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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$1,172,426,719.

The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 23, 2007 was 37,032,912 excluding 3,058,590 treasury shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following document are incorporated by reference into this Report: Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, scheduled to be mailed on or about March 28, 2007 (Part III).

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MUELLER INDUSTRIES, INC.

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As used in this report, the terms "Company", "Mueller", and "Registrant" mean Mueller Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole, unless the context indicates otherwise.

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### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Introduction

The Company is a leading manufacturer of copper, brass, plastic, and aluminum products. The range of these products is broad: copper tube and fittings; brass and copper alloy rod, bar, and shapes; aluminum and brass forgings; aluminum and copper impact extrusions; plastic fittings and valves; refrigeration valves and fittings; and fabricated tubular products. The Company also resells imported brass and plastic plumbing valves, malleable iron fittings, steel nipples, faucets and plumbing specialty products. Mueller's operations are located throughout the United States, and in Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, and China.

The Company's businesses are aggregated into two reportable segments: the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment and the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) segment. Prior to 2005, the Company disclosed its reportable segments as Standard Products and Industrial Products. Additional operating segments have been recognized following internal reorganizations in 2006 and 2005. For disclosure purposes, as permitted under SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", certain operating segments are aggregated into reportable segments. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment is composed of the Standard Products Division (SPD), European Operations, and Mexican Operations. The OEM segment is composed of the Industrial Products Division (IPD) and Engineered Products Division (EPD). These reportable segments are described in more detail below. SPD manufactures and sells copper tube, copper and plastic fittings, and valves in North America and sources products for import distribution in North America. European Operations manufactures copper tube in Europe, which is sold in Europe and the Middle East; activities also include import distribution. Mexican Operations consist of pipe nipple manufacturing and import distribution businesses including product lines of malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties. The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment sells products to wholesalers in the HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning), plumbing, and refrigeration markets, to distributors to the manufactured housing and recreational vehicle industries, and to building material retailers. The OEM segment manufactures and sells brass and copper alloy rod, bar, and shapes; aluminum and brass forgings; aluminum and copper impact extrusions; refrigeration valves and fittings; fabricated tubular products; and gas valves and assemblies. The OEM segment sells its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers, many of which are in the HVAC, plumbing, and refrigeration markets. The majority of the Company's manufacturing facilities operated at moderate levels during 2005, 2004, and the first half of 2006. In the latter half of 2006, the Company's manufacturing facilities operated at low levels due to reduced market demand.

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During 2002, the Company sold its wholly owned subsidiary, Utah Railway Company. Certain expenses related primarily to retiree benefits at inactive operations were formerly combined with the operations of Utah Railway

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Company under a third industry segment, Other Businesses. Following the sale of Utah Railway Company and its classification as discontinued operations, these expenses of inactive operations have been combined into the unallocated expenses classification.

Information concerning segments and geographic information appears under "Note 15 - Industry Segments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 30, 2006 in Item 8 of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company is a Delaware corporation incorporated on October 3, 1990.

### Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment

Mueller's Plumbing & Refrigeration segment includes the Standard Products Division (SPD) which manufactures a broad line of copper tube, in sizes ranging from 1/8 inch to 8 inch diameter, and which are sold in various straight lengths and coils. Mueller is a market leader in the air-conditioning and refrigeration service tube markets. Additionally, Mueller supplies a variety of water tube in straight lengths and coils used for plumbing applications in virtually every type of construction project. SPD also manufactures copper and plastic fittings and related components for the plumbing and heating industry that are used in water distribution systems, heating systems, air-conditioning, and refrigeration applications, and drainage, waste, and vent systems. A major portion of SPD's products are ultimately used in the domestic residential and commercial construction markets.

The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment also fabricates steel pipe nipples and resells imported brass and plastic plumbing valves, malleable iron fittings, faucets, and plumbing specialty products to plumbing wholesalers, distributors to the manufactured housing and recreational vehicle industries and building materials retailers.

On August 15, 2005, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of KX Company Limited (Brassware). Brassware, located in Witton, Birmingham, England, is an import distributor of plumbing and residential heating products with annual sales of approximately \$48 million to plumbers' merchants and builders' merchants in the U.K. and Ireland. Additionally, on August 27, 2004, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Vemco Brasscapri Limited (Vemco). Vemco, located in Wellington, Somerset, England, is an import distributor of plumbing products with annual sales of approximately \$26 million to plumbers' merchants and builders' merchants throughout the U.K. and Ireland. At the beginning of 2007, the operations of Brassware and Vemco were combined and assumed the Mueller Primaflow brand name.

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On December 14, 2004, the Company acquired shares in seven companies and the inventory of another company (collectively, Mueller Comercial S.A.). These operations, with annual sales of approximately \$60 million, include pipe nipple manufacturing in Mexico and import distribution businesses which product lines include malleable iron fittings and other plumbing specialties.

