ 407,127	\$ 398,857
Property, plant and equipment		
Land and land improvements	\$ 35,038	\$ 28,989
Buildings and leasehold improvements	211,079	181,335
Machinery and equipment	558,424	521,245
Construction in progress	30,737	38,312
Total property, plant and equipment	835,278	769,881
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	467,852	439,509
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 367,426	\$ 330,372

Cost method investments

As part of the sale of Lincoln Industrial in 2001, we received 37,500 shares of 5% Series C Junior Convertible Redeemable Preferred Stock convertible into a 15% equity interest in the new organization LN Holdings Corporation. During the second quarter of 2005 we sold our interest in the stock LN Holdings Corporation for cash consideration of \$23.6 million, resulting in a pre-tax gain of \$5.2 million or an after-tax gain of \$3.5 million. The terms of the sale agreement established two escrow accounts totaling \$14 million. We received payments from an escrow of \$0.2 million during the fourth quarter of 2005, increasing our gain. During 2006 we received \$1.2 million from the escrow accounts which also increased our gain from the sale. Any remaining escrow balances are to be distributed by April 2008 to former shareholders in accordance with their ownership percentages. Any funds received from settlement of escrows in future periods will be accounted for as additional gain on sale of this interest.

Equity method investments

We have a 50% investment in FARADYNE Motors LLC (FARADYNE), a joint venture with ITT Water Technologies, Inc. that began design, development, and manufacturing of submersible pump motors in 2005. We do not consolidate the investment in our financial statements as we do not have a controlling interest over the investment. The investment in and loans to FARADYNE were \$8.7 million and \$5.4 million at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively, which is net of our proportionate share of the results of their operations.

6. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table summarizes supplemental cash flow information:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Interest payments	\$ 68,034	\$ 52,957	\$ 44,403
Income tax payments	98,798	77,225	79,414

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)****7. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

Components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consist of the following:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Minimum pension liability adjustments, net of tax	\$ 8,229	\$ (28,972)	\$ (17,534)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	117,417	44,516	16,045
Market value of derivative financial instruments, net of tax	(3,780)	1,160	503
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 121,866	\$ 16,704	\$ (986)

In 2007, the minimum pension liability adjustment decreased by \$37.2 million compared to the prior year primarily due to the increase in the discount rate and the curtailments of certain pension plans and retiree medical benefits. In 2006, the minimum pension liability adjustment increased compared to the prior year primarily due to the adoption of SFAS 158, as noted in Note 11. The net foreign currency translation gain in 2007 and 2006 of \$72.9 million and \$28.5 million, respectively, was primarily the result of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the euro. Changes in the market value of derivative financial instruments were impacted primarily by the changing interest rates. Fluctuations in the value of hedging instruments are generally offset by changes in the cash flows of the underlying exposures being hedged.

8. Debt

Debt and the average interest rates on debt outstanding as of December 31 are summarized as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	Average interest rate December 31, 2007	Maturity (Year)	December 31 2007	December 31 2006
Commercial paper, maturing within 71 days	5.39%		\$ 105,990	\$ 208,882
Revolving credit facilities	5.31%	2012	76,722	25,000
Private placement fixed rate	5.65%	2013-17	400,000	135,000
Private placement floating rate	5.54%	2012-13	205,000	100,000
Senior notes	7.85%	2009	250,000	250,000
Other	4.49%	2008-16	20,792	21,972

Total contractual debt obligations	1,058,504	740,854
Fair value of outstanding swaps	2,487	3,207
Total debt, including current portion per balance sheet	1,060,991	744,061
Less: Current maturities	(5,182)	(7,625)
Short-term borrowings	(13,586)	(14,563)
Long-term debt	\$ 1,042,223	\$ 721,873

In June 2007, we entered into an amended and restated multi-currency revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility). The Credit Facility creates an unsecured, committed revolving credit facility of up to \$800 million, with multi-currency sub-facilities to support investments outside the U.S. The Credit Facility expires June 4, 2012. Borrowings under the Credit Facility will bear interest at the rate of LIBOR plus 0.50%. Interest rates and fees under the Credit Facility vary based on our credit ratings.

We are authorized to sell short-term commercial paper notes to the extent availability exists under the Credit Facility. We use the Credit Facility as back-up liquidity to support 100% of commercial paper outstanding. As of December 31, 2007, we had \$106.0 million of commercial paper outstanding that matures within 71 days.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

All of the commercial paper was classified as long-term as we have the intent and the ability to refinance such obligations on a long-term basis under the Credit Facility.

In addition to the Credit Facility, we have \$29.7 million of uncommitted credit facilities, under which we had \$13.5 million outstanding as of December 31, 2007.

In May 2007, we entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with various institutional investors (the Agreement) for the sale of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.87% Senior Notes (Fixed Notes) and \$105 million aggregate principal amount of our Floating Rate Senior Notes (Floating Notes) and with the Fixed Notes, the Notes. The Fixed Notes are due in May 2017. The Floating Notes are due in May 2012 and bear interest equal to the 3 month LIBOR plus 0.50%. The Agreement contains customary events of default.

We used \$250 million of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes to retire the \$250 million 364-day Term Loan Agreement that we entered into in April 2007, which we used in part to pay the cash purchase price of our Porous Media acquisition which closed in April 2007.

We were in compliance with all debt covenants as of December 31, 2007.

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2007, matures on a calendar year basis as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
Contractual debt obligation maturities	\$ 17,555	\$ 250,254	\$ 187	\$ 75	\$ 290,403	\$ 500,030	\$ 1,058,504
Other maturities	1,213	922	48	48	48	208	2,487
Total maturities	\$ 18,768	\$ 251,176	\$ 235	\$ 123	\$ 290,451	\$ 500,238	\$ 1,060,991

9. Derivative and Financial Instruments***Cash-flow hedges***

In August 2007, we entered into a \$105 million interest rate swap agreement with a major financial institution to exchange variable rate interest payment obligations for a fixed rate obligation without the exchange of the underlying principle amounts in order to manage interest rate exposures. The effective date of the swap was August 30, 2007. The swap agreement has a fixed interest rate of 4.89% and expires in May 2012. The fixed interest rate of 4.89% plus the .50% interest rate spread over LIBOR results in an effective fixed interest rate of 5.39%. The fair value of the swap was a liability of \$3.7 million at December 31, 2007 and is recorded in *Other non-current liabilities*.

In September 2005, we entered into a \$100 million interest rate swap agreement with several major financial institutions to exchange variable rate interest payment obligations for fixed rate obligations without the exchange of the underlying principle amounts in order to manage interest rate exposures. The effective date of the fixed rate swap was April 25, 2006. The swap agreement has a fixed interest rate of 4.68% and expires in July 2013. The fixed interest rate of 4.68% plus the .60% interest rate spread over LIBOR, results in an effective fixed interest rate of 5.28%. The fair value of the swap was a liability of \$2.5 million and an asset \$1.9 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively and is recorded in *Other non-current liabilities* and *Other assets*, respectively.

The variable to fixed interest rate swaps are designated as and are effective as cash-flow hedges. The fair value of these swaps are recorded as assets or liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with changes in their fair value included in *Accumulated other comprehensive income* (OCI). Derivative gains and losses included in OCI are reclassified into earnings at the time the related interest expense is recognized or the settlement of the related commitment occurs. No hedging relationships were de-designated during 2007.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

In anticipation of issuing new debt in the second quarter of 2007 and to partially hedge the risk of future increases to the treasury rate, we entered into an agreement on March 30, 2007 to lock in existing ten-year rates on \$200 million. The treasury rate was fixed at 4.64% and the agreement was settled on May 3, 2007. The treasury rate lock agreement was designated as and was effective as a cash-flow hedge. The treasury rate lock agreement was settled at an interest rate of 4.67% and the corresponding settlement benefit of \$0.5 million is included in OCI in our Consolidated Balance Sheet and is recognized in earnings over the life of the related debt.

Fair value of financial instruments

The recorded amounts and estimated fair values of long-term debt, excluding the effects of derivative financial instruments, and the recorded amounts and estimated fair value of those derivative financial instruments were as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007		2006	
	Recorded amount	Fair value	Recorded amount	Fair value
Total debt, including current portion				
Variable rate	\$ 407,398	\$ 407,398	\$ 347,920	\$ 347,920
Fixed rate	651,106	662,906	392,934	403,807
Total	\$ 1,058,504	\$ 1,070,304	\$ 740,854	\$ 751,727
Derivative financial instruments				
Market value of variable to fixed interest rate swap (liability) asset	\$ (6,198)	\$ (6,198)	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,901

The following methods were used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instrument:

short-term financial instruments (cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts and notes payable, and variable rate debt) recorded amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity period;

long-term fixed rate debt, including current maturities fair value is based on market quotes available for issuance of debt with similar terms; and

interest rate swap agreements fair value is based on market or dealer quotes.

