



**2001 ANNUAL REPORT and
CAN SHIPMENTS REPORT**

Can Manufacturers



Institute

TABLE OF Contents

2001 Annual Report **1-9**

CMI Missions and Goals	1
Letter from the President: A New Reality for the Can	2
Government Relations Committee	3-4
Market Data Committee	5
Beverage Can Public Relations Committee	6
Food Can Committee	7
New for 2002: The Food Can Business-to-Business Program	8
CMI Publications	9
Can Standards Committee	9

Can Shipments Report **10-15**

About This Report	10
CMI Market Data Committee	10
Acknowledgments	10
Participants	10
Definitions	11
Metal Can Shipments: 1999-2001	12
Food Can Shipments: 1996-2001	13
Metal Can Shipments by Material/Technology: 2001	14
General Line Can Shipments: 1997-2001	14
Beverage Can Shipments by Size: 2001	15
Beverage Can Shipments, Exports: 2000-2001	15
Beverage Can Shipments, Imports: 2000-2001	15



page 1

CMI

MISSIONS AND GOALS

The Can Manufacturers Institute's mission is to provide its membership with the highest level of effective representation and support. In order to fulfill this task, CMI maintained and strengthened its commitment to the following CMI goals in the year 2001. CMI's dedication to these goals is evident in all that has been accomplished this year. This Annual Report provides a summary of the past year's accomplishments as well as a look at our strategy to fulfill these goals in the coming year.

- To provide industry with effective representation in congressional and administrative policy-making on those issues with specific impact on or important to the overall success of the can making industry.
- To collect and disseminate industry statistics to provide an accurate assessment of the industry's production and to collect and analyze consumer market information to promote the growth and economic welfare of CMI's members.
- To promote the industry with trade, local and national media and within state and local governments by publicizing overall can benefits and industry achievements.
- To serve, on an as-needed basis, as a facilitation resource for the discussion and resolution of joint industry technical, operational or regulatory challenges.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

A New Reality for the Can

The Can Manufacturers Institute has witnessed many changes in the can industry over the years and has worked to promote and protect the can through many market challenges. The evolution of the can industry has been remarkable, and no year in recent memory has been more marked by change than 2001. The can industry responded to the “new economy” in 2001, addressing the dynamics of a new market, creating new opportunities and setting the stage for a vibrant new future. The year was characterized by many trials and challenges, but in the end, a new industry unity emerged.

Today, CMI’s members are united as never before and committed to championing the can, to creating new potential in the market and to protecting the can from legislative, regulatory and even competitive challenges. Hard work done in 2001 has created a new reality in 2002, and a new unity has emerged within our membership and among our colleagues. This new spirit of collegiality and cooperation offers opportunities to jointly promote the can in the year ahead.

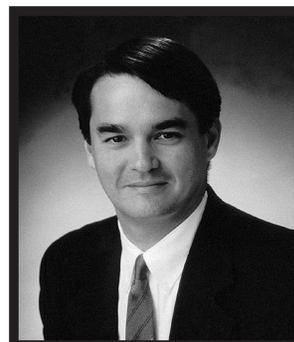
In the past year, CMI itself experienced a number of changes, including the introduction of several new members to the Executive Committee. The new Committee members have brought a renewed sense of vitality to the organization. They have worked closely with existing members to implement long-term programs and to develop a number of new initiatives and campaigns for 2002. Already, CMI has met with the Aluminum Association to discuss ways to promote the beverage can. CMI continues its alliance with the American Iron and Steel Institute to champion the food can in 2002. In the year ahead, CMI is committed to creating programs and forging partnerships to reintroduce the American public to the can’s premier attributes.

There is no doubt that the can will continue to face challenges in the years ahead. But, 2002 already looks promising. Our past and our present prove the can is enduring. CMI is committed to our package and to our mission of its protection and promotion. I look forward to working with the industry in the coming year to embrace our new reality to champion the can.

Best Regards,



Robert R. Budway
President



GOVERNMENT RELATIONS Committee

CMI Government Relations Committees actively promote and protect the industry with all levels of government and provide CMI's members with effective representation on issues impacting the metal can market. CMI's Legislative and Regulatory Committees worked diligently in 2001 and made significant advances in projects underway.

Environmental Issues

EPA is required to establish Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from industrial processes. The Regulatory Committee worked closely with EPA officials for several years in the development of the can industry's MACT Standards. A proposed MACT rule is expected in May 2002.