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On September 27, 2002, the Company acquired certain assets of Colonial Engineering, Inc.'s Fort Pierce, Florida operations. These operations manufacture injected molded plastic pressure fittings for plumbing, agricultural, and industrial use including a line of PVC Schedule 40 and 80 and CPVC fittings.

In December 2002, the Company initiated a plan to sell or liquidate its French manufacturing operations, Mueller Europe S.A. On March 3, 2003, Mueller Europe S.A. filed a petition for liquidation with the Commercial Court of Provins, France and, on March 4, 2003, the Court declared the entity to be in liquidation. The disposition of remaining assets and obligations of Mueller Europe S.A. is under the jurisdiction of the Court. In 2003, the Company recognized operating losses from discontinued operations incurred by Mueller Europe S.A. for the period the business operated.

The Plumbing & Refrigeration segment markets primarily through its own sales and distribution organization, which maintains sales offices and distribution centers throughout the United States and in Canada, Mexico, and Europe. Additionally, products are sold and marketed through a network of agents, which, when combined with the Company's sales organization, provide the Company broad geographic market representation.

These businesses are highly competitive. The principal methods of competition for Mueller's products are customer service, availability, and price. The total amount of order backlog for the Plumbing & Refrigeration segment as of December 30, 2006 was not significant.

The Company competes with various companies, depending on the product line. In the U.S. copper tubing business, the domestic competition includes Cerro Flow Products, Inc., Cambridge-Lee Industries (Reading Tube Corporation), Wolverine Tube, Inc., and Howell Metal Company (a subsidiary of Commercial Metals Company), as well as many actual and potential foreign competitors. In the European copper tubing business, Mueller competes with at least eight European-based manufacturers of copper tubing as well as other foreign-based manufacturers. In the copper fittings market, competitors include Elkhart Products Company, a subsidiary of Aalberts Industries N.V., and NIBCO, Inc., as well as several foreign manufacturers. Additionally, the Company's copper tube and fittings businesses compete with a large number of manufacturers of substitute products made from other metals and plastic. The plastic fittings competitors include NIBCO, Inc., Charlotte Pipe & Foundry, and other companies. Management believes that no single competitor offers such a wide-ranging product line as Mueller and that this is a competitive advantage in some markets.

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### OEM Segment

Mueller's OEM segment includes the Industrial Products Division (IPD), which manufactures brass rod, nonferrous forgings, and impact extrusions that are sold primarily to OEMs in the plumbing, refrigeration, fluid power, and automotive industries, as well as to other manufacturers and distributors. The Company's Port Huron, Michigan mill extrudes brass,

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bronze, and copper alloy rod in sizes ranging from 3/8 inches to 4 inches in diameter. These alloys are used in applications that require a high degree of machinability, wear and corrosion resistance, as well as electrical conductivity. IPD also manufactures brass and aluminum forgings, which are used in a wide variety of products, including automotive components, brass fittings, industrial machinery, valve bodies, gear blanks, and computer hardware. IPD also serves the automotive, military ordnance, aerospace, and general manufacturing industries with cold-formed aluminum and copper impact extrusions. Typical applications for impacts are high strength ordnance, high-conductivity electrical components, builders' hardware, hydraulic systems, automotive parts, and other uses where toughness must be combined with varying complexities of design and finish. Additionally IPD manufactures shaped and formed tube, produced to tight tolerances, for baseboard heating, appliances, and medical instruments. The OEM segment also includes the Engineered Products Division (EPD), which manufactures and fabricates valves and custom OEM products for refrigeration and air-conditioning applications. The total amount of order backlog for the OEM segment as of December 30, 2006 was not significant.

In December 2005, two subsidiaries of the Company received a business license from a Chinese industry and commerce authority, establishing a joint venture with Jiangsu Xingrong Hi-Tech Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Baiyang Industries Ltd. The joint venture, in which the Company holds a 50.5 percent interest, produces inner groove and smooth tube in level-wound coils, pancake coils, and straight lengths, primarily to serve the Chinese domestic OEM air-conditioning market as well as to complement the Company's U.S. product line. The joint venture, which is located primarily in Jintan City, Jiangsu Province, China, is named Jiangsu Mueller-Xingrong Copper Industries Limited.

On August 21, 2002, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Overstreet-Hughes, Co., Inc. Overstreet-Hughes, located in Carthage, Tennessee, manufactures precision tubular components and assemblies primarily for the OEM air-conditioning market.

IPD and EPD primarily sell directly to OEM customers. Competitors, primarily in the brass rod market, include Cerro Metal Products Company, Inc., Chase Industries, Inc., a subsidiary of Olin Corporation, and others both domestic and foreign. Outside of North America, IPD and EPD sell products through various channels.

On February 27, 2007, the Company acquired 100 percent of the outstanding stock of Extruded Metals, Inc. (Extruded) for \$32.0 million in cash. Extruded, located in Belding, Michigan, had annual net sales of approximately \$350 million in 2006.