10. Income Taxes

Income from continuing operations before income taxes consisted of the following:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
United States	\$ 224,120	\$ 205,049	\$ 219,556
International	79,523	50,420	63,962
Income from continuing operations before taxes	\$ 303,643	\$ 255,469	\$ 283,518

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The provision for income taxes for continuing operations consisted of the following:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Currently payable			
Federal	\$ 68,846	\$ 51,834	\$ 59,355
State	9,552	9,998	7,369
International	19,820	14,273	23,796
Total current taxes	98,218	76,105	90,520
Deferred			
Federal and state	3,610	(8,063)	5,837
International	(8,674)	3,660	2,112
Total deferred taxes	(5,064)	(4,403)	7,949
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 93,154	\$ 71,702	\$ 98,469

Reconciliation of the U.S. statutory income tax rate to our effective tax rate for continuing operations follows:

<i>Percentages</i>	2007	2006	2005
U.S. statutory income tax rate	35.0	35.0	35.0
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.6	2.5	2.3
Tax effect of stock-based compensation	0.3	0.4	0.6
Tax effect of international operations	(5.2)	(8.2)	(1.2)
Tax credits	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.5)
Domestic manufacturing deduction	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)
ESOP dividend benefit	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
All other, net	0.3	0.6	0.3
Effective tax rate on continuing operations	30.7	28.1	34.7

Deferred taxes arise because of different treatment between financial statement accounting and tax accounting, known as temporary differences. We record the tax effect of these temporary differences as deferred tax assets (generally items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future periods) and deferred tax liabilities (generally items for which we received a tax deduction but the tax impact has not yet been recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income).

We adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recorded an adjustment that decreased retained earnings by \$2.9 million.

Subsequent to the adjustment to retained earnings of \$2.9 million, our total liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007, the date of adoption of FIN 48, was \$16.9 million. If recognized, \$15.0 million would affect our effective tax rate. Included in the total liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$16.9 million at the date of adoption of FIN 48 was \$2.5 million related to discontinued operations. If recognized, \$1.8 million would affect the effective tax rate for discontinued operations.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Reconciliation of the beginning and ending gross unrecognized tax benefits follows:

In thousands

Gross unrecognized tax benefits upon adoption on January 1, 2007	\$ 16,923
Gross increases for tax positions in prior periods	4,476
Gross decreases for tax positions in prior periods	(305)
Gross increases based on tax positions related to the current year	3,617
Reductions for settlements and payments	(832)
Reductions due to statute expiration	
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2007	\$ 23,879

Included in the \$23.9 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2007 was \$21.2 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. It is reasonably possible that the gross unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2007 may decrease by a range of \$0 to \$4.4 million during the next twelve months primarily as a result of the resolution of federal, state and foreign examinations and the expiration of various statutes of limitations.

We record penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in *Provision for income taxes* and *Net interest expense*, respectively, which is consistent with our past practices. As of January 1, 2007, we had recorded approximately \$0.3 million for the possible payment of penalties and \$1.5 million related to the possible payment of interest. During 2007 we recognized additional interest expense of \$1.9 million. As of December 31, 2007, we had recorded approximately \$0.3 million for the possible payment of penalties and \$3.0 million related to the possible payment of interest.

During 2007, our effective tax rate was impacted by a favorable adjustment related to the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities to account for the changes in German tax law enacted on August 17, 2007.

During 2006, our effective tax rate was impacted by favorable resolution of prior years' federal tax returns and higher utilization of foreign tax credits.

During 2005, our effective tax rate was impacted by R&D tax credits, and favorable resolution of prior years' federal tax returns. Our effective tax rate was also impacted favorably by tax deductions for profits associated with qualified domestic production activities. These favorable items were offset by an unfavorable settlement for a routine German tax examination related to prior years as well as the tax impact of the adoption of SFAS 123R.

United States income taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings of international subsidiaries. It is our intention to reinvest these earnings permanently or to repatriate the earnings only when it is tax effective to do so. As

of December 31, 2007, approximately \$139.0 million of unremitted earnings attributable to international subsidiaries were considered to be indefinitely invested. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of tax that might be payable if such earnings were to be remitted. Foreign tax credits would be available to reduce or eliminate the resulting United States income tax liability.

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The tax effects of the major items recorded as deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007 Deferred Tax		2006 Deferred Tax	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable allowances	\$ 3,508	\$	\$ 5,984	\$
Inventory valuation	2,954		1,864	
Accelerated depreciation/amortization		16,205		20,116
Accrued product claims and warranties	38,736		36,940	
Employee benefit accruals	87,645		111,046	
Goodwill and other intangibles		177,611		163,256
Other, net		46,819		31,665
Total deferred taxes	\$ 132,843	\$ 240,635	\$ 155,834	\$ 215,037
Net deferred tax liability		\$ (107,792)		\$ (59,203)

Other Long-Term Assets includes a deferred tax asset of \$10.7 million, reflected above in other, related to a foreign tax credit carryover from the tax period ended December 31, 2006. This foreign tax credit is eligible for carryforward until the tax period ending December 31, 2016.

The determination of annual income tax expense takes into consideration amounts which may be needed to cover exposures for open tax years. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has examined our U.S. federal income tax returns through 2003 with no material adjustments. The IRS has also completed a survey of our 2004 U.S. federal income tax return with no material findings. In connection with the completion of the 2002 to 2003 federal income tax audit and the 2004 survey, we recognized benefits of \$8.0 million and \$1.8 million in our second and third quarter 2006 income statements, respectively. We were notified during February, 2008 that the IRS will be initiating an exam of our 2005 and 2006 federal tax returns. We do not expect any material impact on earnings to result from the resolution of matters related to open tax years; however, actual settlements may differ from amounts accrued.

Non-U.S. tax losses of \$27.0 million and \$9.1 million were available for carryforward at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. A valuation allowance reflected above in other, of \$2.4 million and \$1.6 million exists for deferred income tax benefits related to the non-U.S. loss carryforwards available that may not be realized as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We believe that sufficient taxable income will be generated in the respective countries to allow us to fully recover the remainder of the tax losses. The non-U.S. operating losses are subject to varying expiration periods and will begin to expire in 2009. State tax losses of \$69.0 million and \$64.4 million were available for carryforward at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. A valuation allowance reflected above in other, of \$2.4 million and \$2.6 million exists for deferred income tax benefits related to the carryforwards available at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Certain state tax losses will expire in 2008, while others are

subject to carryforward periods of up to twenty years.

11. Benefit Plans

Pension and post-retirement benefits

We sponsor domestic and foreign defined-benefit pension and other post-retirement plans. Pension benefits are based principally on an employee's years of service and/or compensation levels near retirement. In addition, we also provide certain post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits. Generally, the post-retirement health care and life insurance plans require contributions from retirees. We use a December 31 measurement date each year.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

On December 31, 2006, we adopted SFAS 158 which requires that we recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of our defined benefit and retiree medical plans as an asset or liability in our 2006 year-end Consolidated Balance Sheets, with changes in the funded status recognized through other comprehensive income, net of tax.

In 2007, under the requirements of SFAS No. 88, *Employers Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits*, we recognized a pension curtailment gain of \$5.5 million related to the announcement that we will be freezing certain pension plans as of December 31, 2017. Also, we recognized a curtailment gain of \$4.1 million related to the termination of certain post-retirement health care benefits.

Obligations and Funded Status

The following tables present reconciliations of the benefit obligation of the plans, the plan assets of the pension plans, and the funded status of the plans:

<i>In thousands</i>	Pension Benefits		Post-Retirement	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation beginning of year	\$ 563,895	\$ 542,104	\$ 51,577	\$ 57,566
Service cost	17,457	18,411	585	736
Interest cost	31,584	29,676	2,983	3,195
Amendments	76			
Benefits curtailed	(16,323)		(4,126)	
Actuarial gain	(44,069)	(10,473)	(6,639)	(6,345)
Translation loss	7,700	8,057		
Benefits paid	(25,672)	(23,880)	(3,544)	(3,575)
Benefit obligation end of year	\$ 534,648	\$ 563,895	\$ 40,836	\$ 51,577
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets beginning of year	\$ 373,229	\$ 351,656	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	27,286	40,173		
Asset transfer - divestiture		(99)		
Company contributions	13,000	4,308	3,544	3,575
Translation gain	194	1,071		
Benefits paid	(25,672)	(23,880)	(3,544)	(3,575)
Fair value of plan assets end of year	\$ 388,037	\$ 373,229	\$	\$

Funded status

Plan assets less than benefit obligation	\$ (146,611)	\$ (190,666)	\$ (40,836)	\$ (51,577)
Net amount recognized	\$ (146,611)	\$ (190,666)	\$ (40,836)	\$ (51,577)

Of the \$146.6 million underfunding at December 31, 2007, \$113.9 million relates to foreign pension plans and our supplemental executive retirement plans which are not commonly funded.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	Pension benefits		Post-retirement	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Noncurrent assets	\$ 154	\$ 2,458	\$	\$
Current liabilities	(4,578)	(4,183)	(3,689)	(3,735)
Noncurrent liabilities	(142,187)	(188,941)	(37,147)	(47,842)
Net amount recognized	\$ (146,611)	\$ (190,666)	\$ (40,836)	\$ (51,577)

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit plans was \$482.7 million and \$490.4 million at December 31, 2007, and 2006, respectively.