Under current law, if there is no final MACT by May 2002, each major source in the metal can category will have to submit a case-by-case permit application by that date to the relevant state authority. There are approximately 40-50 different MACTs yet to be finalized. More than 20—of which Metal Can MACT is one—have not yet been proposed. The closer EPA is to having developed a workable MACT proposal/final by the time the May 2002 hammer is triggered, the greater the chance that adverse and burdensome case-by-case MACT decisions can be avoided. CMI and the individual states are working to push EPA to accomplish as much of its work on the MACT proposal as possible prior to May 2002 and extend the hammer deadline by 12–24 months.

Over the past five years, CMI has committed significant resources to compile the industry's petition to delist the

2-piece beverage segment of the industry from the MACT requirements. A successful delisting of the beverage can sector from the metal can category under MACT will benefit beverage can facilities that currently do not operate with air emission control systems because they would not be forced to install costly equipment. EPA's Air Office recognized the petition as "complete" and fundamentally sound in April 1999. Since then, CMI and EPA have worked to resolve remaining issues, including a pending supplemental ecological risk assessment. Peer review and revision of EPA's formaldehyde risk assessment by its Science Advisory Board—tentatively slated for late-summer 2002—represent the final obstacles

before approval of the petition is considered.

In 2002, the CMI Metal Can MACT and delisting projects moved closer to completion. However, while the EPA staff believes that delistings (and revised risk assessments) are reasonable, they are frustrated at the scientific and political hurdles that continue to stand in their way. Once a proper and timely MACT proposal is issued and the remaining

technical delisting risk assessments are completed, CMI will be better positioned to place further political pressure on the agency to grant the delisting petition.

Health & Safety Issues

In October, CMI's Health & Safety Subcommittee completed and distributed to members the results of the Lewis S. Goodfriend & Associates evaluation of noise abatement measures for can and end manufacturing facilities. CMI's *Noise Control Feasibility Evaluation Report*



provides a resource for employers and plant managers in the industry as they measure the feasibility of administrative and engineering noise controls, particularly in light of an OSHA inspection. The Report provides an index of specific equipment, processes and past projects that have been attempted and that have failed to provide a significant reduction in sound levels or noise exposures. In addition, the report includes a legal opinion letter from Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, L.L.P. that briefly describes how to evaluate the feasibility of noise controls within the context of OSHA's current stated noise enforcement policies.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration tentatively scheduled for publication in late 2001-early 2002 a health-based regulatory proposal to regulate industrial metalworking fluids (MWF) in the workplace. The OSHA standard would address concerns that 1.2 million workers need better protection from the risks of occupational respiratory illnesses due to MWF exposure on the job. Under the guidance of the CMI Health & Safety Subcommittee, CMI created a MWF Task Force to develop and implement a strategy seeking regulatory, engineering and alternative testing solutions to meet the revised standard. The Task Force believes that the suggested OSHA MWF sampling general test method is technically inappropriate and results in inaccurately high air MWF readings. CMI advocates an alternative and more appropriate test method for can makers—one that provides a truer (and more favorable) snapshot of MWF air concentrations. In that regard, the Task Force has worked effectively with one of the nation's largest voluntary technical standards development organizations to finalize and incorporate the alternative MWF test method into the standard.

In December 2001, OSHA withdrew a number of pending regulatory actions, including the health standard for metalworking fluids. Many of the rulemaking efforts, which have been on the agency's agenda for years, were dropped or delayed to address agency resources and changed priorities. In November 2001, OSHA issued a "Best Practices" guidance manual that will now be used in lieu of a formal regulation. The guidance remains enforceable under certain circumstances and, therefore, CMI continues to seek adoption of the alternative test method.

Legislative Issues

CMI's Legislative Committee encountered a record number of recycling rate bill introductions in 2001—nearly 400 this year. Fifty of these were container deposit bills, but only Hawaii saw any major activity.

In Hawaii, legislators hoped to become the first state in 15 years to adopt a new forced deposit law. In response to concerns over beverage container litter and its negative affect on tourism, a measure drafted by a broad coalition of backers from government, recycling and environmental interests overwhelmingly passed both houses in the state legislature earlier this year. Legislative action on the Hawaii bottle bill is pending to allow for consideration of the beverage industry's alternative comprehensive recycling proposal.