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### Labor Relations

At December 30, 2006, the Company employed approximately 4,700 employees, of which approximately 1,900 were represented by various unions. Those union contracts will expire as follows:

Location	Expiration Date
Port Huron, Michigan	April 1, 2007
Wynne, Arkansas	December 1, 2009

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Fulton, Mississippi	August 1, 2007
North Wales, Pennsylvania	July 28, 2009
Waynesboro, Tennessee	November 7, 2009
Jacksboro, Tennessee	September 15, 2008
Addison, Illinois	January 1, 2008

The union contracts at the Company's U.K. and Mexico operations are renewed annually. The Company expects to renew these contracts without material disruption of its operations.

As of December 30, 2006, approximately 29 percent of the Company's employees were covered by collective bargaining or similar agreements that will expire during 2007.

### Raw Material and Energy Availability

The major portion of Mueller's base metal requirements (primarily copper) is normally obtained through short-term supply contracts with competitive pricing provisions (for cathode) and the open market (for scrap). Other raw materials used in the production of brass, including brass scrap, zinc, tin, and lead, are obtained from zinc and lead producers, open-market dealers, and customers with brass process scrap. Raw materials used in the fabrication of aluminum and plastic products are purchased in the open market from major producers.

Adequate supplies of raw material have historically been available to the Company from primary producers, metal brokers, and scrap dealers. Sufficient energy in the form of natural gas, fuel oils, and electricity is available to operate the Company's production facilities. While temporary shortages of raw material and fuels may occur occasionally, to date they have not materially hampered the Company's operations.

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During recent years, an increasing demand for copper and copper alloy primarily from China had an effect on the global distribution of such commodities. The increased demand for copper (cathode and scrap) and copper alloy products from the export market caused a tightening in the domestic raw materials market. Mueller's copper tube facilities can accommodate both refined copper and copper scrap as the primary feedstock. The Company has commitments from refined copper producers for a portion of its metal requirements for 2007. Adequate quantities of copper are currently available. While the Company will continue to react to market developments, resultant pricing volatility or supply disruptions, if any, could nonetheless adversely affect the Company.

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### Environmental Matters

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is a matter of high priority for the Company. Mueller's provision for environmental compliance related to non-operating properties was \$0.6 million in 2006 and 2005, and \$1.0 million in 2004. Environmental costs related to operating properties is classified as cost of goods sold and is not significant. Other than as discussed below, the Company is not involved in any Superfund sites other than as one of numerous potentially responsible parties (PRPs) in which cases management believes that any obligation would be insignificant. Except as discussed below, the Company does not anticipate that it will need to make material expenditures for such compliance activities during the remainder of the 2007 fiscal year, or for the next two fiscal years.

### Mining Remedial Recovery Company

Mining Remedial Recovery Company (MRRC), a wholly owned subsidiary, was formed for the purpose of managing the remediation of certain properties and the appropriate disposition thereof. These properties and related obligations were transferred to MRRC as part of a court-ordered bankruptcy reorganization in 1990. MRRC was the owner of property at a Superfund site in Midvale, Utah, but the Company's obligation to contribute to remediation was resolved by a settlement with the Government in 1990. This property was sold during 2004.

### Mammoth Mine Site

MRRC owns certain inactive mines in Shasta County, California. MRRC has continued a program, begun in the late 1980s, of sealing mine portals with concrete plugs in mine adits which were discharging water. The sealing program has achieved a reduction in the metal load in discharges from these adits; however, additional reductions are required pursuant to an order issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (QCB). In response to a 1996 Order issued by the QCB, MRRC completed a feasibility study in 1997 describing measures designed to mitigate the effects of acid rock drainage. In December 1998, the QCB modified the 1996 order extending MRRC's time to comply with water quality standards. In September 2002, the QCB adopted a new order requiring MRRC to adopt Best Management Practices (BMP) to control discharges of acid mine drainage. The new order extends the time to comply with water quality standards until September 2007. MRRC has agreed to implement BMP to reduce or prevent the discharge of acid mine drainage until such point as compliance with the order is achieved or,

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through the Use Attainability Analysis process, the designated beneficial uses of the respective watercourses are modified, allowing for the adoption of alternative receiving water limits. At this site, MRRC spent approximately \$0.3 million in 2006, and estimates it will spend between approximately \$0.3 and \$0.8 million annually over the next ten years. Future expenditures beyond a ten-year horizon are not reasonably estimable or foreseeable.

### U.S.S. Lead

In 1991, U.S.S. Lead Refinery, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary (Lead Refinery), responded to an information request from the EPA under Superfund for information on whether Lead Refinery arranged for the disposal of

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hazardous substances in the vicinity of the Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Ship Canal. By letter dated February 4, 1997, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management notified Lead Refinery that a pre-assessment screening of the Grand Calumet River and the Indiana Harbor Canal conducted pursuant to Superfund had identified releases of hazardous substances from Lead Refinery and other PRPs that had adversely impacted natural resources. Lead Refinery is in settlement negotiations in an effort to settle its natural resources damages.