Information for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation or projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006
Pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 90,449	\$ 365,615
Accumulated benefit obligation	198,108	485,204
Pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 371,297	\$ 365,615
Projected benefit obligation	518,062	558,738

Components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	Pension benefits			Post-retirement		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 17,457	\$ 18,411	\$ 16,809	\$ 585	\$ 735	\$ 850
Interest cost	31,584	29,676	29,515	2,983	3,195	3,787
Expected return on plan assets	(28,539)	(27,977)	(29,443)			
	20	20	20			

Amortization of transition obligation						
Amortization of prior year service cost (benefit)	160	289	289	(245)	(236)	(199)
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	3,195	4,119	2,764	(1,423)	(846)	
Curtailement gain	(5,533)			(4,126)		
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 18,344	\$ 24,538	\$ 19,954	\$ (2,226)	\$ 2,848	\$ 4,438

Amounts not yet recognized in net periodic benefit cost and included in accumulated other comprehensive income (pre-tax):

<i>In thousands</i>	Pension benefits		Post-retirement	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net transition obligation	\$ 50	\$ 67	\$	\$
Prior service cost (benefit)	404	485	222	(23)
Net actuarial (gain) loss	12,753	68,587	(26,915)	(21,622)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 13,207	\$ 69,139	\$ (26,693)	\$ (21,645)

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The estimated amount that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost in 2008 is as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	Pension benefits	Post- retirement
Net actuarial loss	\$ 146	\$ (3,301)
Prior service cost	165	(135)
Transition obligation	20	
Total estimated 2008 amortization	\$ 331	\$ (3,436)

Additional Information

Change in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006
Beginning of the year	\$ (28,972)	\$ *
Additional prior service cost incurred during the year	(46)	*
Actuarial gains incurred during the year	42,995	*
Translation gains (losses) incurred during the year	(900)	*
Amortization during the year:		
Transition obligation	12	*
Unrecognized prior service cost	(52)	*
Actuarial gains	(4,808)	*
End of the year	\$ 8,229	\$ (28,972)

* Not applicable due to adoption of SFAS 158

Assumptions

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine domestic benefit obligations at December 31 are as follows:

<i>Percentages</i>	Pension benefits			Post-retirement		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.50	6.00	5.75	6.50	6.00	5.75
Rate of compensation increase	5.00	5.00	5.00			

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine the domestic net periodic benefit cost for years ending December 31 are as follows:

<i>Percentages</i>	Pension benefits			Post-retirement		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	6.00	5.75	5.75	6.00	5.75	5.75
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.50	8.50	8.50			
Rate of compensation increase	5.00	5.00	5.00			

Discount rate

The discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension liabilities could be effectively settled at the end of the year based on our December 31 measurement date. The discount rate was determined by matching our

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

expected benefit payments to payments from a stream of AA or higher bonds available in the marketplace, adjusted to eliminate the effects of call provisions. This produced a discount rate for our U.S. plans of 6.50% in 2007, 6.00% in 2006 and 5.75% in 2005. The discount rates on our foreign plans ranged from 2.00% to 5.25% in 2007, 2.00% to 5.15% in 2006 and 2.00% to 4.90% in 2005. There are no other known or anticipated changes in our discount rate assumption that will impact our pension expense in 2008.

Expected rate of return

Our expected rate of return on plan assets in 2007 equaled 8.5%, which remained unchanged from 2006 and 2005. The expected rate of return is designed to be a long-term assumption that may be subject to considerable year-to-year variance from actual returns. In developing the expected long-term rate of return, we considered our historical returns, with consideration given to forecasted economic conditions, our asset allocations, input from external consultants and broader longer-term market indices. In 2007, the pension plan assets yielded a return of 7.8%, compared to returns of 12.3% in 2006 and 4.2% in 2005. In 2007, our expected return on plan assets was higher than our actual return on plan assets, in 2006, our expected return on plan assets was lower than our actual return on plan assets and in 2005, our expected return on plan assets was higher than our actual return on plan assets. The significant difference between our expected return on plan assets compared to our actual return on plan assets in 2005 was primarily attributable to the fluctuations of our common stock during 2005 which approximates 10% of the plan assets. There are no known or anticipated changes in our return assumption that will impact our pension expense in 2008. We base our determination of pension expense or income on a market-related valuation of assets which reduces year-to-year volatility. This market-related valuation recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of assets and the actual return based on the market-related value of assets. Since the market-related value of assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year-period, the future value of assets will be impacted as previously deferred gains or losses are recorded.

Pension and post-retirement related adjustments to equity

In 2005, our discount rate remained consistent with 2004; however, a lower return on plan assets as well as a decrease in the discount rates for our foreign plans resulted in an after-tax charge to equity of \$5.7 million. In 2006, our discount rate increased from 5.75% to 6.00% and our return on plan assets was higher than anticipated. Before the effect of adopting SFAS 158, we had an after-tax increase in equity of \$1.5 million. The effect of initially applying SFAS 158 resulted in an after-tax charge to equity of \$12.9 million. In 2007, our discount rate increased from 6.00% to 6.50%, and we incurred curtailment gains in both pension and retiree medical plans which resulted in an after-tax increase to equity of \$37.2 million.

Net periodic benefit cost

Total net periodic pension benefit cost was \$18.3 million in 2007, \$24.5 million in 2006, and \$20.0 million in 2005. Total net periodic pension benefit cost is expected to be approximately \$20.0 million in 2008. The net periodic pension benefit cost for 2008 has been estimated assuming a discount rate of 6.50% and an expected return on plan assets of 8.50%.

Unrecognized pension and post-retirement gains

As of our December 31, 2007 measurement date, our plans have \$20.4 million of cumulative unrecognized gains. To the extent the unrecognized gains, when adjusted for the difference between market and market related values of assets, exceeds 10% of the projected benefit obligation, it will be amortized into expense each year on a straight-line

basis over the remaining expected future-working lifetime of active participants (currently approximating 12 years). The amount included in net periodic benefit cost for loss amortization was \$1.8 million and \$3.3 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31 are as follows:

	2007	2006
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	10.00%	10.50%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2018	2018

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

<i>In thousands</i>	1-Percentage-Point Increase	1-Percentage-Point Decrease
Effect on total annual service and interest cost	\$ 109	\$ (96)
Effect on post-retirement benefit obligation	503	(451)

Plan Assets***Objective***

The primary objective of our pension plans is to meet commitments to our employees at a reasonable cost to the company. This is primarily accomplished through growth of capital and safety of the funds invested. The plans will therefore be actively invested to achieve real growth of capital over inflation through appreciation of securities held and through the accumulation and reinvestment of dividend and interest income.

Asset allocation

Our actual overall asset allocation for the plans as compared to our investment policy goals is as follows:

Asset Class	2007⁽¹⁾	2006⁽¹⁾	Target	Investment Policy	
				Minimum	Maximum
Large Capitalization U.S. Stocks	17.3%	18.0%	20.0%	15.0%	25.0%
Mid Capitalization, U.S. Stocks	11.7%	12.4%	12.5%	7.5%	17.5%
Small Capitalization, U.S. Stocks	7.3%	7.5%	7.5%	2.5%	12.5%
Pentair Stock	8.7%	8.2%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
International (Non-U.S.) Stocks	21.1%	21.3%	20.0%	15.0%	25.0%
Private Equity	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Fixed Income (Bonds)	8.8%	9.5%	10.0%	5.0%	15.0%
Fund of Hedged Funds	21.5%	11.7%	20.0%	15.0%	25.0%

Cash	3.5%	11.2%
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(1) Actual asset allocation as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We regularly review our asset allocation and periodically rebalance our investments to our targeted allocation when considered appropriate. From time to time, we may be outside our targeted ranges by amounts we deem acceptable.

Equity securities include Pentair common stock in the amount of \$32.8 million and \$29.6 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)*****Cash Flows******Contributions***

Pension contributions totaled \$13.0 million and \$4.3 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. Our 2008 pension contributions are expected to be in the range of \$20 million to \$25 million. The increase in the 2008 expected contribution relates primarily to the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006. The 2008 expected contributions will equal or exceed our minimum funding requirements.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid by the plans as follows:

<i>In millions</i>	Pension benefits	Post-retirement
2008	\$ 26.6	\$ 3.7
2009	25.2	3.6
2010	26.1	3.6
2011	26.9	3.6
2012	28.6	3.6
2013-2017	172.5	17.7

Savings plan

We have a 401(k) plan (the plan) with an employee stock ownership (ESOP) bonus component, which covers certain union and nearly all non-union U.S. employees who meet certain age requirements. Under the plan, eligible U.S. employees may voluntarily contribute a percentage of their eligible compensation. Matching contributions are made in cash to employees who meet certain eligibility and service requirements. Our matching contribution is fixed at 50% of eligible employee contributions, and is limited to 5% of employee compensation contributed by employees.

In addition to the matching contribution, all employees who meet certain service requirements receive a discretionary ESOP contribution equal to 1.5% of annual eligible compensation.

Our combined expense for the plan and ESOP was approximately \$11.9 million, \$12.3 million, and \$8.8 million, in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Other retirement compensation

Total other accrued retirement compensation was \$14.4 million and \$17.0 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively, and is included in the *pension and other retirement compensation* line of our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

12. Shareholders Equity***Authorized shares***

We may issue up to 250 million shares of common stock. Our Board of Directors may designate up to 15 million of those shares as preferred stock. On December 10, 2004, the Board of Directors designated a new series of preferred

stock with authorization to issue up to 2.5 million shares, Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.10 per share. No shares of preferred stock were issued or outstanding as of December 31, 2007 or December 31, 2006.