In California, the Legislative Committee continues to address concerns regarding the expansion of the state's beverage container (A.B. 2020) redemption system. In 2001, related legislation in California aimed at closing loopholes, fixing operational glitches and eliminating so-called "predatory pricing" practices. For the third consecutive year, legislation intended to force higher recycling rates for rigid plastic packaging failed, but also created increased awareness among decision-makers and the press that efforts to achieve statutory statewide landfill diversion goals are being undermined largely by "convenience packaging" made of materials not economically recyclable.

In Iowa, the Department of Natural Resources held several meetings this year concerning administrative rule changes to its Beverage Container Control Act. A potential concern for CMI was a proposal to switch end-labeling requirements from scratch incising to embossing. CMI representatives made clear and well-received arguments to allow continued use of incising by citing technical and cost considerations. Incorporation of scratch incising is expected in the final rule to be issued in mid-2002.

The Legislative Committee closely monitors these and other deposit activities and urges lawmakers to continue supporting the successful and voluntary recycling programs already in place throughout the country. To counter deposit proposals from being adopted, CMI continues to coordinate industry positions on legislation or regulation that unfairly impede our ability to market the can, communicate the benefits of the can, and promote the growth and welfare of the industry.

MARKET DATA Committee

The CMI Market Data Committee's task is to collect and analyze statistical information, disseminate can shipment data and track consumer and business trends in the packaging industry. In 2001, the Market Data Committee continued to improve on the services it provides to membership and formulated new initiatives for the future.

In 2001, the Market Data Committee developed a proposed industry benchmarking study to establish an industry standard that member companies can use to compare themselves against the total can industry. This will allow member companies to identify areas in which they might improve their own practices and performance and enhance productivity. The Committee compiled a list of topics for the purpose of benchmarking and the CMI Executive Committee decided that the Market Data Committee should begin the benchmarking effort by exploring the possibility of measuring industry wide capacity for aluminum beverage cans. The Market Data Committee has initiated this research and will continue to look at the issue of benchmarking in 2002.

In addition to its progress on benchmarking, the Market Data Committee formulated category breakdowns of can shipments for non-carbonated beverages in 2001. These breakdowns enable members to gain a better grasp of the changing environment in the non-carbonated segment of the beverage industry. The new breakouts debuted in the January 2002 *CMI Beverage Can Shipments*

Report and expanded on last year's feature of reporting the total number of cans shipped intended for non-carbonated beverages. Also, this past year A.C. Nielsen informed the Market Data Committee that it would no longer provide data to CMI in the format it desired. Therefore, the Market Data Committee hired Information Resources Inc. (IRI) to provide retail scan data for soft drinks in the format CMI had received in the past.

The Market Data Committee continued to provide a number of established services to membership in 2001

as well. For the second consecutive year, the Market Data Committee oversaw the collection of can shipment data in-house. This has allowed the Committee to release shipment reports to CMI members in a more timely fashion and provides for quick responses to recipient questions and concerns. Having the shipment data within CMI also allows the Market Data Committee to closely check the data for

accuracy. In addition, in the past year the Market Data Committee celebrated the second anniversary of the CMI monthly *Market Memo* — a compilation of articles pertaining to the can industry. CMI added a new feature to the *Market Memo* in the past year. Most issues now contain summaries of conferences attended by CMI staff.

In 2002, the Market Data Committee will continue to explore new ideas and initiatives that will make the most useful industry information available to membership in order to assist member companies in future business decisions.



BEVERAGE CAN PUBLIC RELATIONS Committee

CMI's Public Relations Committee has addressed serious market challenges and influenced consumer perceptions about the aluminum beverage can in the past, and continues to find ways to promote the can in the face of new market dynamics. Last year, CMI concluded a very successful education program in grade schools, teaching tens of thousands of kids and teachers about the importance of recycling the beverage can. The program continues to run on a smaller scale, with materials, information and a detailed environmental curriculum available to teachers and community leaders through CMI and at www.cancentral.com.

CMI's educational program set the stage for a broader outreach program, designed to address the challenges of today's new reality facing the beverage can. Aluminum can recycling rates are in decline and the beverage can itself faces more competition from alternative packages than ever before. The Public Relations Committee met recently to develop proposals to stem the decline in UBC recycling rates and to encourage consumers to buy and recycle cans. The goal of these efforts is to create a campaign to promote the beverage can and can recycling that may be executed jointly with the Aluminum Association.