In 1991, Lead Refinery also responded to an information request under Superfund regarding a site in East Chicago, Indiana. In 1992, the EPA advised Lead Refinery of its intent to list the property as a Superfund site; however, to date, the EPA had deferred such listing. In 1993, Lead Refinery entered into a Consent Order with the EPA pursuant to Section 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Consent Order covers remediation activities at the East Chicago, Indiana site and provides for Lead Refinery to complete certain on-site interim remedial activities and studies that extend off-site. In November 1996, the EPA approved, with modifications, the Interim Stabilization Measures Work plan and designated a Corrective Action Management Unit at the Lead Refinery site. Site activities, which began in December 1996, have been substantially concluded. Additionally, Lead Refinery is aware that the EPA is evaluating whether further action in the area near Lead Refinery's facility should be undertaken. Lead Refinery, without additional assistance from MRRC, lacks the financial resources needed to complete any additional remediation that may be required.

Lead Refinery has been informed by the former owner and operator of a Superfund site located in Pedricktown, New Jersey that it intends to seek CERCLA response costs for alleged shipments of hazardous substances to the site. Lead Refinery has executed an agreement regarding that site, which indefinitely extends the statute of limitations. By letter dated January 26, 1996, Lead Refinery and other PRPs received from the EPA a proposed Administrative Order on Consent to perform the remedial design for operable Unit 1 of the Pedricktown Superfund Site. Lead Refinery determined not to execute the Administrative Order on Consent based on its lack of ability to finance the clean up or pay response costs incurred by the EPA. Several other PRPs, however, executed the agreement and are conducting the remedial design.

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In October 2003, Lead Refinery received a settlement offer from private settlers of \$0.9 million for CERCLA contribution to past and future response costs incurred at the NL/Taracorp Superfund site located in Granite City, Illinois. Lead Refinery declined that offer. In February of 2004, NL Industries, Inc. filed a contribution action against all non-settling PRPs on the EPA's allocation list, including Lead Refinery, seeking payments of an equitable share of clean-up costs incurred by that corporation. Lead Refinery was not served with the complaint prior to the execution of the deadline set by the court.

Other

In connection with acquisitions, the Company established environmental reserves to fund the cost of remediation at sites currently or formerly owned by various acquired entities. The Company, through its acquired

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subsidiaries, is engaged in ongoing remediation and site characterization studies.

Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc.

In 1999, Mueller Copper Tube Products, Inc. (MCTP) commenced a cleanup and remediation of soil and groundwater at its Wynne, Arkansas plant. MCTP is currently removing trichloroethylene, a cleaning solvent formerly used by MCTP, from the soil and groundwater. On August 30, 2000, MCTP received approval of its Final Comprehensive Investigation report and Storm Water Drainage Investigation Report addressing the treatment of soils and groundwater, from the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality. The Company established a reserve for this project in connection with the acquisition of MCTP in 1998.

Altoona, Kansas site

By letter dated October 10, 2006, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) advised the Company that environmental contamination has been identified at a former smelter in Altoona, Kansas. KDHE asserts that the Company is a corporate successor to an entity that is alleged to have owned and operated the smelter from 1915-1918. KDHE has requested that the Company negotiate a consent order with KDHE to address contamination at the site. The Company has submitted a preliminary response to this request.

### Other Business Factors

The Registrant's business is not materially dependent on patents, trademarks, licenses, franchises, or concessions held. In addition, expenditures for company-sponsored research and development activities were not material during 2006, 2005, or 2004. No material portion of the Registrant's business involves governmental contracts. Seasonality of the Company's sales is not significant.

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### SEC Filings

We make available through our internet website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). To retrieve any of this information, you may access our internet home page at [www.muellerindustries.com](http://www.muellerindustries.com), select Mueller Financials, and then select SEC Filings.

Reports filed with the SEC may also be viewed or obtained at the SEC Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the SEC Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC; the

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website address is [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company is exposed to risk as it operates its businesses. To provide a framework to understand the operating environment of the Company, we are providing a brief explanation of the more significant risks associated with our businesses. Although we have tried to identify and discuss key risk factors, others could emerge in the future. These risk factors should be considered carefully when evaluating the Company and its businesses.

Increases in energy costs and the cost and availability of raw materials used in our products could impact our cost of goods sold and our distribution expenses, which could have a material adverse impact on our operating margins.

Both the costs of raw materials used in our manufactured products (copper, brass, zinc, aluminum, and PVC and ABS resins) and energy costs (natural gas and fuel) have been rising during the last several years, which has resulted in increased production and distribution costs. While we typically attempt to pass increased costs through to our customers or to modify or adapt our activities to mitigate the impact of these increases, we may not be able to do so successfully. Failure to fully pass these increases to our customers or to modify or adapt our activities to mitigate the impact could have a material adverse impact on our operating margins. Additionally, if we are for any reason unable to obtain raw materials or energy, our ability to manufacture our finished goods would be impacted which could have a material adverse impact on our operating margins.