Purchase rights

On December 10, 2004, our Board of Directors declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right (a Right) for each outstanding share of common stock. The dividend was payable upon the close of business on January 28, 2005 to the shareholders of record upon the close of business on January 28, 2005. Each Right

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

entitles the registered holder to purchase one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, at a price of \$240.00 per one one-hundredth of a share, subject to adjustment. However, the Rights are not exercisable unless certain change in control events occur, such as a person acquiring or obtaining the right to acquire beneficial ownership of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock. The description and terms of the Rights are set forth in a Rights Agreement, dated December 10, 2004. The Rights will expire on January 28, 2015, unless the Rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged in accordance with the terms of the Rights Agreement. On January 28, 2005, the common share purchase rights issued pursuant to the Rights Agreement dated July 31, 1995 were redeemed in their entirety for an amount equal to \$0.0025 per right.

Share repurchases

During 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$100 million. As of December 31, 2006, we had purchased 1,986,026 shares for \$59.4 million pursuant to this authorization during 2006. In December 2006, the Board of Directors authorized the continuation of the repurchase program in 2007 with a maximum dollar limit of \$40.6 million. This authorization expired on December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007 we repurchased an additional 1,209,257 shares for \$40.6 million pursuant to this plan. In December 2007, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to a maximum dollar limit of \$50 million starting in 2008. The authorization expires on December 31, 2008.

13. Stock Plans

Total stock-based compensation expense from continuing operations in 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$22.9 million, \$25.3 million, and \$24.2 million, respectively.

We estimated the fair values using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, modified for dividends and using the following assumptions:

	2007	2006	2005
Risk-free interest rate	4.58%	4.57%	3.97%
Expected dividend yield	1.92%	1.45%	1.29%
Expected stock price volatility	28.50%	31.50%	34.50%
Expected lives	4.8 yrs	4.5 yrs.	3.6 yrs.

Omnibus stock incentive plan

In April 2004, the Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan as Amended and Restated (the Plan) was approved by shareholders. The Plan authorizes the issuance of additional shares of our common stock and extends through April 2014. The Plan allows for the granting of:

nonqualified stock options;

incentive stock options;

non-vested shares;

rights to non-vested shares;
incentive compensation units (ICUs);
stock appreciation rights;
performance shares; and
performance units.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The Plan is administered by our Compensation Committee (the Committee), which is made up of independent members of our Board of Directors. Employees eligible to receive awards under the Plan are managerial, administrative, or other key employees who are in a position to make a material contribution to the continued profitable growth and long-term success of Pentair. The Committee has the authority to select the recipients of awards, determine the type and size of awards, establish certain terms and conditions of award grants, and take certain other actions as permitted under the Plan. The Plan provides that no more than 20% of the total shares available for issuance under the Plan may be used to make awards other than stock options and limits the Committee's authority to reprice awards or to cancel and reissue awards at lower prices.

Non-qualified and incentive stock options

Under the Plan, we may grant stock options to any eligible employee with an exercise price equal to the market value of the shares on the dates the options were granted. Options generally vest over a three-year period commencing on the grant date and expire ten years after the grant date. Prior to 2006, option grants typically had a reload feature when shares are retired to pay the exercise price, allowing individuals to receive additional options upon exercise equal to the number of shares retired. Option awards granted after 2005 under the Plan do not have a reload feature attached to the option.

Non-vested shares and rights to non-vested shares

Under the Plan, eligible employees are awarded non-vested shares or rights to non-vested shares (awards) of our common stock. Share awards generally vest from two to five years after issuance, subject to continuous employment and certain other conditions. Non-vested share awards are valued at market value on the date of grant and are expensed over the vesting period. Annual expense for the value of non-vested shares and rights to non-vested shares was \$9.3 million in 2007, \$11.1 million in 2006, and \$7.0 million in 2005.

Stock appreciation rights, performance shares, and performance units

Under the Plan, the Committee is permitted to issue these awards; however, there have been no issuances of these awards.

Outside directors nonqualified stock option plan

Nonqualified stock options are granted to outside directors under the Outside Directors Nonqualified Stock Option Plan (the Directors Plan) with an exercise price equal to the market value of the shares on the option grant dates. Options generally vest over a three-year period commencing on the grant date and expire ten years after the grant date. The Directors Plan expired in January 2008.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)*****Stock options***

The following table summarizes stock option activity under all plans:

Options Outstanding	Shares	Exercise Price⁽¹⁾	2007 Remaining Contractual Life⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance January 1	6,335,636	\$ 29.26		
Granted	1,667,435	31.55		
Exercised	(834,488)	20.03		
Forfeited	(193,222)	36.24		
Expired	(117,395)	40.68		
Balance December 31	6,857,966	\$ 30.54	6.0	\$ 41,441,028
Options exercisable December 31	4,537,712	\$ 28.64	4.8	\$ 36,308,104
Shares available for grant December 31	7,565,440			

⁽¹⁾ Weighted average

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted in 2007, 2006, and 2005 was estimated to be \$8.44, \$10.90, and \$11.44 per share, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options that were exercised during 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$12.6 million, \$8.5 million, and \$29.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2007, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options was \$5.7 million. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

Cash received from option exercises for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$7.4 million, \$4.1 million, and \$8.4 million, respectively. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from option exercises totaled \$4.1 million, \$2.4 million, and \$9.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

The following table summarizes non-vested share activity under all plans:

Non-vested Shares Outstanding	Shares	2007 Grant Date Fair Value⁽¹⁾
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Balance January 1	1,068,049	\$	31.52
Granted	377,005		31.35
Vested	(425,497)		24.57
Forfeited	(75,278)		36.01
 Balance December 31	 944,279	 \$	 34.23

(1) Weighted average

As of December 31, 2007, there was \$12.6 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.0 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, was \$13.5 million, \$8.2 million, and \$6.6 million, respectively.

The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from non-vested share-based compensation arrangements totaled \$4.2 million, \$2.6 million, and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

During 2007 and 2005, we increased the contractual term of options for certain individuals resulting in additional compensation expense of \$0.9 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, under SFAS 123R.

14. Business Segments

We classify our continuing operations into the following business segments based primarily on types of products offered and markets served:

Water manufactures and markets essential products and systems used in the movement, storage, treatment, and enjoyment of water. Water segment products include water and wastewater pumps; filtration and purification components and systems; storage tanks and pressure vessels; and pool and spa equipment and accessories.

Technical Products designs, manufactures, and markets standard, modified and custom enclosures that house and protect sensitive electronics and electrical components; thermal management products; and accessories. Applications served include industrial machinery, data communications, networking, telecommunications, test and measurement, automotive, medical, security, defense, and general electronics. Products include metallic and composite enclosures, cabinets, cases, subracks, backplanes, and associated thermal management systems.

Other is primarily composed of unallocated corporate expenses, our captive insurance subsidiary, intermediate finance companies, divested operations, and intercompany eliminations.

The accounting policies of our operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. We evaluate performance based on the sales and operating income of the segments and use a variety of ratios to measure performance. These results are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had each segment been an independent, stand-alone entity during the periods presented.

Financial information by reportable business segment is included in the following summary:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
	Net sales to external customers			Operating income (loss)		
Water	\$ 2,348,565	\$ 2,155,225	\$ 2,131,505	\$ 271,367	\$ 215,830	\$ 267,675
Technical Products	1,050,133	999,244	815,074	153,586	148,905	109,229
Other				(46,978)	(54,417)	(53,295)
Consolidated	\$ 3,398,698	\$ 3,154,469	\$ 2,946,579	\$ 377,975	\$ 310,318	\$ 323,609
	Identifiable assets⁽¹⁾			Depreciation		
Water	\$ 3,191,830	\$ 2,605,103	\$ 2,501,297	\$ 38,056	\$ 35,978	\$ 35,842

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Technical Products	724,466	681,257	640,729	19,696	19,617	19,318
Other ⁽¹⁾	84,318	78,619	111,729	1,196	1,304	1,405

Consolidated	\$ 4,000,614	\$ 3,364,979	\$ 3,253,755	\$ 58,948	\$ 56,899	\$ 56,565
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Amortization

Capital expenditures

Water	\$ 18,917	\$ 11,292	\$ 11,494	\$ 36,597	\$ 29,733	\$ 44,790
Technical Products	2,515	1,931	177	23,956	20,959	15,826
Other	4,169	4,974	4,324	1,576	386	1,855

Consolidated	\$ 25,601	\$ 18,197	\$ 15,995	\$ 62,129	\$ 51,078	\$ 62,471
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⁽¹⁾ All cash and cash equivalents are included in Other.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The following table presents certain geographic information:

<i>In thousands</i>	Net Sales to External Customers			Long-Lived Assets		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
U.S	\$ 2,595,754	\$ 2,567,744	\$ 2,423,934	\$ 225,647	\$ 219,847	\$ 235,021
Europe	527,374	405,751	378,418	104,226	77,291	53,701
Asia and other	275,570	180,974	144,227	37,553	33,234	23,117
Consolidated	\$ 3,398,698	\$ 3,154,469	\$ 2,946,579	\$ 367,426	\$ 330,372	\$ 311,839

Net sales are based on the location in which the sale originated. Long-lived assets represent property, plant, and equipment, net of related depreciation.