In order to meet this ambitious objective, the Committee has commissioned consumer research to assess consumer habits and attitudes about recycling and the beverage can to determine which may be impacted through advertising. The research will also question why can users buy cans, what can benefits are most important to them, whether can recyclability is an important benefit message and if recyclability can become a leverage point—a point of differentiation from other packaging—that will spur increased can usage. The Public Relations Committee's goal is to use the research findings to develop a unique advertising program to spur shoppers to buy and recycle cans.

Research results will be presented to the CMI Executive Committee in May 2002, along with program recommendations. The Committee hopes to launch a new campaign by the fall of this year.



FOOD CAN Committee

The CMI Food Can Committee operates primarily through the Canned Food Alliance (CFA), a partnership of the American Iron and Steel Institute's Steel Packaging Council, CMI, and select food processors. The Canned Food Alliance promotes the nutritional appeal, convenience, and versatility of canned food in an effort to raise consumer awareness and increase canned food sales.

In 2001, the CFA campaign reached a record number of individuals—recording 412 million media impressions via newspapers, magazines, radio, television and online sources. Coverage included prominent media outlets such as *USA Today*, *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, MSNBC, and “The Early Show.” This result more than tripled the 120 million impressions recorded in 2000. A third of these media impressions were the result of high-profile media coverage of the National Canned Food Month campaign. Aida Turtorro—CFA spokeswoman and star of the HBO hit series “The Sopranos”—conducted a three day media tour to promote National Canned Food Month which received coverage on the E!Entertainment Network, “The View,” and **CNN.com**. Turtorro's interviews promoted the healthfulness and convenience of canned foods and her appearances led to an average 64 percent increase in visits to the CFA website—**www.mealtime.org**.

This extensive media exposure may have contributed to the 500,000-plus visitors to the website and the 42,000 subscribers to the CFA's “Recipe CANnection” email database in 2001. In the past year, CANnection subscribers increased by 298% over the year 2000 and substantially exceeded the CFA's goal of 15,000 subscribers. CFA, in conjunction with Share Our Strength (SOS), also produced the *Five Star Celebrity Cookbook* to promote National Canned Food Month. The cookbook features 15 celebrity recipes

including contributions from Rosie O'Donnell, Joe Theismann, Patti LaBelle, and Olympia Dukakis.

CFA's advertising efforts in 2001 focused ads in *Parents* and *Child* magazines. Placing print ads in these magazines is a cost-effective means to reach the CFA's target audience of women ages 25-54. Five insertions—focusing on quick and easy canned food recipes and a strong drive to **www.mealtime.org**—were placed in the two magazines. These insertions provided 20.3 million media impressions with 3.2 million readers viewing the CFA message more than three times.

Another way that the CFA continues to reach its target audience is through its partnership with **www.ClubMom.com**. The CFA initiated this partnership in 2001 to focus on the benefits of canned food for women with families. The CFA's theme—“The Easy Way to Eat Right”—engages mothers and the 2001 campaign asked them to open the lines of communication with their families over the dinner table by joining in the “TableTalk Challenge.” Nearly 27,000 consumers registered for the Challenge and 43% of those individuals requested CFA materials.

The Canned Food Alliance has demonstrated just what cooperation, collegiality and commitment to the can will produce. The program has had significant results in changing consumer perceptions about canned food, and has shown just how much suppliers, can makers and customers can achieve when they work together. Together, participants in the CFA are creating a new reality for canned food. CFA will continue to work to change perceptions about the nutritional value of canned food and will create a reality that gives consumers “permission” to purchase canned foods. In the end, these joint efforts will grow the canned food category and increase canned food sales.

Preheat The Computer.

At www.mealtime.org, hundreds of quick, delicious recipes are as close as your mouse. And with the convenience of canned food, preparing healthy meals is a snap. Or should we say click.



Ingredients:

- 4 skinless, boneless chicken breast halves (1 pound, 4 oz.)
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon butter or margarine
- 1 can (10 3/4 oz.) reduced-fat cream of chicken soup
- Grated peel and juice of 1 large lemon
- 1 can (14 1/2 oz.) mixed peas and diced carrots, drained
- 2 tablespoons chopped fresh parsley or dill

Preparation:

1. Sprinkle chicken on both sides with pepper. In large nonstick skillet over medium-high heat, melt butter.
2. Add chicken and cook 3 minutes per side, until well browned and no longer pink in the center. Add soup, lemon peel and juice, and stir to mix with the pan drippings.
3. Reduce heat to medium-low, cover and simmer 5 minutes, stirring 2 or 3 times. Stir in vegetables and parsley; cover and simmer 2 to 3 minutes longer until heated through.