The unplanned departure of key personnel could disrupt our business.

We depend on the continued efforts of our senior management. The unplanned loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified executives, could negatively impact our ability to manage our business.

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Economic conditions in the housing and commercial construction industries as well as changes in interest rates could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our businesses are sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, including, in particular, conditions in the housing and commercial construction industries. Prices for our products are affected by overall supply and demand in the market for our products and for our competitors' products. In particular, market prices of building products historically have been volatile and cyclical, and we may be unable to control the timing and amount of pricing changes for our products. Prolonged periods of weak demand or excess supply in any of our businesses could negatively affect our revenues and margins and could result in a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The markets that we serve, including, in particular, the housing and commercial construction industries, are significantly affected by movements in interest rates. Significantly higher interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of

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operations. Our businesses are also affected by a variety of other factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, employment levels, foreign currency rates, unforeseen inflationary pressures and consumer confidence. Since we operate in a variety of geographic areas, our businesses are subject to the economic conditions in each such area. General economic downturns or localized downturns in the regions where we have operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competitive conditions including the impact of imports and substitute products could have a material adverse effect on our margins and profitability.

The markets we serve are competitive across all product lines. Some consolidation of customers has occurred and may continue, which could shift buying power to customers. In some cases, customers have moved production to low-cost countries such as China, or sourced components from there, which has reduced demand in North America for some of the products we produce. These conditions could have a material adverse impact on our ability to maintain margins and profitability. The potential threat of imports and substitute products is based upon many factors including raw material prices, distribution costs, foreign exchange rates and production costs. The end use of alternative import and/or substitute products could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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Our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on cross border transactions and the translation of local currency results into U.S. dollars could have an adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position.

We conduct our business through subsidiaries in several different countries, and fluctuations in currency exchange rates could have a significant impact on the reported results of our operations, which are presented in U.S. dollars. A significant and growing portion of our products are manufactured in, or acquired from suppliers located in, lower cost regions. Cross border transactions, both with external parties and intercompany relationships, result in increased exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations. The strengthening of certain currencies such as the Euro and U.S. dollar could expose our U.S. based businesses to competitive threats from lower cost producers in other countries such as China. Lastly, our sales are translated into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar could result in unfavorable translation effects when the results of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars. Accordingly, significant changes in exchange rates, particularly the Euro, Pound Sterling, Mexican Peso and the Chinese Renminbi, could have an adverse impact on our results of operations or financial position.

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We are subject to claims, litigation and regulatory proceedings that could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are, from to time, involved in various claims, litigation matters and regulatory proceedings. These matters may include, among other things, contract disputes, personal injury claims, environmental claims or proceedings, other tort claims, employment and tax matters and other litigation including class actions that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Although we intend to defend these matters vigorously, we cannot predict with certainty the outcome or effect of any claim or other litigation matter, and there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of any litigation or regulatory proceeding. Litigation and regulatory proceedings may have a material adverse effect on us because of potential adverse outcomes, defense costs, the diversion of our management's resources, availability of insurance coverage and other factors.

A strike or other work stoppage, or our inability to renew collective bargaining agreements on favorable terms, could impact our cost structure and our ability to operate our facilities and produce our products, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

As of December 30, 2006, approximately 29% of our 4,700 employees were covered by collective bargaining or similar agreements. If we are unable to negotiate acceptable new agreements with the unions representing our employees upon expiration of existing contracts, we could experience strikes or other work stoppages. Strikes or other work stoppages could cause a significant disruption of operations at our facilities which could have an adverse impact on us. New or renewal agreements with unions representing our employees could call for higher wages or benefits paid to union members, which would increase our operating costs and could adversely affect our profitability. Higher costs and/or limitations on our ability to operate our facilities and produce our products resulting from increased labor costs, strikes or other work stoppages could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

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We are subject to environmental laws and regulations and future compliance may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

The nature of our operations exposes us to the risk of liabilities and claims with respect to environmental matters. While we have established accruals intended to cover the cost of environmental remediation at contaminated sites, the actual cost is difficult to determine and may exceed our estimated reserves. Further, changes to, or more rigorous enforcement or stringent interpretation of environmental laws could require significant incremental costs to maintain compliance. In addition, future claims may be asserted against us for, among other things, past acts or omissions at locations operated by predecessor entities, or alleging damage or injury or seeking other relief in connection with environmental matters associated with our operations. Future liabilities, claims and compliance costs may have a material adverse effect on us because of potential adverse outcomes, defense costs, the diversion of our management's resources, availability of insurance coverage and other factors.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Information pertaining to the Registrant's major operating facilities is included below. Except as noted, the Registrant owns all of its principal properties. The Registrant's plants are in satisfactory condition and are suitable for the purpose for which they were designed and are now being used.

Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Plumbing & Refrigeration Segment		
Fulton, MS	418,000 sq. ft. 52.37 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing, including tube feedstock for the Company's copper fittings plants and Precision Tube factory.
Fulton, MS	103,000 sq. ft. 11.9 acres	Casting facility. Facility includes casting equipment to produce copper billets used in the adjoining copper tube mill.

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Wynne, AR	682,000 sq. ft. 39.2 acres	(1) Copper tube mill. Facility includes extrusion and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing and copper tube line sets.
Fulton, MS	58,500 sq. ft. 15.53 acres	Packaging and bar coding facility for retail channel sales.
Fulton, MS	70,000 sq. ft. 7.68 acres	(2) Copper fittings plant. High-volume facility that produces copper fittings using tube feedstock from the Company's adjacent copper tube mill.
Covington, TN	159,500 sq. ft. 40.88 acres	Copper fittings plant. Facility produces copper fittings using tube feedstock from the Company's copper tube mills.
Portage, MI	205,000 sq. ft. 18 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces DWV fittings using injection molding equipment.
Ontario, CA	211,000 sq. ft. 10 acres	(3) Plastic fittings plant. Produces DWV fittings using injection molding equipment.
Upper Sandusky, OH	82,000 sq. ft. 7.52 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces DWV fittings using injection molding equipment.

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Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Fort Pierce, FL	69,875 sq. ft. 5.60 acres	Plastic fittings plant. Produces pressure fittings using injection molding equipment.
Monterrey, Mexico	120,000 sq. ft. (3) 3.4 acres	Pipe nipples plant. Produces pipe nipples, cut pipe and merchant couplings.
Bilston, England United Kingdom	402,500 sq. ft. 14.95 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce copper tubing.
OEM Segment		
Port Huron, MI	322,500 sq. ft. 71.5 acres	Brass rod mill. Facility includes casting, extruding, and finishing equipment to produce brass rods and bars, in various shapes and sizes.
Port Huron, MI	127,500 sq. ft.	Forgings plant. Produces brass and aluminum forgings.
Marysville, MI	81,500 sq. ft. 6.72 acres	Aluminum and copper impacts plant. Produces made-to-order parts using cold impact processes.

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Hartsville, TN	78,000 sq. ft. 4.51 acres	Refrigeration products plant. Produces products used in refrigeration applications such as ball valves, line valves, and compressor valves.
Carthage, TN	67,520 sq. ft. 10.98 acres	Fabrication facility. Produces precision tubular components and assemblies.
Jacksboro, TN	65,066 sq. ft. 11.78 acres	Bending and fabricating facility. Produces gas burners, supply tubes, and manifolds for the gas appliance industry.
Waynesboro, TN	57,000 sq. ft.(4) 5.0 acres	Gas valve plant. Facility produces brass valves and assemblies for the gas appliance industry.
North Wales, PA	174,000 sq. ft. 18.9 acres	Precision Tube factory. Facility fabricates copper tubing, copper alloy tubing, aluminum tubing, and fabricated tubular products.
Brighton, MI	65,000 sq. ft.(3)	Machining operation. Facility machines component parts for supply to automotive industry.

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Location	Approximate Property Size	Description
Middletown, OH	55,000 sq. ft. 2.0 acres	Fabricating facility. Produces burner systems and manifolds for the gas appliance industry.
Jintan City, Jiangsu Province China	322,580 sq. ft.(5) 33.0 acres	Copper tube mill. Facility includes casting, and finishing equipment to produce engineered copper tube primarily for OEMs.

In addition, the Company owns and/or leases other properties used as distribution centers and corporate offices.

- (1) Facility, or some portion thereof, is located on land leased from a local municipality, with an option to purchase at nominal cost.
- (2) Facility is leased under a long-term lease agreement, with an option to purchase at nominal cost.
- (3) Facility is leased under an operating lease.
- (4) Facility is leased from a local municipality for a nominal amount.
- (5) Facility is located on land that is under a long-term land use rights agreement.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in certain litigation as a result of claims that arose in the ordinary course of business, which management believes will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. Additionally, the Company may realize the benefit of certain legal claims and litigation in the future; these gain contingencies are not recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Environmental Proceedings

Reference is made to "Environmental Matters" in Item 1 of this Report, which is incorporated herein by reference, for a description of environmental proceedings.

Copper Tube Antitrust Litigation

Beginning in September 2004, the Company has been named as a defendant in several purported class action complaints brought by direct and indirect purchasers alleging anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper tubes in the United States (the Copper Tube Actions). Two such purported class actions were filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee (the Federal Actions). The remaining Copper Tube Actions were filed in state courts in Tennessee, California and Massachusetts.