We offer a broad array of products and systems to multiple markets and customers for which we do not have the information systems to track revenues by primary product category. However, our net sales by segment are representative of our sales by major product category.

We sell our products through various distribution channels including wholesale and retail distributors, original equipment manufacturers, and home centers. In our Water segment, one customer accounted for just over 11% of segment sales in 2007, one customer accounted for just over 10% of segment sales in 2006 and no single customer accounted for more than 10% of segment sales in 2005. In our Technical Products segment, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of segment sales in 2007, 2006, or 2005.

15. Commitments and Contingencies***Operating lease commitments***

Net rental expense under operating leases follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006	2005
Gross rental expense	\$ 38,183	\$ 39,497	\$ 33,651
Sublease rental income	(78)	(264)	(214)
Net rental expense	\$ 38,105	\$ 39,233	\$ 33,437

Future minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases, principally related to facilities, vehicles, and machinery and equipment are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Thereafter	Total
Minimum lease payments	\$ 27,410	\$ 21,514	\$ 16,291	\$ 14,071	\$ 9,673	\$ 13,370	\$ 102,329
Minimum sublease rentals	(406)	(338)					(744)
Net future minimum lease commitments	\$ 27,004	\$ 21,176	\$ 16,291	\$ 14,071	\$ 9,673	\$ 13,370	\$ 101,585

Environmental

We have been named as defendants, targets, or PRP in a small number of environmental clean-ups, in which our current or former business units have generally been given *de minimis* status. To date, none of these claims have resulted in clean-up costs, fines, penalties, or damages in an amount material to our financial position or results of operations. We have disposed of a number of businesses in recent years and in certain cases, such as the disposition of the Cross Pointe Paper Corporation uncoated paper business in 1995, the disposition of the Federal Cartridge Company ammunition business in 1997, the disposition of Lincoln Industrial in 2001, and the disposition of the Tools Group in 2004, we have retained responsibility and potential liability for certain environmental obligations. We have received claims for indemnification from purchasers of these businesses

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)

and have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for potential liabilities arising out of retained responsibilities. We settled some of the claims in prior years; to date our recorded accruals have been adequate.

In addition, there are ongoing environmental issues at a limited number of sites, including one site acquired in the acquisition of Essef Corporation in 1999, which relate to operations no longer carried out at the sites. We have established what we believe to be adequate accruals for remediation costs at these sites. We do not believe that projected response costs will result in a material liability.

We may be named as a PRP at other sites in the future, for both divested and acquired businesses. When the outcome of the matter is probable and it is possible to provide reasonable estimates of our liability with respect to environmental sites, provisions have been made in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, our undiscounted reserves for such environmental liabilities were approximately \$3.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. We cannot ensure that environmental requirements will not change or become more stringent over time or that our eventual environmental clean-up costs and liabilities will not exceed the amount of our current reserves.

Litigation

We have been made parties to a number of actions filed or have been given notice of potential claims relating to the conduct of our business, including those pertaining to commercial disputes, product liability, environmental, safety and health, patent infringement, and employment matters.

We comply with the requirements of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, and related guidance, and record liabilities for an estimated loss from a loss contingency where the outcome of the matter is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Factors that are considered when determining whether the conditions for accrual have been met include the (a) nature of the litigation, claim, or assessment, (b) progress of the case, including progress after the date of the financial statements but before the issuance date of the financial statements, (c) opinions of legal counsel, and (d) management's intended response to the litigation, claim, or assessment. Where the reasonable estimate of the probable loss is a range, we record the most likely estimate of the loss. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, however, the minimum amount in the range is accrued. Gain contingencies are not recorded until realized.

While we believe that a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows from any such future charges is unlikely, given the inherent uncertainty of litigation, a remote possibility exists that a future adverse ruling or unfavorable development could result in future charges that could have a material adverse impact. We do and will continue to periodically reexamine our estimates of probable liabilities and any associated expenses and receivables and make appropriate adjustments to such estimates based on experience and developments in litigation. As a result, the current estimates of the potential impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the proceedings and claims could change in the future.

Product liability claims

We are subject to various product liability lawsuits and personal injury claims. A substantial number of these lawsuits and claims are insured and accrued for by Penwald our captive insurance subsidiary. Penwald records a liability for these claims based on actuarial projections of ultimate losses. For all other claims, accruals covering the claims are recorded, on an undiscounted basis, when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the

liability can be reasonably estimated based on existing information. The accruals are adjusted periodically as additional information becomes available. We have not experienced significant unfavorable trends in either the severity or frequency of product liability lawsuits or personal injury claims.

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)

Horizon litigation

Twenty-eight separate lawsuits involving 29 primary plaintiffs, a class action and claims for indemnity by Celebrity Cruise Lines, Inc. (Celebrity) were brought against Essef Corporation (Essef) and certain of its subsidiaries prior to our acquisition of Essef in August 1999. The claims against Essef and its involved subsidiaries were based upon the allegation that Essef designed, manufactured and marketed two sand swimming pool filters that were installed as a part of the spa system on the Horizon cruise ship and allegations that the spa and filters contained Legionnaire s disease bacteria that infected certain passengers on cruises in July 1994.

The individual and class claims by passengers were tried and resulted in an adverse jury verdict finding liability on the part of the Essef defendants (70%) and Celebrity and its sister company, Fantasia (together 30%). After expiration of post-trial appeals, we paid all outstanding punitive damage awards of \$7.0 million in the passenger cases, plus interest of approximately \$1.6 million, in January 2004. All of the passenger cases have now been resolved through either settlement or judgment.

The only remaining unresolved claims in this case were those brought by Celebrity for damages resulting from the outbreak. Celebrity filed an amended complaint seeking attorney fees and costs for prior litigation as well as out-of-pocket losses, lost profits and loss of business enterprise value. The first trial in 2006 resulted in a verdict against the Essef defendants for Celebrity s out-of-pocket expenses of \$10.4 million. Verdicts at this trial for lost profits (\$47.6 million) and lost enterprise value (\$135 million) were reversed in January 2007. In the retrial in June 2007, the jury awarded Celebrity damages for lost profits for 1994 and 1995 of \$15.2 million (after netting for amounts taken into account by the earlier verdict for out-of-pocket expenses). The verdicts are exclusive of pre-judgment interest and attorneys fees.

In January 2008, the District Court ruled on post-trial motions and other previously undecided issues in this litigation. Our motion to reverse the jury verdict in the second trial on lost profits after 1994 was not granted; Celebrity s damages for out-of-pocket costs and lost profits were reduced by 30% reflecting an earlier finding of its contributory negligence; and pre-judgment interest was awarded to Celebrity at a rate equal to semiannual T-Bill rates compounded annually. In addition, Celebrity and the Essef defendants settled Celebrity s claim for attorneys fees in the passenger cases for \$3 million, inclusive of all interest. This amount was paid and expensed in the fourth quarter of 2007.

In the aggregate, damages against the Essef defendants in this litigation total approximately \$30.5 million, inclusive of interest through 2007. Judgment on the verdicts has not yet been entered. Once entered, both parties will have thirty days in which to appeal from the judgment. The Essef defendants have not yet determined whether and on what issues they may appeal in this case.

We have assessed the impact of the latest ruling on our previously established reserves for this matter and, based on information available at this time, have not changed our reserves, except to take into account appropriate interest accruals.

We believe that any judgment we pay in this matter would be tax-deductible in the year paid or in subsequent years. In addition to the impact of any loss on this matter on our earnings per share when recognized, we may need to borrow funds from our banks or other sources to pay any judgment, plus interest, upon settlement or finally determined after exhaustion of all appeals.

Warranties and guarantees

In connection with the disposition of our businesses or product lines, we may agree to indemnify purchasers for various potential liabilities relating to the sold business, such as pre-closing tax, product liability, warranty, environmental, or other obligations. The subject matter, amounts, and duration of any such indemnification obligations vary for each type of liability indemnified and may vary widely from transaction to transaction. Generally, the maximum obligation under such indemnifications is not explicitly stated and as a result, the

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

overall amount of these obligations cannot be reasonably estimated. Historically, we have not made significant payments for these indemnifications. We believe that if we were to incur a loss in any of these matters, the loss would not have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Others*, we recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee.

We provide service and warranty policies on our products. Liability under service and warranty policies is based upon a review of historical warranty and service claim experience. Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience warrant.