Preparation Time: 10 minutes

Cook Time: 15 minutes

Servings: 4

Nutritional Information Per Serving:

264 calories; 7 g fat; 3 g saturated fat, 94 mg cholesterol; 708 mg sodium; 12 g carbohydrate; 3 g fiber; 36 g protein.

Backyard Picnic Fruit Smoothie

Ingredients:

- 2 cans (16 oz. each) apricots, peaches, pears, pineapple or fruit cocktail in any combination, packed in lite or heavy syrup or juice
- 2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
- 1 pint vanilla ice cream or frozen yogurt or fruit sherbet

Preparation:

1. Drain fruit, reserving 1 cup of syrup or juice.
2. In blender or food processor, purée fruit with reserved syrup and lemon juice.
3. Add ice cream in small chunks. Purée just until smooth and frosty. Serve immediately in tall glass with straw.

Preparation Time: 10 minutes

Servings: 6 to 8

Nutritional Information Per Serving:

280 calories; 12 g fat; 80 mg cholesterol; 65 mg sodium; 39 g carbohydrate; 2 g fiber; 4 g protein.



We've got hundreds of *e-meals*.

For dozens of great-tasting, kid-friendly recipes, get clicking to www.mealtime.org.



NEW FOR 2002

The Food Can Business-to-Business Program

A new—and alarming—reality emerged for the food can in late 2001. For the first time in many years the industry experienced a direct, negative attack on the #10 can. In response, the Food Can Committee has implemented a highly targeted business-to-business communications program directly addressing this challenge. The multi-tiered campaign promotes the #10 can and corrects misperceptions created by competitors' ads. The program will combine a limited print advertising campaign in trade journals with a direct sales campaign developed specifically for CMI members to present when meeting with customers and attending foodservice and restaurant industry trade shows and conferences. The goal of CMI's business-to-business programs is to reintroduce institutional consumers to the merits of canned food products in comparison to those found in other packaging in order to protect food can market share in this market channel.



CMI PUBLICATIONS

page 9

CMI's publications are a key benefit of membership that keeps the industry informed of market changes, industry programs, legislative challenges, regulatory developments and other information that helps the industry champion the can in today's new marketplace. CMI is able to communicate this information to its members via a variety of publications. These publications include the *Market Memo*, *Federal/State Review*, and the *Can Shipments Report*. In addition, CMI periodically produces special newsletters and updates to keep members informed about a variety of items. Last year, these "special reports" included the *CMI Summer Activities Update* and several summaries of conferences attended by CMI staff.

In addition to the printed word, CMI's website—www.cancentral.com—provides members with easily accessible information including issue summaries and statistics. The "members only" section of the site includes electronic copies of all CMI publications and in 2001, the highly informative and visually stunning *Cans: A Visual History* was made available online as well. CMI is committed to further developing its website and to that end, members recently were surveyed to gather information on how CMI could improve the website to better serve members' needs. A variety of new features will be added to www.cancentral.com this year as a result.

CAN STANDARDS Committee

The Can Standards Committee currently is working to update the December 1999 *Voluntary Can Standards Manual*. The new manual will include revised 3-piece food can specifications. The Committee also anticipates adding specifications for 2-piece food cans and beverage 202 ends as well as paint cans. The revised and updated edition of the *Voluntary Can Standards Manual* will be released in 2003. The current manual is available in both print format and electronically at www.cancentral.com.

Can Shipments Report



About This Report

The *Can Shipments Report* is compiled directly from reports received from can manufacturers unless otherwise noted. This statistical program is sponsored by the Can Manufacturers Institute and is under the direction of the CMI Market Data Committee.