Certain of the Copper Tube Actions purport to address the sale of copper plumbing tube in particular. Plaintiffs' motions to consolidate the Federal Actions and the actions pending in California state court,

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respectively, have been granted. All of the Copper Tube Actions, which are similar, seek monetary and other relief. Wholly owned Company subsidiaries, WTC Holding Company, Inc., Deno Holding Company, Inc., and Mueller Europe Ltd. (Mueller Europe), are named in all of the Copper Tube Actions, and Deno Acquisition Eurl is currently named in two of the Copper Tube Actions but has not been served with the complaints in those actions. The claims against WTC Holding Company, Inc. and Deno Holding Company Inc. have been dismissed without prejudice in the Copper Tube Actions pending in California and Massachusetts state courts.

In September 2006, the Federal Actions were dismissed as to Mueller Europe for lack of personal jurisdiction. In October 2006, the Federal Actions were dismissed in their entirety for lack of subject matter jurisdiction as to all defendants. Although plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of Mueller Europe, the court has held that such motion was mooted by its dismissal of the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have filed a motion to alter or amend the judgment dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, which remains pending.

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The Company's demurrer to the complaint and the Company's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim have been filed in the state court actions filed in California and Tennessee, respectively. The Company has not yet been required to respond to the complaint in the action pending in Massachusetts state court. Mueller Europe has not yet been required to respond to the complaints in any of the state court actions pending in Tennessee, California or Massachusetts. The courts overseeing the California and Massachusetts state court actions have stayed those actions conditioned upon the parties' submitting periodic status reports on the Federal Actions.

The Company believes that the claims for relief in the Copper Tube Actions are without merit and intends to defend the Copper Tube Actions vigorously.

In March 2006, the Company and Mueller Europe were named in a complaint brought by Carrier Corporation, Carrier S.A., and Carrier Italia S.p.A. alleging anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of copper tubes used in the manufacturing of air-conditioning and refrigeration units (ACR copper tubes) in the United States and elsewhere (the Carrier Action). The Carrier Action was filed in United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee.

In addition, beginning in April 2006, the Company has been named as a defendant in several purported class action lawsuits brought by direct and indirect purchasers alleging anticompetitive activities with respect to the sale of ACR copper tubes in the United States and elsewhere (the ACR Class Actions, and with the Carrier Action, the ACR Actions). Two of the ACR Class Actions were filed by indirect purchasers in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, one of which alleges anticompetitive activities with respect to plumbing tubes as well as ACR copper tubes. Five of the ACR Class Actions (two of which have been consolidated to become the "Indirect ACR Class Actions" and three of which

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have been consolidated to become the "Direct ACR Class Actions") were filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee.

Mueller Europe and the Company are named in all of the ACR Actions. WTC Holding Company, Inc., Deno Holding Company, Inc., and Deno Acquisition Eurl are named in one of the ACR Class Actions filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Motions to dismiss by the Company and by Mueller Europe are pending in the Carrier Action. The Company and Mueller Europe have been served, but have not yet been required to respond, in the Direct ACR Class Actions and the Indirect ACR Class Actions. The Company, Mueller Europe, WTC Holding Company, Inc., and Deno Holding Company, Inc. have been served, but have not yet been required to respond, in one of the ACR Class Actions filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. Plaintiffs in the second of the ACR Class Actions filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (which addressed only ACR copper tubes) have voluntarily dismissed that action without prejudice.

The Company believes that the claims for relief in the ACR Actions are without merit and intends to defend the ACR Actions vigorously.

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### Copper Price Manipulation Litigation

Two of the Company's subsidiaries, Mueller Copper Tube Products Inc. and Mueller Copper Tube Company Inc., brought a lawsuit (the Price Manipulation Action) against J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York (collectively Morgan) to recover damages the Company believes it suffered on first purchases of copper cathode resulting from an alleged conspiracy to manipulate the price of copper cathode by Morgan (and certain of its predecessors and affiliates) and others in violation of the federal antitrust laws. The lawsuit was filed on June 12, 2003, in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. The Company's lawsuit was consolidated with those of certain other first purchasers of copper cathode and rod under the name In re Copper Antitrust Litigation. Although the Price Manipulation Action was dismissed by the district court on March 2, 2004, as barred by the statute of limitations, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on February 6, 2006, reversed the district court's decision in part and remanded the Price Manipulation Action for further proceedings in the district court. On January 16, 2007, Morgan filed a Motion for Summary Judgment which is now pending before the District Court. Although the Company is unable to predict the likely outcome of the Price Manipulation Action at this time, the Company is prosecuting the case vigorously, and intends to continue to do so in the future.

### Canadian Dumping and Countervail Investigation

In June 2006, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) initiated an investigation into the alleged dumping of certain copper pipe fittings from the United States and from South Korea, and the dumping and subsidizing of these same goods from China. The Company and certain affiliated companies were identified by the CBSA as exporters and importers of these goods.