The changes in the carrying amount of service and product warranties for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 34,093	\$ 33,551
Service and product warranty provision	69,031	48,791
Payments	(65,272)	(49,190)
Acquired	1,116	484
Translation	414	457
Balance at end of the year	\$ 39,382	\$ 34,093

Stand-by letters of credit

In the ordinary course of business, we are required to commit to bonds that require payments to our customers for any non-performance. The outstanding face value of the bonds fluctuates with the value of our projects in process and in our backlog. In addition, we issue financial stand-by letters of credit primarily to secure our performance to third parties under self-insurance programs and certain legal matters. As of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the outstanding value of these instruments totaled \$58.5 million and \$59.6 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)****16. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following table represents the 2007 quarterly financial information:

<i>In thousands, except per-share data</i>	First	Second	2007 Third	Fourth	Year
Net sales	\$ 807,995	\$ 922,645	\$ 837,834	\$ 830,224	\$ 3,398,698
Gross profit	237,403	283,445	246,167	257,635	1,024,650
Operating income ⁽²⁾	81,110	114,881	91,821	90,163	377,975
Income from continuing operations	42,130	62,001	58,044	48,314	210,489
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	143	64		231	438
Net income	42,273	62,065	58,044	48,545	210,927
Earnings per common share⁽¹⁾					
Basic					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.49	\$ 2.13
Discontinued operations					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.49	\$ 2.13
Diluted					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.48	\$ 2.10
Discontinued operations					
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.48	\$ 2.10

(1) Amounts may not total to annual earnings because each quarter and year are calculated separately based on basic and diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding during that period.

(2) Amounts reflect the effects of the reclassification of equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary described in Note 1.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

The following table represents the 2006 quarterly financial information:

<i>In thousands, except per-share data</i>	First	Second	2006 Third	Fourth	Year
Net sales	\$ 771,389	\$ 862,022	\$ 778,020	\$ 743,038	\$ 3,154,469
Gross profit	222,508	262,689	212,487	208,566	906,250
Operating income ⁽²⁾	79,165	108,740	61,011	61,402	310,318
Income from continuing operations	43,071	68,633	33,441	38,622	183,767
Gain (loss) on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,451)		1,400	15	(36)
Net income	41,620	68,633	34,841	38,637	183,731
Earnings per common share⁽¹⁾					
Basic					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.84
Discontinued operations	(0.01)		0.01		
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.84
Diluted					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.81
Discontinued operations	(0.01)		0.01		
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.81

(1) Amounts may not total to annual earnings because each quarter and year are calculated separately based on basic and diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding during that period.

(2) Amounts reflect the effects of the reclassification of equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary described in Note 1.

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)****17. Financial Statements of Subsidiary Guarantors**

The \$250 million Senior Notes due 2009 are jointly and severally guaranteed by domestic subsidiaries (the Guarantor Subsidiaries), each of which is directly or indirectly wholly-owned by Pentair (the Parent Company). The following supplemental financial information sets forth the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the related condensed consolidated statements of income and statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, for the Parent Company, the Guarantor Subsidiaries, the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, and total consolidated Pentair and subsidiaries. The following condensed financial statements also reflect a change in the presentation of the earnings from investments in subsidiary as previously disclosed in our 2006 and 2005 footnote.

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
For the year ended December 31, 2007

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$ 2,678,525	\$ 915,316	\$ (195,143)	\$ 3,398,698
Cost of goods sold		1,913,597	655,078	(194,627)	2,374,048
Gross profit		764,928	260,238	(516)	1,024,650
Selling, general and administrative	13,595	410,038	164,748	(516)	587,865
Research and development		44,302	14,508		58,810
Operating (loss) income	(13,595)	310,588	80,982		377,975
Earnings from investment in subsidiary	170,603			(170,603)	
Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net		(1,230)			(1,230)
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		(2,865)			(2,865)
Net interest (income) expense	(76,304)	149,532	(2,991)		70,237
Income (loss) before income taxes	233,312	156,961	83,973	(170,603)	303,643
Provision for income taxes	22,823	54,901	15,430		93,154

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Income (loss) from continuing operations	210,489	102,060	68,543	(170,603)	210,489
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	438				438
Net income (loss)	\$ 210,927	\$ 102,060	\$ 68,543	\$ (170,603)	\$ 210,927

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2007

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	ASSETS				
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,674	\$ 10,849	\$ 53,272	\$	\$ 70,795
Accounts and notes receivable, net	522	334,777	188,313	(51,390)	472,222
Inventories		282,453	124,674		407,127
Deferred tax assets	70,494	36,197	7,947	(63,082)	51,556
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	12,673	9,805	37,246	(23,403)	36,321
Total current assets	90,363	674,081	411,452	(137,875)	1,038,021
Property, plant and equipment, net	5,140	220,425	141,861		367,426
Other assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	2,434,205	90,212	575,238	(3,099,655)	
Goodwill		1,604,802	416,724		2,021,526
Intangibles, net		329,196	162,207		491,403
Other	80,575	14,991	17,054	(30,382)	82,238
Total other assets	2,514,780	2,039,201	1,171,223	(3,130,037)	2,595,167
Total assets	\$ 2,610,283	\$ 2,933,707	\$ 1,724,536	\$ (3,267,912)	\$ 4,000,614
	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$	\$	\$ 13,586	\$	\$ 13,586
Current maturities of long-term debt	20,114	265	338,827	(354,024)	5,182
Accounts payable	2,138	176,378	104,336	(51,209)	231,643
	15,935	59,462	36,750		112,147

Employee compensation and benefits					
Current pension and post-retirement benefits	8,557				8,557
Accrued product claims and warranties		34,378	15,004		49,382
Income taxes	3,207	(5,948)	15,340		12,599
Accrued rebates and sales incentives		28,413	8,454		36,867
Other current liabilities	19,510	53,506	40,779	(22,852)	90,943
Total current liabilities	69,461	346,454	573,076	(428,085)	560,906
Other liabilities					
Long-term debt	1,021,464	1,972,953	34,139	(1,986,333)	1,042,223
Long-term taxes payable	21,306				21,306
Pension and other retirement compensation	67,872	22,905	70,265		161,042
Post-retirement medical and other benefits	21,958	45,571		(30,382)	37,147
Deferred tax liabilities	3,429	171,215	58,471	(63,082)	170,033
Due to / (from) affiliates	(542,763)	205,731	689,149	(352,117)	
Other non-current liabilities	36,685	7,085	53,316		97,086
Total liabilities	699,412	2,771,914	1,478,416	(2,859,999)	2,089,743
Shareholders equity	1,910,871	161,793	246,120	(407,913)	1,910,871
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 2,610,283	\$ 2,933,707	\$ 1,724,536	\$ (3,267,912)	\$ 4,000,614

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Operating activities					
Net income (loss)	\$ 210,927	\$ 102,060	\$ 68,543	\$ (170,603)	\$ 210,927
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations	(438)				(438)
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		2,865			2,865
Depreciation	1,197	39,376	18,375		58,948
Amortization	4,168	16,340	5,093		25,601
Earnings from investments in subsidiaries	(170,603)			170,603	
Deferred income taxes	(5,534)	8,500	(19,462)		(16,496)
Stock compensation	22,913				22,913
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(4,204)				(4,204)
Gain on sale of assets, net	(1,929)				(1,929)
Intercompany dividends	(24)		24		
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquisitions and dispositions					
Accounts and notes receivable	3,928	(7,795)	(20,667)	7,757	(16,777)
Inventories		9,833	9,224		19,057
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(7,649)	12,409	(8,708)	6,452	2,504
Accounts payable	(174)	14,267	11,791	(7,750)	18,134
Employee compensation and benefits	(3,984)	9,790	(1,677)		4,129
Accrued product claims and warranties		5,423	(684)		4,739
Income taxes	6,664	(7,633)	2,854		1,885
Other current liabilities	11,265	(7,155)	(598)	(6,459)	(2,947)
Pension and post-retirement benefits	3,933	(9,074)	5,147		6
Other assets and liabilities	4,445	4,763	3,611	144	12,963

Net cash provided by continuing operations	74,901	193,969	72,866	144	341,880
Net cash used for discontinued operations					
Net cash provided by operating activities	74,901	193,969	72,866	144	341,880
Investing activities					
Capital expenditures	(1,577)	(34,177)	(26,375)		(62,129)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		944	4,265		5,209
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(487,211)		(350)		(487,561)
Investment in subsidiaries	174,397	(155,116)	(19,281)		
Divestitures					
Other	3,047	(4,091)	(4,500)		(5,544)
Net cash used for investing activities	(311,344)	(192,440)	(46,241)		(550,025)
Financing activities					
Net short-term borrowings (repayments)	(1,830)				(1,830)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,269,428				1,269,428
Repayment of long-term debt	(954,077)				(954,077)
Debt issuance costs	(1,876)				(1,876)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	7,388				7,388
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	4,204				4,204
Repurchases of common stock	(40,641)				(40,641)
Dividends paid	(59,910)				(59,910)
Net cash provided by financing activities	222,686				222,686
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	11,621	2,770	(12,813)	(144)	1,434
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(2,136)	4,299	13,812		15,975
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8,810	6,550	39,460		54,820
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 6,674	\$ 10,849	\$ 53,272	\$	\$ 70,795