CMI Market Data Committee

James Fisher	Ball Corporation
Neill Mitchell	Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.
Tom Slauter (<i>Committee Co-Chairman</i>)	Metal Container Corporation
Jo Stephens	Rexam Beverage Can Americas
Jeff DeLiberty (<i>Committee Co-Chairman</i>)	Silgan Containers Corporation
Sean Reilly	CMI

page 10

Acknowledgments

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

Participants

Allstate Can Corporation	J.L. Clark Manufacturing Company
Ball Corporation	Maui Pineapple Company
Ball Western Can Company, L.L.C.	Metal Container Corporation
Bertels Can Company	Olive Can Company
B-way Corporation	Rexam Beverage Can Americas
Can Corporation of America	Ross Laboratories
Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc.	Silgan Containers Corporation
E.H. Kneen Company	Starkist
Friskies Petcare	United States Can Company
Heinz Pet Products Company	Van Can Company

Definitions

General Definitions

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

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

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

Product Definitions

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

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

Beer: A two-piece aluminum or steel container containing beer, non-alcoholic beer, wine/spirits, or wine/spirit coolers.

Soft Drinks: A two-piece aluminum or steel beverage container. Includes all carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks, iced tea, tonic, waters and juice beverages.

Baby Food: Self Explanatory. Includes all milk or soy-based baby formula and baby food products.

Dairy Products: Includes butter, cheese, eggs, milk, milk-based products, ice cream, etc. Also includes non milk-based puddings.

Fruit/Fruit Juices: Includes all conventional fruit items: apples, apple sauce, peaches, pears, pineapple, etc. Also includes fruit juices and all citrus items. Does

not include fruit juices in two-piece "soft drink" cans.

Meat/Poultry: Includes all conventional meat and poultry items: ham, luncheon meat, potted meat, vienna sausage. Also includes chili and meat stews. Does not include soup and spaghetti with meat which is in Other Foods Including Soup.

Pet Food: Includes cat, dog and fish food.

Seafood: Includes fish and shell fish.

Vegetable/Vegetable Juices: Includes conventional vegetable items: peas, green beans, corn, tomatoes, etc. Also includes dry line items: baked beans, kidney beans. Includes mushrooms and pickles. Does not include soup which is in Other Foods Including Soup. Does not include juices in two-piece "soft drink" cans.

Other Foods (Including Soup): Includes all food items not otherwise enumerated. Includes soups, edible oils and solid shortenings, spaghetti, spices, baking powder, extracts, yeast, sandwich spreads, jams, mayonnaise, snacks, cocoa, dough, flour, honey, nuts, popcorn, popped corn, potato chips, pretzels, rice, noodles, sauces, syrups, cake, candies, cereals, loose tea and canned bags. Also includes drugs intended for human consumption except milk-based drugs which are in Dairy. Does not include iced tea which is in Soft Drinks.

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

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

METAL CAN SHIPMENTS

1999-2001

Millions of Cans

	1999	2000	2001	% Change 2000-01
Total Metal Cans Shipped	139,014	136,194	135,801	-0.3%
BY MARKET				
For Sale				
Beverage*				
Food	25,923	25,762	25,519	-0.9%
General Packaging	4,393	4,356	4,232	-2.8%
For Own Use				
Beverage	*	*	*	
Food	6,414	5,799	5,300	-8.6%
General Packaging	12	0	0	—
BY PRODUCT				
Beverage	102,271	100,277	100,750	0.5%
Beer	33,352	32,896	32,736	-0.5%
Soft Drink	68,919	67,381	68,014	0.9%
Food	32,337	31,561	30,819	-2.4%
Baby Foods	782	585	489	-16.5%
Coffee	632	432	433	0.3%
Dairy Products	1,545	1,838	2,295	24.8%
Fruit/Fruit Juices	2,303	2,098	2,037	-2.9%
Meat & Poultry	1,822	1,651	1,798	8.9%
Seafoods	1,630	1,631	1,509	-7.5%
Veg./Veg. Juices	9,805	9,545	8,685	-9.0%
Other Foods Incl. Soup	5,728	5,566	5,579	0.2%
Pet Foods	8,090	8,215	7,994	-2.7%
General Packaging	4,406	4,356	4,232	-2.8%
Aerosol	3,066	3,002	2,969	-1.1%
Other Nonfoods	1,340	1,354	1,263	-6.6%
BY MATERIAL USED				
Steel	32,359	31,435	*	—
Aluminum	106,655	104,759	*	—

page 12

* To avoid disclosure of individual company data, this category has been omitted.