On January 18, 2007, the CBSA issued a final determination in its investigation. The Company was found to have dumped subject goods during the

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CBSA's investigation period. On February 19, 2007, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) concluded that the dumping of the subject goods from the United States had caused injury to the Canadian industry.

As a result, a final anti-dumping duty order issued February 19, 2007, and exports of subject goods to Canada by the Company after this date will be subject to such duties, at various rates, during the five-year term of the order. If future exports are above normal values, however, no anti-dumping duties will be levied.

The Company is assessing the terms of the order. Given the small percentage of its products that are sold for export to Canada, the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its financial condition as a result of the CITT findings. However, its ability to compete in the Canadian market may be impaired.

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### Other Matters

The Company is aware of an investigation of competition in markets in which it participates, or has participated in the past, in Canada. The Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its business or financial condition as a result of that investigation.

On September 22, 2005, the European Commission adopted a statement alleging infringements in Europe of competition rules by manufacturers of copper fittings including the Company and a business in England that it acquired in 1997. The Company took the lead in bringing these copper fitting issues to the attention of the European Commission and has fully cooperated in the resulting investigation from its inception. On September 20, 2006, the European Commission adopted its copper fittings decision, finding infringements in Europe of competition rules by various companies, including the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, and imposing fines on various companies. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries were assessed any fines.

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

None.

## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

As of February 23, 2007, the number of holders of record of Mueller's Common Stock was approximately 1,600. On February 23, 2007, the closing price for Mueller's Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange was \$30.93.

#### Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

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The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase, until October 2007, of up to ten million shares of the Company's Common Stock through open market transactions or through privately negotiated transactions. The Company has no obligation to purchase any shares and may cancel, suspend, or extend the time period for the purchase of shares at any time. Any purchases will be funded primarily through existing cash and cash from operations. The Company may hold any shares purchased in treasury or use a portion of the repurchased shares for employee benefit plans, as well as for other corporate purposes. Through December 30, 2006, the Company had repurchased approximately 2.4 million shares under this authorization. Below is a summary of the Company's stock repurchases for the period ended December 30, 2006.

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	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 -				7,647,030 (1)
October 28, 2006	-	\$ -		
October 29 -				
November 25, 2006	15,069 (2)	34.680		
November 26 -				
December 30, 2006	-	-		

- (1) Shares available to be purchased under the Company's 10 million share repurchase authorization until October 2007. This repurchase plan was announced on October 30, 2006.
- (2) Shares tendered to the Company by employee stock option holders in payment of the option purchase price and/or withholding taxes upon exercise.

The Company's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on its common stock for each fiscal quarter of 2006 and 2005. Payment of dividends in the future is dependent upon the Company's financial condition, cash flows, capital requirements, earnings, and other factors.

The high, low, and closing prices of Mueller's Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange for each fiscal quarter of 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

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	High	Low	Close
2006			
Fourth quarter	\$ 38.25	\$ 30.35	\$ 31.70
Third quarter	40.35	30.34	35.17
Second quarter	41.80	28.84	33.03
First quarter	35.86	26.81	35.69
2005			
Fourth quarter	\$ 28.42	\$ 24.41	\$ 27.42
Third quarter	29.99	25.35	27.77
Second quarter	28.39	24.75	27.24
First quarter	32.74	27.13	27.97

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following table compares total stockholder return since December 29, 2001 to the Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index (Total Market Index) and the Dow Jones U.S. Building Materials Index (Building Materials Index). Total return values for the Total Market Index, the Building Materials Index and the Company were calculated based on cumulative total return values assuming reinvestment of dividends. The Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MLI.

COMPARISON OF FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN

Among Mueller Industries, Inc., Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index and Dow Jones U.S. Building Materials Index

Fiscal Year Ending Last Saturday in December(1)

[GRAPH]

(1) \$100 invested on 12/29/01 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends. Reflects reinvestment in shares of Common Stock of (i) regular quarterly dividends paid by the Company, (ii) the cash paid by the Company in connection with the Special Dividend and (iii) the proceeds of an assumed sale at par of the Debentures paid by the Company in connection with the Special Dividend.

	Mueller Industries, Inc.	Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Index	Dow Jones U.S. Building Materials Index
2001	100	100	100
2002	82	77	85
2003	104	99	119
2004	153	113	159
2005	132	120	169

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(In thousands, except per share data)

	2006	2005	2004	2003
For the fiscal year: (3)				
Net sales	\$ 2,510,912	\$ 1,729,923	\$ 1,379,056	\$ 999,000
Operating income	218,885	131,758	112,490	49,000
Net income from continuing operations	148,869 (2)	89,218 (2)	79,416 (2)	44,000 (2)
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	4.00 (4)	2.40 (4)	2.15	1.00
Cash dividends per share	0.40	0.40	6.90 (1)	0.00
At year-end: (3)				
Total assets	1,268,907	1,116,928	971,328	1,060,000
Long-term debt	308,154	312,070	310,650 (1)	110,000