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$ 2,596,642	\$ 722,606	\$ (164,779)	\$ 3,154,469
Cost of goods sold	682	1,887,551	524,674	(164,688)	2,248,219
Gross profit	(682)	709,091	197,932	(91)	906,250
Selling, general and administrative	24,366	381,877	131,725	(91)	537,877
Research and development		45,600	12,455		58,055
Operating (loss) income	(25,048)	281,614	53,752		310,318
Earnings from investment in subsidiaries	157,446			(157,446)	
Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net	1,152	(788)			364
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		(3,332)			(3,332)
Net interest (income) expense	(63,991)	119,461	(3,589)		51,881
Income (loss) before income taxes	197,541	158,033	57,341	(157,446)	255,469
Provision for income taxes	13,774	37,549	20,379		71,702
Income (loss) from continuing operations	183,767	120,484	36,962	(157,446)	183,767
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(36)				(36)
Net income (loss)	\$ 183,731	\$ 120,484	\$ 36,962	\$ (157,446)	\$ 183,731

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2006

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	ASSETS				
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,810	\$ 6,550	\$ 39,460	\$	\$ 54,820
Accounts and notes receivable, net	190	316,157	150,103	(44,316)	422,134
Inventories		283,687	115,170		398,857
Deferred tax assets	96,566	66,255	5,359	(117,602)	50,578
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	16,766	20,555	16,496	(22,578)	31,239
Total current assets	122,332	693,204	326,588	(184,496)	957,628
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,753	214,709	110,910		330,372
Other assets					
Investments in subsidiaries	1,978,466	61,351	134,204	(2,174,021)	
Goodwill		1,466,536	252,235		1,718,771
Intangibles, net		261,050	25,961		287,011
Other	76,076	15,078	5,423	(25,380)	71,197
Total other assets	2,054,542	1,804,015	417,823	(2,199,401)	2,076,979
Total assets	\$ 2,181,627	\$ 2,711,928	\$ 855,321	\$ (2,383,897)	\$ 3,364,979
	LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$	\$	\$ 14,563	\$	\$ 14,563
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,167	258	34,649	(28,449)	7,625
Accounts payable	3,053	158,294	94,709	(49,770)	206,286
	12,388	48,447	28,047		88,882

Employee compensation and benefits					
Current pension and post-retirement benefits	7,918				7,918
Accrued product claims and warranties		28,955	15,138		44,093
Income taxes	48,462	1,685	4,389	(32,043)	22,493
Accrued rebates and sales incentives		35,185	4,234		39,419
Other current liabilities	16,408	51,858	38,132	(16,395)	90,003
Total current liabilities	89,396	324,682	233,861	(126,657)	521,282
Other liabilities					
Long-term debt	695,924	1,786,914	40,987	(1,801,952)	721,873
Pension and other retirement compensation	121,680	27,470	58,526		207,676
Post-retirement medical and other benefits	23,143	50,079		(25,380)	47,842
Deferred tax liabilities	3,200	161,360	30,780	(85,559)	109,781
Due to/(from) affiliates	(453,623)	65,884	270,531	117,208	
Other non-current liabilities	31,908	7,322	47,296		86,526
Total liabilities	511,628	2,423,711	681,981	(1,922,340)	1,694,980
Shareholders equity	1,669,999	288,217	173,340	(461,557)	1,669,999
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 2,181,627	\$ 2,711,928	\$ 855,321	\$ (2,383,897)	\$ 3,364,979

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Operating activities					
Net income	\$ 183,731	\$ 120,484	\$ 36,962	\$ (157,446)	\$ 183,731
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used for) provided by operating activities:					
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations	36				36
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		3,332			3,332
Depreciation	1,304	42,874	12,721		56,899
Amortization	4,974	12,199	1,024		18,197
Earnings from investments in subsidiaries	(157,446)			157,446	
Deferred income taxes	(10,895)	(5,359)	5,169		(11,085)
Stock compensation	25,377				25,377
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(3,043)				(3,043)
Gain on sale of assets, net	(1,152)	788			(364)
Intercompany dividends	(113,360)	(30)	113,390		
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquisitions and dispositions					
Accounts and notes receivable	(4,015)	23,799	(14,196)	10,285	15,873
Inventories		(16,681)	(22,673)		(39,354)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8,580)	(11,241)	3,434	11,335	(5,052)
Accounts payable	(146)	(13,118)	4,614	(10,285)	(18,935)
Employee compensation and benefits	(4,760)	(9,109)	640		(13,229)
Accrued product claims and warranties		573	(117)		456
Income taxes	40,491	(21,921)	(9,014)		9,556
Other current liabilities	2,406	(10,185)	5,330	(11,335)	(13,784)
Pension and post-retirement benefits	11,653	3,278	4,467		19,398
Other assets and liabilities	(6,079)	(2,825)	12,458		3,554

Net cash (used for) provided by continuing operations	(39,504)	116,858	154,209	231,563
Net cash used for discontinued operations	37		11	48
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities	(39,467)	116,858	154,220	231,611
Investing activities				
Capital expenditures	(385)	(24,623)	(26,070)	(51,078)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		433	251	684
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(23,535)	(217)	(5,534)	(29,286)
Investment in subsidiaries	226,425	(85,854)	(140,571)	
Divestitures	(18,246)		(5,761)	(24,007)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,153			1,153
Other	(2,899)	(4,624)		(7,523)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	182,513	(114,885)	(177,685)	(110,057)
Financing activities				
Net short-term borrowings (repayments)			13,831	13,831
Proceeds from long-term debt	609,205	(299)	69	608,975
Repayment of long-term debt	(631,755)			(631,755)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4,066			4,066
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	3,043			3,043
Repurchases of common stock	(59,359)			(59,359)
Dividends paid	(56,583)			(56,583)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(131,383)	(299)	13,900	(117,782)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(5,857)	514	7,891	2,548
Change in cash and cash equivalents	5,806	2,188	(1,674)	6,320
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	3,004	4,362	41,134	48,500
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 8,810	\$ 6,550	\$ 39,460	\$ 54,820

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales	\$	\$ 2,430,598	\$ 640,918	\$ (124,937)	\$ 2,946,579
Cost of goods sold	381	1,755,604	461,091	(118,518)	2,098,558
Gross profit	(381)	674,994	179,827	(6,419)	848,021
Selling, general and administrative	51,370	345,489	82,446	(935)	478,370
Research and development		35,589	10,453		46,042
Operating (loss) income	(51,751)	293,916	86,928	(5,484)	323,609
Earnings from investment in subsidiaries	173,679			(173,679)	
Gain (loss) on sale of assets, net	5,435				5,435
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		(537)			(537)
Net interest (income) expense	(63,743)	115,379	(1,163)	(5,484)	44,989
Income (loss) before income taxes	191,106	178,000	88,091	(173,679)	283,518
Provision for income taxes	6,057	60,823	31,589		98,469
Income from continuing operations	185,049	117,177	56,502	(173,679)	185,049
Loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax					
Net income (loss)	\$ 185,049	\$ 117,177	\$ 56,502	\$ (173,679)	\$ 185,049

Table of Contents**Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)**

Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

<i>In thousands</i>	Parent Company	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Operating activities					
Net income	\$ 185,049	\$ 117,177	\$ 56,502	\$ (173,679)	\$ 185,049
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Equity losses of unconsolidated subsidiary		537			537
Depreciation	1,406	43,669	11,490		56,565
Amortization	4,324	10,652	1,019		15,995
Earnings from investments in subsidiaries	(173,679)			173,679	
Deferred income taxes	(12,161)	14,745	3,314		5,898
Stock compensation	11,350	10,954	1,882		24,186
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(4,072)	(3,929)	(675)		(8,676)
Gain on sale of assets, net	(5,435)				(5,435)
Intercompany dividends	23,890	(1,050)	(22,840)		
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquisitions and dispositions					
Accounts and notes receivable	2,966	(13,346)	(23,120)	12,554	(20,946)
Inventories		(16,365)	(2,836)		(19,201)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,524	(131)	(538)	(975)	(120)
Accounts payable	(6,876)	8,132	17,958	(12,585)	6,629
Employee compensation and benefits	(13,700)	(5,882)	(1,812)		(21,394)
Accrued product claims and warranties		(1,150)	51		(1,099)
Income taxes	14,252	(8,880)	4,985		10,357
Other current liabilities	7,035	(10,497)	7,065	1,006	4,609
Pension and post-retirement benefits	7,901	4,690	3,921		16,512
Other assets and liabilities	(8,794)	1,066	6,752		(976)
	34,980	150,392	63,118		248,490

Net cash provided by continuing operations				
Net cash used for discontinued operations			(632)	(632)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,980	150,392	62,486	247,858
Investing activities				
Capital expenditures	(1,854)	(43,706)	(16,911)	(62,471)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		16,532	579	17,111
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(150,534)			(150,534)
Investment in subsidiaries	139,641	(122,393)	(17,248)	
Divestitures	(10,383)	289	(61)	(10,155)
Proceeds from sale of investments	23,835			23,835
Other	(100)	(2,275)	304	(2,071)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	605	(151,553)	(33,337)	(184,285)
Financing activities				
Net short-term borrowings (repayments)				
Proceeds from long-term debt	413,279			413,279
Repayment of long-term debt	(395,978)			(395,978)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	8,380			8,380
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	8,676			8,676
Repurchases of common stock	(25,000)			(25,000)
Dividends paid	(53,134)			(53,134)
Net cash used for financing activities	(43,777)			(43,777)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	8,901	(47)	(11,645)	(2,791)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	709	(1,208)	17,504	17,005
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,295	5,570	23,630	31,495
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 3,004	\$ 4,362	\$ 41,134	\$ 48,500