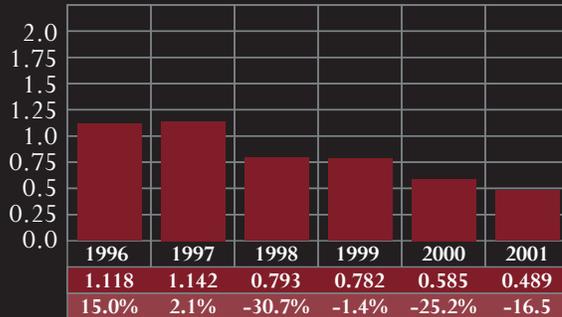
FOOD CAN SHIPMENTS

1996-2001

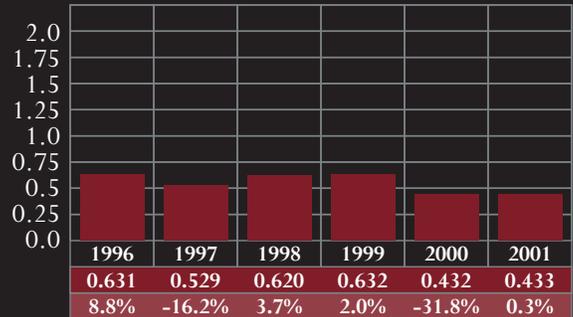
Billions of Cans

page 13

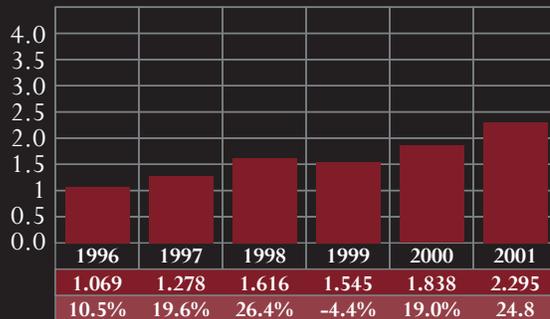
BABY FOODS



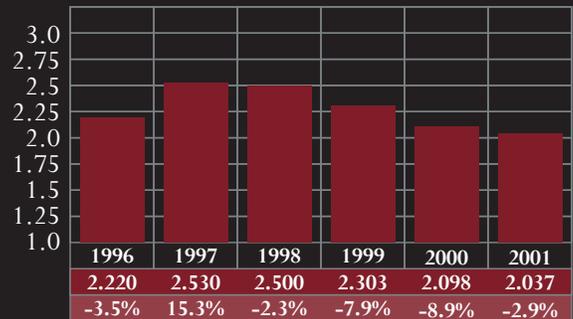
COFFEE



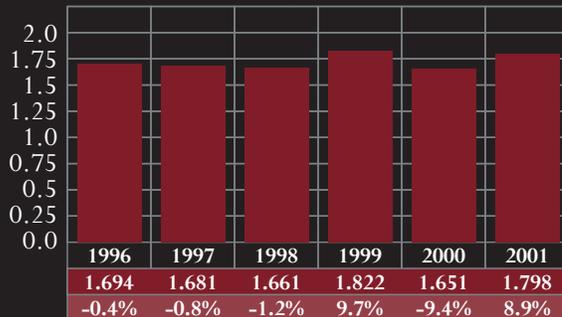
DAIRY PRODUCTS



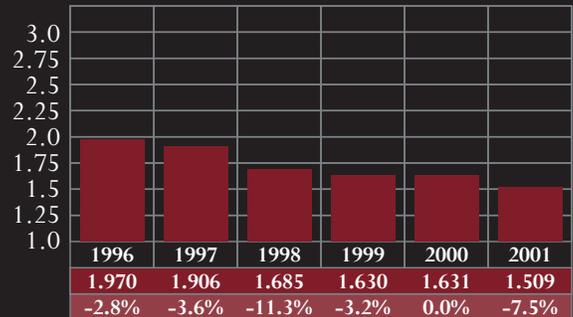
FRUIT/FRUIT JUICES



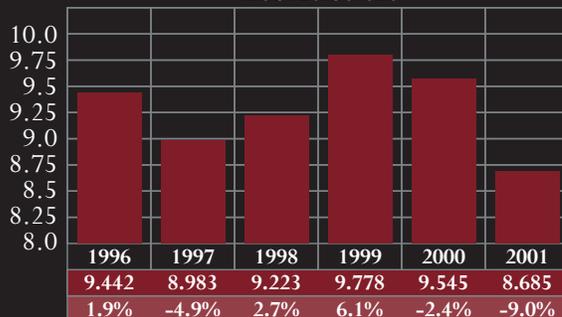
MEAT & POULTRY



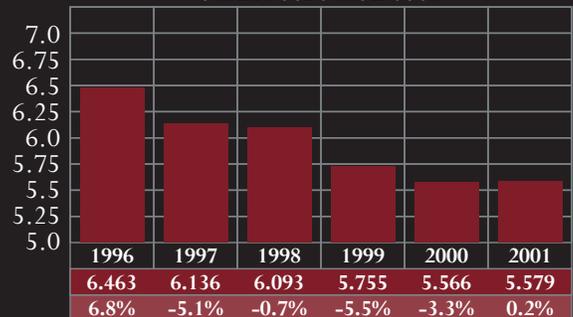
SEAFOODS



VEG./VEG. JUICES



OTHER FOODS INCL. SOUP



METAL CAN SHIPMENTS BY MATERIAL/TECHNOLOGY

Millions of Cans

2001

	TOTAL CANS	BY MATERIAL		BY TECHNOLOGY	
		Steel	Aluminum	2-Piece	3-Piece
TOTAL	135,801	**	**	117,019	18,782
BEVERAGE	100,750	0	100,750	100,750	0
Beer	32,736	0	32,736	32,736	0
Soft Drink	68,014	0	68,014	68,014	0
FOOD	30,819	**	**	16,211.2	14,608
Baby Foods	489	**	**	**	**
Coffee	433	**	**	0	433
Dairy Products	2,295	**	**	**	**
Fruit/Fruit Juices	2,037	**	**	**	**
Meat & Poultry	1,798	**	**	1,299	499
Seafoods	1,509	**	**	1,253	256
Veg./Veg. Juices	8,685	**	**	3,160	5,525
Other Foods Incl. Soup	5,579	**	**	3,569	2,010