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Pentair, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to consolidated financial statements (continued)

18. Subsequent Events

In February 2008, consistent with our strategy to refine our portfolio and more fully focus of our growing core pool equipment business globally, we agreed to sell our National Pool Tile business unit to Pool Corporation in a cash transaction. National Pool Tile is the leading wholesale distributor of pool tile and composite pool finishes serving professional contractors in the swimming pool refurbish and construction markets. NPT has annual net sales of over \$60 million, with the majority of its sales in the refurbish market. The business sale and first quarter results will be treated as discontinued operations. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions and is targeted to close by the end of the first quarter 2008.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the year ended December 31, 2007, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based upon their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the year ended December 31, 2007 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission s rules and forms, and to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Management s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The report of management required under this ITEM 9A is contained in ITEM 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption Management s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The attestation report required under this ITEM 9A is contained in ITEM 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

On February 26, 2008, the Board of Directors of Pentair, Inc. (the Company) appointed Leslie Abi-Karam, 49, to the Company s Board of Directors. Abi-Karam is Executive Vice President and President, Mailing Solutions Management of Pitney Bowes Inc., a global mailstream technology company. Between December 2002 and March 2008, Ms. Abi-Karam was the Executive Vice President and President, Document Messaging Technologies (DMT) of Pitney Bowes Inc. She is also responsible for all global supply chain and enterprise procurement operations, supplying products and sourcing for all commodity/spend management within Pitney Bowes worldwide. Between October 2000 and December 2002, Ms. Abi-Karam was President, Global Mail Creation and Mail Finishing, of Pitney Bowes Inc. She has been with Pitney Bowes since 1984 and has held various roles of increasing responsibility. Abi-Karram will stand for election at Pentair s annual meeting of shareholders on May 1, 2008. Ms. Abi-Karam was appointed to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required under this item with respect to directors is contained in our Proxy Statement for our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions "Corporate Governance Matters", "Election of Certain Directors" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information required under this item with respect to executive officers is contained in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant."

Our Board of Directors has adopted Pentair's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and designated it as the code of ethics for the Company's Chief Executive Officer and senior financial officers. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics also applies to all employees and directors in accordance with New York Stock Exchange Listing Standards. We have posted a copy of Pentair's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on our website at www.pentair.com/code.html. Pentair's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is also available in print to any shareholder who requests it in writing from our Corporate Secretary. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding amendments to, or waivers from, Pentair's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics by posting such information on our website at www.pentair.com/code.html.

We are not including the information contained on our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this report.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required under this item is contained in our Proxy Statement for our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions "Corporate Governance Matters - Compensation Committee", "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Compensation Committee Report", "Executive Compensation" and "Director Compensation" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information required under this item is contained in our Proxy Statement for our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions "Security Ownership" and "Proposal to Approve the Pentair, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan - Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information required under this item is contained in our Proxy Statement for our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the captions "Corporate Governance Matters - Independent Directors", "Corporate Governance Matters - Related Party Transactions" and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required under this item is contained in our Proxy Statement for our 2008 annual meeting of shareholders under the caption "Audit Committee Disclosure" and is incorporated herein by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) List of documents filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

The exhibits of this Annual Report on Form 10-K included herein are set forth on the attached Exhibit Index.

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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, on February 26, 2008.

PENTAIR, INC.

By */s/ John L. Stauch*
John L. Stauch
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer (Chief Accounting 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 indicated, on February 26, 2008.

Signature	Title
<i>/s/ Randall J. Hogan</i>	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Randall J. Hogan	
<i>/s/ John L. Stauch</i>	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John L. Stauch	
	Director
Leslie Abi-Karam	
*	Director
Glynis A. Bryan	
*	Director
Jerry W. Burris	
*	Director
T. Michael Glenn	
*	Director
Barbara B. Grogan	

* Director

Charles A. Haggerty

* Director

David H. Y. Ho

* Director

David A. Jones

* Director

Ronald L. Merriman

* Director

William T. Monahan

*By /s/ Louis L. Ainsworth

Louis L. Ainsworth
Attorney-in-fact

Table of Contents**Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts****Pentair, Inc and subsidiaries**

<i>In thousands</i>	Balance Beginning in Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Other Changes Add (Deduct)	Balance End of Period
Allowances for doubtful accounts					
Year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 14,648	\$ (3,552)	\$ 4,194 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,119 ⁽²⁾	\$ 9,021
Year ended December 31, 2006	\$ 14,017	\$ 3,034	\$ 2,918 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 515 ⁽²⁾	\$ 14,648
Year ended December 31, 2005	\$ 18,775	\$ 1,388	\$ 5,931 ⁽¹⁾	\$ (215) ⁽²⁾	\$ 14,017

⁽¹⁾ Uncollectible accounts written off, net of expense

⁽²⁾ Result of acquisitions and foreign currency effects

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit
3.1	Third Restated Articles of Incorporation as amended through May 3, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 contained in Pentair's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007).
3.2	Fourth Amended and Superseding By-Laws as amended through May 3, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 contained in Pentair's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007).
3.3	Statement of Resolution of the Board of Directors Establishing the Series and Fixing the Relative Rights and Preferences of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2004).
4.1	Rights Agreement dated as of December 10, 2004 between Pentair, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 contained in Pentair's Registration Statement on Form 8-A, dated as of December 31, 2004).
4.2	Form of Indenture, dated June 1, 1999, between Pentair, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee Agent (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000).
4.3	Note Purchase Agreement dated as of July 25, 2003 for \$50,000,000 4.93% Senior Notes, Series A, due July 25, 2013, \$100,000,000 Floating Rate Senior Notes, Series B, due July 25, 2013, and \$50,000,000 5.03% Senior Notes, Series C, due October 15, 2013 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 25, 2003).
4.4	Supplemental Indenture between Pentair, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, dated as of August 2, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 contained in Pentair's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 2, 2004).
4.5	Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated June 4, 2007 by and among Pentair, Inc. and a consortium of financial institutions including Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Issuing Bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agent and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., U.S. Bank N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 4, 2007).
4.6	First Amendment to Note Purchase agreement dated July 19, 2005 by and among Pentair, Inc. and the undersigned holders (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 contained in Pentair's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended July 2, 2005).
4.7	Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated May 17, 2007, by and among Pentair, Inc. and various institutional investors, for the sale of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of Pentair's 5.87% Senior Notes, Series D, due May 17, 2017, and \$105 million aggregate principal amount of Pentair's Floating Rate Senior Notes, Series E, due May 17, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 17, 2007).
10.1	Pentair's Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan as Amended and Restated effective August 23, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*
10.2	Pentair's 1999 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan as Amended and Restated effective August 23, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*
10.3	Pentair's Restoration Plan as Amended and Restated effective August 23, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*

- 10.4 Pentair, Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 1996 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995).*

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit
10.5	Trust Agreement for Pentair, Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan between Pentair, Inc. and State Street Bank and Trust Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995).*
10.6	Amendment effective August 23, 2000 to Pentair's Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 1996 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*
10.7	Pentair, Inc. Executive Officer Performance Plan as Amended and Restated, effective January 1, 2003 (Incorporated by reference to Appendix 1 contained in Pentair's Proxy Statement for its 2003 annual meeting of shareholders).*
10.8	Pentair's Flexible Perquisite Program as amended effective January 1, 1989 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1989).*
10.9	Form of Key Executive Employment and Severance Agreement effective August 23, 2000 for Randall J. Hogan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*
10.10	Form of Key Executive Employment and Severance Agreement effective August 23, 2000 for Louis Ainsworth, Michael V. Schrock, Frederick S. Koury, Michael G. Meyer, and Jack J. Dempsey (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 21, 2000).*
10.11	Form of Key Executive Employment and Severance Agreement effective as of February 12, 2007 for John L. Stauch (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006).*
10.12	Pentair, Inc. International Stock Purchase and Bonus Plan, as Amended and Restated, effective May 1, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Appendix I contained in Pentair's Proxy Statement for its 2004 annual meeting of shareholders).*
10.13	Pentair, Inc. Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as Amended and Restated, effective January 1, 2008.*
10.14	Pentair, Inc. Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended and Restated, effective December 12, 2007.*
10.15	Pentair, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase and Bonus Plan, as Amended and Restated, effective May 1, 2004 (Incorporated by reference to Appendix H contained in Pentair's Proxy Statement for its 2004 annual meeting of shareholders).*
10.16	Summary of Board of Director Compensation, approved July 27, 2007.*
10.17	Letter Agreement, dated January 6, 2005, between Pentair, Inc. and Michael Schrock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2005).*
10.18	Confidentiality and Non-Competition Agreement, dated January 6, 2005, between Pentair, Inc. and Michael Schrock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 contained in Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2005).*
10.19	Release and Retirement Agreement, dated May 7, 2007, between Pentair, Inc. and Richard J. Cathcart (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Pentair's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2007).
18	Letter dated February 26, 2007 from Deloitte & Touche LLP related to a change in accounting principle for valuing inventory (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 18 contained in Pentair's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006).*
21	List of Pentair subsidiaries.
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Deloitte & Touche LLP.
24	Power of Attorney.

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* A management contract or compensatory contract.