Pet Foods	7,994	**	**	6,104	1,890
GENERAL PACKAGING	4,232	4,232	0	58	4,174
Aerosol	2,969	2,969	0	0	2,969
Other Nonfoods	1,263	1,263	0	58	1,205

page 14

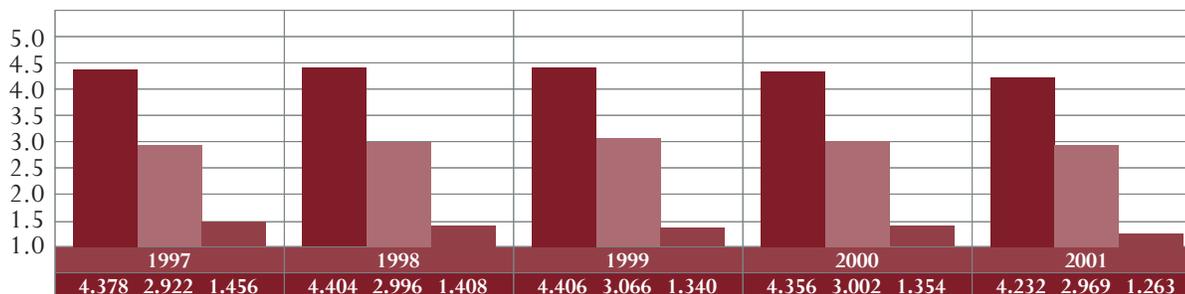
**To avoid disclosure of individual company data, this category has been omitted.

GENERAL LINE CAN SHIPMENTS

Billions of Cans

1997-2001

TOTAL AEROSOL OTHER



BEVERAGE CAN SHIPMENTS BY SIZE

Millions of Cans

2001

	BEER	SOFT DRINK	TOTAL
Less Than 12 Ounce	**	**	2,396.3
12 Ounce	**	**	94,657.2
Greater Than 12 Ounce	**	**	3,695.9

** To avoid disclosure of individual company data, this category has been omitted.

BEVERAGE CAN SHIPMENTS: EXPORTS

Millions of Cans

2000-2001

page 15

	2000	2001	% Change 2000-2001
Beer	292.0	**	—
Soft Drink	471.8	**	—
Total	763.7	1,137.2	48.9%

** To avoid disclosure of individual company data, this category has been omitted.

BEVERAGE CAN SHIPMENTS: IMPORTS

Millions of Cans

2000-2001

	2000	2001	% Change 2000-2001
12 Ounce or Less	463.4	480.3	3.6%
Over 12 Ounce & Less Than 1 Gallon	13.0	10.4	-20.0%
Over 1 Gallon	157.6	116.1	-26.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

